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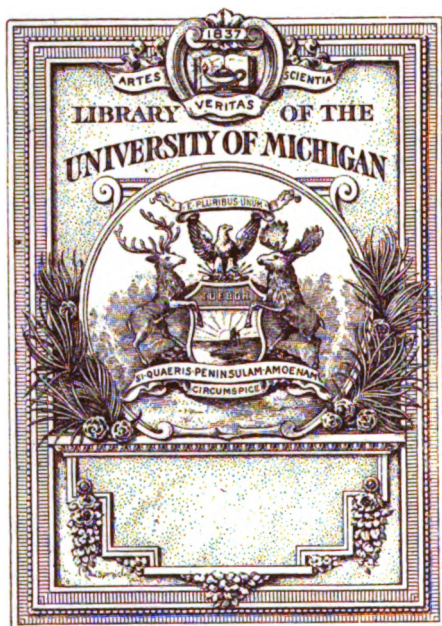
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STATE OF NEW YORK

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

PETER M. WISE, *President*,
WM. CHURCH OSBORN,
WILLIAM L. PARKHURST, } *Commissioners*
T. E. McGARR, *Secretary*

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, FEBRUARY 7, 1901

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FEBRUARY 7, 1901

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

STATE OF NEW YORK

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

ALBANY, February 7, 1901

To the Speaker of the Assembly

By direction of the Commission, I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the State Commission in Lunacy for the year beginning October 1, 1899, and ending September 30, 1900.

T. E. MCGARR

Secretary

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1		PAGE
General operations		5
Maintenance		5
Decrease in cost of maintenance per capita.....		5
Ration allowances for state hospitals agreed to at meeting of commission held January, 1900.....		6
CHAPTER 2		
Construction and extraordinary repairs.....		9
Buildings at Central Islip.....		11
Claims for extra work in construction not authorized by Com- mission		13
CHAPTER 3		
Future construction and repairs.....		14
CHAPTER 4		
Water supply and sewage disposal.....		16
Water supply at St. Lawrence State Hospital.....		16
Sewage disposal at Central Islip.....		18
CHAPTER 5		
Reorganization of Manhattan and Long Island state hospitals.....		22
Joint purchasing agency in New York city.....		22
CHAPTER 6		
Salaries and wages.....		24
CHAPTER 7		
Senility and insanity of old age.....		26
Kind of buildings preferable for the aged.....		29
Opinions of superintendents quoted:		
Dr. C. G. Wagner.....		29
Dr. A. W. Hurd.....		30
Dr. S. H. Talcott.....		31
Dr. R. M. Elliott.....		32
Dr. E. C. Dent.....		33
Dr. William Mabon		33
Dr. A. E. Macdonald.....		34
Dr. O. M. Dewing.....		35

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 8

	PAGE
Pathological Institute	37
Correspondence between Commission and Dr. Ira Van Gleson..	39

CHAPTER 9

Psychopathic Institute	50
------------------------------	----

CHAPTER 10

Liability for the care and support of the insane other than the poor and indigent	52
Receipts from reimbursing patients.....	52

CHAPTER 11

Bi-monthly conferences	54
Report on joint contract system.....	54
Report on quality and price of cloth.....	58
Report on uniform grade of leather for boots, shoes, etc.....	58
Specifications for supplies for the state hospitals.....	60
Report on economy of paper napkins.....	62
Report on incandescent electric lamps.....	63

CHAPTER 12

Dietaries for hospitals for the insane.....	65
Summary of dietary studies by W. O. Atwater.....	68
Object, methods and main results of the present inquiry...	68
General conclusions and recommendations.....	80

CHAPTER 13

General review	85
Operations of state hospital system.....	85
Medical service	85
Employees	86
Fuel and light.....	86
Deaths—exclusive of transfers.....	87
Recoveries—exclusive of transfers.....	87
Statement showing average purchase price and annual per capita cost of staple articles during year ending September, 1899	88
Cost of maintenance or fixed charges of the State hospitals, 1899-1900	91
Total expenditures for the year.....	95

CHAPTER 14

	PAGE
Private institutions	96
Provisions of Insanity Law for private institutions.....	96
Name, location and capacity of the private institutions.....	98

CHAPTER 15

Operations of licensed private asylum system.....	99
Medical service	99
Recoveries	99
Deaths	99
General statistics for year ending September, 1900.....	100

CHAPTER 16

State hospital statistics; tables.....	103
Number of registered insane.....	103
General statement	106
Causes of insanity.....	110
Forms of insanity.....	112
Results of treatment in presumably curable cases.....	113
Duration of insanity previous to admission and period under treatment of patients discharged recovered.....	115
Causes of death.....	117
Hereditary tendency to insanity.....	120
Civil condition of patients.....	121
Degree of education of patients.....	122
Duration of insanity previous to admission and period under treatment of patients who died.....	123
Ages of patients admitted.....	125
Ages of patients discharged recovered.....	126
Ages of patients who died.....	127
Duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during year.....	128
Period of residence in asylum of patients under treatment....	128
Occupation of patients admitted.....	129
Nativity of patients admitted.....	131
Residence by counties and classification of patients admitted..	134
Residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment	138

CHAPTER 17

	PAGE
Matteawan State Hospital; tables.....	146
Movement of population.....	146
General statement	147
Causes of insanity.....	149
Forms of insanity.....	150
Results of treatment in presumably curable cases.....	151
Duration of insanity previous to admission and period under treatment of patients discharged recovered.....	154
Causes of death.....	155
Hereditary tendency to insanity.....	156
Civil condition of patients.....	156
Degree of education.....	157
Duration of insanity previous to admission and period under treatment of patients who died.....	158
Ages of patients admitted.....	159
Ages of patients discharged recovered.....	159
Ages of patients who died.....	160
Duration of insanity previous to admission of patients ad- mitted during year.....	161
Period of residence in asylum of patients under treatment....	161
Occupation of patients admitted.....	162
Nativity of patients admitted.....	164
Residence by counties and classification of patients admitted..	165
Residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment	167

CHAPTER 18

Official directory of state hospitals and private institutions for the insane	169
--	-----

CHAPTER 19

Annual report of the Utica State Hospital.....	195
--	-----

CHAPTER 20

Annual report of the Willard State Hospital.....	253
--	-----

CHAPTER 21

Annual report of the Hudson River State Hospital.....	333
---	-----

CHAPTER 22

Annual report of the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital....	397
--	-----

CONTENTS

ix

CHAPTER 23

	PAGE
Annual report of the Buffalo State Hospital.....	459

CHAPTER 24

Annual report of the Binghamton State Hospital.....	523
---	-----

CHAPTER 25

Annual report of the St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	597
---	-----

CHAPTER 26

Annual report of the Rochester State Hospital.....	669
--	-----

CHAPTER 27

Annual report of the Long Island State Hospitals.....	721
---	-----

CHAPTER 28

Annual report of the Manhattan State Hospitals.....	801
---	-----

CHAPTER 29

Annual report of the Manhattan State Hospital, West.....	907
--	-----

CHAPTER 30

Annual report of the Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip .	949
--	-----

CHAPTER 31

Annual report of the Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital.....	987
--	-----

CHAPTER 32

Annual report of the State Charities Aid Association.....	1041
---	------

APPENDIX

Insanity Law	1067
--------------------	------

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

ALBANY, *February 7, 1901*

To the Legislature

In compliance with the statute, the State Commission in Lunacy herewith presents its twelfth annual report covering the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1899, and ending September 30, 1900.

This report covers a substantial change in the organization of the state hospital system, inasmuch as the system of general superintendents in vogue in the Manhattan and Long Island state hospitals has been abandoned, and the various hospitals of those systems now stand separate with the exception of their joint responsibility to their respective boards of managers. The report also shows in detail the activities of the Commission in the matter of construction and economies in maintenance, and the prospective work of the department. The report also gives information regarding the development of the Pathological Institute.

Respectfully submitted

PETER M. WISE

President

WM. CHURCH OSBORN

WILLIAM L. PARKHURST

Commissioners

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL OPERATIONS

MAINTENANCE

Burdened by the support of 22,088 dependent insane, with an average annual increase of about 700, the State naturally watches with care the cost of maintenance of this mass of unfortunates equal in number to the population of a city; and the Commission in Lunacy therefore announces with satisfaction a decrease in the cost of maintenance per capita of \$13.42, or from \$178.42 in 1898-99 to \$165 in 1899-1900, a gross saving to the State of \$297,171.52, which may be subdivided as follows: In salaries, \$6,695.92; in wages, \$35,930.72; in supplies account, \$254,544.88. In addition to the above there was a decrease of \$11,290.59 in the office expenses of the Commission. This result was had in the face of a marked rise in prices of coal and certain commodities, and coincided, it is believed, with an improvement in the care of the patients, equal at least to the normal annual improvement which the zealous efforts of the superintendents and their staffs have for some years been effecting.

Before examining the details of this reduction the general statement should be made that it has been effected by a co-operation in which each superintendent has joined heartily with the auditing staff of the Commission, however vigorously he might protest on minor points. It should in fairness be stated that the supplies on hand at the close of the year do not equal the supplies with which the year started.

At the beginning of the fiscal year it was deemed necessary in view of additional duties imposed upon the auditing department to create the position of assistant auditor. Tables were prepared showing the average actual consumption of food products in the hospital system for two years past, and a rough average was made of the use of standard supplies in each hospital.

Maintenance

The averages so obtained were used in a detailed examination and revision of the estimates which are received bimonthly, and a large saving was thus made. Many institutions also voluntarily estimated for less than the averages. In the process mistakes were made, occasionally, and were usually corrected by supplemental and explanatory estimates. Nearly one-half of the saving was in the departments of the Manhattan State Hospital, and was largely consequent on the reorganization hereafter referred to. There was a slight increase in the food products derived from the farms and gardens, and a corresponding decrease in supplies purchased. Nevertheless the food and the food service were improved, for there has certainly been an increased interest in the preparation and service of food with a view to placing it before the patients in a hot and palatable condition. This has resulted in economy, as the food served has been eaten instead of being wasted on the plates, and there has been a close scrutiny of wastes in the kitchen. Several hospitals have placed the general charge of the kitchens under women who have made a scientific study of diet and food supply questions, and in other hospitals courses in cooking have been given to the training school attendants by experienced teachers. Reference is made to the dietary studies of Prof. Atwater in another chapter showing the progress which has been made in regard to this matter.

The standard table of foods upon which the estimates have been revised during the past year follows:

**RATION ALLOWANCES FOR STATE HOSPITALS AGREED TO AT MEETING
OF COMMISSION IN LUNACY HELD JANUARY 23, 1900.**

ALL COMMISSIONERS PRESENT.

Fresh and Salt Meats, Fish and Oysters.—Ten and two-tenths ounces per diem; no allowance for workers.

Beef.—Fores shall not be less than 22 per cent. of all the beef estimated for, excluding farm product.

Chicken.—Four (4) ounces allowed for each bimonthly period, based upon patient population.

Maintenance

Oysters and Clams.—Two (2) rations for each person per month. Six oysters to the ration.

Farinaceous Foods.—Includes wheat flour, etc., etc., oatmeal, hominy, rice, dried beans and peas. Twelve and three-fourths ounces per diem; no allowance for workers.

Butter.—One and one-half ounces per diem.

Cheese.—Four-tenths ounces per diem.

Eggs.—One-half an egg per diem maximum, this to be reduced according to season and price.

Sugar.—Two-tenths ounce per diem.

Coffee.—One-half ounce per diem.

Tea.—One-eighth ounce per diem. Estimates in excess of this must be compensated for by value in coffee.

Potatoes.—Twelve ounces per diem.

To some extent the reduction in the per capita is due to a reduction in the item of the stock on hand or supplies carried over to the ensuing year. Per contra, there was a considerable increase in the prices of commodities of all sorts.

This rise has increased especially in meats, flour, dairy products and coal, and is a serious factor in considering the coming maintenance rate. Coal is about 20 per cent. higher than last year, and the other articles are 5 to 10 per cent. higher.

Moreover, while the Commission believes that the standard has been well maintained, it must admit that economy has gone too far in some instances, notably in those supplies which are essential to the maintenance of a high sanitary condition of the hospitals. It cannot therefore promise further reductions, and even a slight increase may be expected. It is probable that reductions, if any, can only be effected by a classification which would more effectually separate the dotards and similar cases requiring only a light diet and custodial care.

The maintenance of furniture, carpets, shades, curtains, painting, or in other words, the necessary equipment of the wards and operative departments, is of necessity a serious addition to the per capita, and it may well be that increased expenditure must soon be had on this account, since the Commission has been very careful in expenditures of this sort, and has reduced estimates to

Maintenance

absolute needs of the present, without provision for future requirements.

It is true that the expenditures on the boiler plants, especially at Kings Park, will mitigate the effects of the rise in coal; and the erection of storage buildings and the increase in farm products will somewhat reduce the food per capita, but it is plain that these cannot be relied upon in fixing the appropriation for maintenance for next year.

The rate during the past year has caused some dissatisfaction among the superintendents, and a reasonable leeway should be allowed for emergencies, rise in prices, etc.

The Commission feels that it can be trusted to exercise due vigilance in this department, even if the Legislature allows a sum in excess of the apparent needs. For this reason it asks the sum of \$170 per capita or \$3,832,820.

CHAPTER 2

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS

The system on which these matters are cared for having been fully explained in the last annual report, it need only be stated here that all requests for expenditures of this character are examined by the Commission in person on the spot, estimates are thereupon submitted by the hospital authorities, these are discussed between the Commission and the Superintendents, and if the improvements proposed are regarded as necessary or desirable they are allowed.

The amount allotted by the Legislature for this purpose in 1900 was \$1,000,000, and in addition to this was the surplus of maintenance appropriation over expenditures already referred to. The more important expenditures on this account are contained in the subjoined table, in connection with which certain observations may be made:

Utica.

Purchase, 160 acres land.....	\$32,000 00
-------------------------------	-------------

Willard.

Laundry machinery	\$1,110 00
Rebuilding locomotive house.....	938 72

Hudson River.

Ice house, 107 feet 4 inches by 26 feet 4 inches.....	\$2,783 29
Addition to cottage No. 2, administration building..	5,481 63
Cold storage building.....	7,415 45

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Construction and Extraordinary Repairs

Middletown.

Changes in water section.....	\$7,200 00
Mangle for laundry.....	1,700 00

Buffalo.

Engines and ventilating fans.....	\$1,833 19
-----------------------------------	------------

Binghamton.

Alterations to north building.....	\$14,997 37
Alterations to main kitchen.....	6,033 47
Apparatus for main kitchen.....	1,240 19
Two horizontal boilers and feed pump.....	5,585 00
Installation of 25 arc light dynamo.....	1,035 00

St. Lawrence.

Infirmery wing and equipment.....	\$47,221 02
Changes in electric light station.....	5,460 00
New mangle for laundry.....	1,700 00

Long Island State Hospital at Kings Park.

Group one and equipment.....	\$5,933 25
Installation engine and generator.....	2,353 00
Laundry extension and equipment.....	4,645 21
Oil separators	2,494 00

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip.

New pavilions and equipment.....	\$30,030 09
New pavilion, payments on contracts.....	264,713 26
Improvements in boiler house of present colony....	18,377 75

**Construction and Extraordinary Repairs
Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island.**

Removing three boilers on west side of power house and rebuilding foundations.....	\$2,500 00
"Extras" and repairs to power house.....	3,548 00
Detached building adjacent to branch group and equipment	101,654 62
Cold storage building.....	5,218 00
Two conduits from new kitchen building to old building	4,364 29
Extra work erecting building for central power and heating plant.....	11,780 74
Refrigerating machine and ice making plant.....	8,000 00

Gowanda.

Water and gas wells.....	\$3,892 68
Architect's fees	1,930 49

The Commission for some years has had in hand the construction of a very large group of buildings at Central Islip designed to accommodate 2,260 patients, to comply with the law requiring that the insane domiciled on Hart's and Blackwell's Islands should be provided for elsewhere in order that the use of these islands might revert to the city of New York. With the completion of these buildings a large part of the overcrowding which now seriously affects the State hospitals can be relieved. It has, therefore, seemed wise to the Commission to make every effort to complete this plant. With that end in view it has urged forward the contractors on the principal buildings and has had prepared plans and specifications of construction for subsidiary functions, such as cold storage plant, laundry, water supply and sewage disposal works. These matters are in such preparation that the occupation of one-half of this group can reasonably be expected in the spring of 1901, and of the remaining one-half in the summer, and this work will all have been paid for out of the appropriation of April, 1900, and the surplus of the past

Construction and Extraordinary Repairs

year. It should be understood that the laundry, storage, sewer and water plants would have been necessary for the old colony, and that the expense of these buildings should not be charged against the new colony.

The proposed sewage disposal system has received the careful attention of the Commission, as it is intended to provide for a population of about 5,000. Under the supervision of the State Architect, the well known engineer, Mr. George W. Rafter, of Rochester, has prepared plans for a surface disposal system to be operated on a tract of several hundred acres of farm land. It is believed that by this means the sewage will be fully disposed of and that in addition the farm will be greatly benefited by the resultant irrigation and enrichment.

The cold storage building is to be refrigerated by a chemical plant and is to contain, under one roof, cold storage facilities and space for a general storage for the entire colony. The present laundry is of wood and is of so defective and inflammable a character that it is dangerous in use. The plan of the new laundry is substantially that of the one used at Binghamton, which type of plant the Commission has found to be on the whole the most satisfactory.

The remaining expenditures from this fund have been varied in character, but in several ways a general purpose has been carried out. The facilities for advanced medical work in the way of operating rooms, laboratories and apparatus have been added to, and in this connection reference is made to the chapter on medical service of the hospitals.

During the year, Mr. R. S. Hale, a boiler expert, visited all of the State hospitals and recommended many changes in the plants which the Commission is gratified to state were chiefly of a minor character, but many of them will lead to substantial economies in the use of fuel; and to a great extent the changes recommended by him have been adopted and installed by the Commission. A minor matter of some importance has been the installation of food heaters in pantries, dining rooms and kitchens, as needed,

Construction and Extraordinary Repairs

with a view to the more prompt and efficient service of hot food, and especially to the convenient and appropriate preparation of food for the sick.

A cold storage plant has been built at Hudson River and one is in progress at Middletown. It is believed that these structures will more than pay the interest on their cost by savings in the price of meats and other perishable products when purchased in large quantities, as well as by an increased efficiency in service.

At the beginning of the year the Commission was met by a number of claims for extra work in construction previously performed but not authorized by the Commission. A careful examination of these claims showed for the most part that the work had actually been performed under the direction of the then State Architect and for the benefit of the State, but that the approval of the Commission had not been obtained in advance as was apparently required by law. The Commission doubted its legal power to pay these claims and at the suggestion of one of the claimants submitted an agreed statement of facts to Mr. Justice Marean in a mandamus proceeding. Upon argument and consideration Justice Marean rendered an opinion to the effect that where the work had been done in good faith and the Commission was satisfied by sufficient proof of the propriety of the charge, it was authorized by statute to audit the claim. The Commission thereupon made a special investigation of each claim and has disposed of all known claims of this character at a total cost of \$24,688.29. It has had frequent consultations on the subject with the present State Architect and has amended the form of contract and specifications with a view to obviating such occurrences in future, and it is believed that no such claims are now outstanding. Accounts of the previous year, other than those above mentioned, amounting to \$23,900, have been charged against this fund and the Commission has also charged thereto the sum of \$11,671.55, being extraordinary expenses of the Manhattan State Hospital, elsewhere referred to.

CHAPTER 3

FUTURE CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS

Very careful consideration has been given to the needs of construction and extraordinary repair in the coming year. The Central Islip buildings being completed, it becomes the duty of the Commission to forecast the needs of the future in the way of accommodations, and provide for the same. The needs are somewhat as follows for three years:

Overcrowding in the State Hospital system October 1, 1900, 2,000.

Provision for patients now on Blackwell's Island, 850.

Annual increment for three years at 700 per year, 2,100.

Of this number the Central Islip group will accommodate 2,260.

The Commission proposes to provide for the remainder in the following way: By construction of accommodations for 500 patients at the Rochester State Hospital, bringing its capacity up to 1,000, and providing thereat adequate hospital facilities, heretofore insufficient; by construction at Gowanda of accommodations for 500 patients, bringing its capacity up to 850; by construction of employees' homes at hospitals where there now are none, thereby securing space to accommodate 600 patients; by construction of staff houses and superintendents' residences at Buffalo and Hudson River, and by alterations of rooms and apartments now occupied by them into dormitories, thereby gaining accommodations for 500 patients. In these ways, if appropriations be made by the Legislature to cover the cost of such additions and alterations, on October 1, 1903, additional accommodations for 4,360 patients, or within 500 of the estimated total needed to be supplied, will have been provided.

It is also proposed that for the dotard class elsewhere referred to buildings of an economical character, designed with a view

Future Construction and Repairs

to ease of maintenance, be built. It is probable also that the coming years will see an increase in the construction for strictly medical purposes, as it is believed that a superior accommodation for recent cases will result in a larger recovery rate, with the alleviation of distress which that implies, and that the financial gain which follows from the restitution of each patient to a self-supporting existence would amply justify such an expenditure. This feature has been considered in the plans of the addition to the Rochester State Hospital, and it is hoped that while the new construction will be comparatively inexpensive it will exceed in intelligence of design and adaptability to medical needs any arrangement which the State has yet seen, and that it will combine economy in operation with freedom from the institutional look which is so thoroughly objectionable. The Commission wishes to acknowledge the careful, intelligent, business-like and cordial aid which it has received from the Hon. George L. Heins, State Architect, in this very important department.

CHAPTER 4

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The hospital system is fortunate in the possession of abundant supplies of water at each of its institutions, but it cannot be said that the quality is equally satisfactory. The institutions on Ward's Island, the Rochester Hospital, the Buffalo Hospital and the hospital at Middletown obtain water from the city service and a contract has this year been made with the city of Ogdensburg for supplying the institution near that city. The supplies thus obtained are adequate and satisfactory. The points of difficulty lie at Hudson River and Willard. The supply at the former institution is taken direct from the Hudson river without filtration. During the spring season there is a certain amount of intestinal disease directly traceable to the water. The Commission has had under consideration the erection of a filtration plant at this point, and hopes to install one in the coming year. At Willard, Seneca lake is found to be seriously injured by the sewage, both from the State hospital and from the towns bordering on the lake. In addition to that the cost of pumping is very considerable. Extensive studies have been made during the past year with a view of finding a source of gravity supply from the high land back of the hospital. It is possible that water can be obtained from this source so as to fully supply the hospital with excellent potable water; and, if so, there should be a saving of about \$3,000 a year for pumping, to offset against the interest on the cost of the new water works.

In the last spring a number of cases of typhoid fever developed in the St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg, among both the patients and the employees at the hospital. Investigation showed that the source of the infection was the St. Lawrence river water used at that institution, and it became evident that

Water Supply and Sewage Disposal

the water supply must be improved. Mr. Allan G. Hazen examined the site and reported upon the feasibility and cost of a filtration plant in connection with the present pumping station, and the Commission had that plan under serious consideration, when it received a proposition from the city of Ogdensburg to supply it with water for a period of ten years at an annual cost of \$4,000. The cost of the present pumping station was about \$3,500 per annum, and the additional cost of running the slow filtration plant would be in the neighborhood of \$1,000 in addition to the interest on the cost of the plant, which is estimated at \$25,000. The Commission accordingly concluded a contract with the water commissioners of the city of Ogdensburg at the foregoing rate by which the city carried the water to the State hospital line and the State hospital paid for the construction of a water line from that point to the hospital and installed a meter at a total cost of about \$12,000. The water supply of the city of Ogdensburg is of a very fine character coming from Cranberry lake on the western hills of the Adirondacks, and it is believed that this solution of the problem will prove entirely satisfactory.

With the increase in population and the increase in knowledge of sanitation has come a demand for the safe disposal of sewage wastes. This is especially the case where these wastes are allowed to contaminate the water supply, and the better opinion seems to be that in time the State will compel the purification of sewage waters before they reach running streams. Manifestly the State should set the foremost example in this matter, but it cannot at present claim to do so, for, without speaking of other institutions, at several hospitals the wastes are so disposed of as to cause a distinct, and, it is believed, a somewhat serious injury to potable water supplies. This is the case with the State hospitals at Poughkeepsie and at Willard, and it is felt that the injury should, in both instances, be rectified. As elsewhere reported, the subject is under adequate treatment at Central Islip and Kings Park where the conditions are simple, but the lack of space at the other institutions makes a concentration necessary, and in the present state of knowledge of the subject the selection of the

Sewage Disposal at Central Islip

best system is a matter of difficulty. The Commission has inspected several plants representing different systems and inclines towards a bacteriological treatment, but is not yet able to make a definite recommendation.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AT CENTRAL ISLIP.

The progress of the new colony towards completion compelled the Commission to take measures several months ago looking towards some form of sewage disposal. Conditions, while not in any way difficult at Central Islip, still required careful consideration. At first sight it might appear that the ocean was the nearest, as well as cheapest, and in fact in every way most desirable form of disposal. But when we consider that the water front for many miles is built up with elegant private residences, this form of disposal is immediately seen to become inapplicable. It would be necessary to carry the sewage entirely across South bay and beyond Fire island, well out into the Atlantic, a distance of fully ten miles, which work could hardly be constructed for less than \$150,000. The Commission, therefore, turned its attention to other forms of disposal rather than by dilution, and inasmuch as an extensive farm is now in operation at Central Islip, broad irrigation seemed to the Commission to best fulfil all the conditions existing there. The total area included in the State farm is a little less than 1,000 acres, all of which slopes nearly uniformly toward the ocean. This farm has a top soil of about a foot and a half in depth, consisting of humus and sand, while beneath is found very clean, coarse mortar sand, extending to indefinite depth. The farm varies in height above sea level from about 45 to 90 feet, with the ground water at from 44 to 50 feet, depending on the season and whether it is a wet or dry year, etc. At the present time, January 1, 1901, the ground water stands at an elevation of about 45.3 feet above sea level.

The Commission having arrived at this point, employed Geo. W. Rafter to examine the property and report as to whether there were any objections to be urged against the establishment of sewage irrigation, and if so, the nature of the same, etc. Mr.

Sewage Disposal at Central Islip

Rafter's report concurred with the Commission's views and later on he was employed to prepare plans and specifications and to supervise the construction of the necessary works, which at the present time are in process.

One or two points of considerable interest may be mentioned. Ever since the establishment of the old colony, the sewage has been disposed of by allowing it to flow into a small pond of, perhaps, one-half to three-quarters of an acre in extent. The daily flow amounts to from 80,000 to 90,000 gallons. Porosity of the soil is well illustrated by the fact that for eleven years this sewage has sunk away without special difficulty, although it has been necessary to make a small increase of the area from year to year. It might appear that this process would be somewhat dangerous and that the ground water from which the water supply for the hospital is taken at a pumping station about 3,000 feet from the sewage pond would be likely to become contaminated. Thus far, however, it has not, as proven by the fact that there is yet to be the first case of typhoid fever at the hospital. Probably this immunity is due to the extreme porosity of the sand and the consequent very large volume of contained ground water. The draft of the water supply of from 90,000 to 100,000 gallons per day is so slight in comparison to the whole volume, as to have never been affected. It is impossible, however, to state that this condition would continue indefinitely, the more especially since the erection of the new colony will require the taking from the ground of three or four times as much water as heretofore. Moreover, the new colony water supply will be taken fully a mile from the sewage pond but on the other side, which is of itself considered to be a slight source of danger. In order to remove all possible objection from this source, Mr. Rafter proposed to irrigate about 500 acres. The total population of the hospital, including officers, attendants and inmates, will be fully 5,000, from whom may be expected a daily flow of sewage of about 500,000 gallons. Assuming fairly uniform distribution, this would be at the rate of only a little more than a foot in depth for the whole area for a year. Very similar soils have taken from

Sewage Disposal at Central Islip

2½ to 5½ feet in depth per year, and at Corydon Beddington farm as much as 32 feet has been employed. Undoubtedly, aside from the water supply, from 10 to 15 feet could be disposed of on this land without serious detriment to the crops. At the rate of one foot in depth per annum, the nitrification of the sewage matter will be perfect and the effluent descending to the ground water will be of the highest purity possible to imagine. It may be drunk with impunity by anybody.

Another interesting point in regard to this farm was as to the best distribution system. The soil is exceedingly porous and it seemed desirable to utilize to the fullest possible extent the sewage in agriculture. Since clay for making puddle is entirely lacking in the region, ordinary open carriers were hardly applicable because the sewage would largely filter away and thus become of relatively little value except over an exceedingly restricted area. Taking everything into account, a pipe and hydrant system of distribution seemed on the whole most desirable. The irrigation field has accordingly been laid with systems of pipes from 400 to 500 feet apart and with a form of hydrant specially designed for this work set at convenient intervals. The irrigation field for old colony is entirely separate from that of new colony.

The relatively small quantity of sewage to be treated renders it perfectly safe to send it out on to the land without preliminary treatment other than screening. At the new colony the sewage is first received in a screening chamber where it passes through a screen of one inch mesh, which will separate all such articles as towels, clothing, etc., which the patients are very likely to throw into the water-closets. The sewage then passes into a tank large enough to contain sixteen hours' flow, from which it will be pumped in eight hours by a direct connected steam centrifugal pump. In order to insure thorough mixing and comminution of the slight particles, a small air compressor will be set up at the boiler house which will be connected with the sewage tank by an air pipe. Proper pipes are provided in the bottom of the tank to insure thorough mixing of the sewage.

Sewage Disposal at Central Islip

The method of procedure will be as follows: A few minutes before beginning pumping the air compressor will be started and the blowing continued long enough to thoroughly mix the sewage—five or ten minutes will be sufficient. After starting the pump, blowing will still be continued during the period of pumping, but it will not need to be vigorous—merely enough to prevent settling of the sludge. The direct lift of the pump is only a few feet.

In regard to the distribution by pipe and hydrant, ordinarily one would not use this system because of somewhat greater expense than other systems. In the case of an insane hospital, where from 1,500 to 2,000 patients who are capable of more or less work are assembled, this cannot be considered specially objectionable. For a few years there will be at Central Islip plenty of work for them, clearing the farm and bringing it into the best possible shape for cultivation, but ultimately the amount of labor will be in excess of the demand. It is obvious, therefore, that the fact that this method of distribution is relatively somewhat more expensive is without special significance.

CHAPTER 5

REORGANIZATION OF MANHATTAN AND LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITALS

The change in these institutions urged in the last annual report was, with the approval of the respective boards of managers, enacted by the Legislature in Laws 1900, chapter 634. This act divided the two institutions into five hospitals, Manhattan State Hospital, East, West and Central Islip departments; Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park and Flatbush departments. The boards of managers remain unchanged and in possession of their former powers; the purchases are made through one officer known as the purchasing steward; but in other respects the organizations are entirely separate.

This act became law April 24, 1900, and six months observation of the change indicates that it is and will be a success. It fixed the responsibility for each department directly on the superintendent, giving him also corresponding power and reducing each department to a size within the scope of one man. The institution already shows in its personnel increased responsiveness and adaptability to beneficial changes. The financial results have been equally satisfactory; the per capita fell from \$181.77 in 1898-1899 to \$158.91 in 1899-1900, showing a saving in money of \$150,134.13. The per capita cost will be still further reduced upon the completion of the new group at Central Islip.

It has also been an improvement to have such uniformity in the State system that changes in details will reach all the hospitals alike. In the reorganization the question of purchases received much consideration, and it was finally decided to create a joint purchasing agency located in the city of New York for the five New York and Long Island hospitals. The head of this agency is called purchasing steward, and his

Reorganization of Manhattan and Long Island State Hospitals

duties are to obtain prices on commodities estimated for by the hospitals, and to make purchases when the estimates are allowed and the hospitals make requisition therefor; the position requires long experience in our hospital system, and a wide acquaintance with prices and business houses. Mr. F. A. Wheeler was chosen for the position because of his excellent record as steward at Kings Park. The reorganization also brought up the system of accounts, and the services of an expert accountant from the Audit Company of New York were sought to investigate the old system of accounts and report. His views were that a number of useless and cumbersome books were kept, and he devised a simple system based on the theory that each transaction should be closed when a voucher was issued. This plan was adopted in November, and will, it is hoped, prove eminently satisfactory.

Shortly after the passage of the act the Commission obtained information of irregularities in the accounts of the Manhattan State Hospital; an investigation was had and it developed the fact that for some years purchases for that institution had been made by the steward without regard to the estimate law, and the practice of forcing vouchers had been followed to cover the excess of such purchases over the amounts allowed by the Commission. It did not appear that any money had been misapplied, but the amount of unauthorized purchases reached the sum of \$48,137.04. The accounts and bills were examined by the Audit Company of New York, and the bills certified to by them were paid. It does not seem that such courses could have gone undetected in an institution more directly under the eye of the superintendent, and it is believed that the reorganization militates against such regrettable occurrences in the future.

CHAPTER 6

SALARIES AND WAGES

It is not generally understood why there should be such a disproportion between institutions for the insane and other charitable institutions, in the item of wage expenditure. It is frequently a matter for criticism by those not fully informed, that such comparatively large numbers are employed. An analysis of the wage account will show that 60.60 per cent. of the persons employed are personal attendants upon the inmates. No feature of insane hospital administration is more susceptible to change, or more easily disturbed by reduction, than the ratio of attendants to patients; and no feature has received more attention and study for its proper adjustment. The chief element of success in modern treatment is the personal one, taking the place of and improving upon mechanical restraint, the camisole, strait-jacket, muff and padded room. Violence and punishment have been abolished only by the increase in number of trained attendants and nurses, and with a reduction they will again appear, whatever other methods may be substituted. Nothing can take the place of the trained attendant, and careful data have substantially fixed the proportions needed. Hence an appreciation of these facts will explain what may seem undue employment. It is sometimes thought that a large hospital, by permitting a more extended classification, may reduce its ratio of attendants, but this is not true in any appreciable degree, for in mixed wards the number of attendants is governed by the average amount of personal care required by its patients. An average of the symptoms or characteristics of all the patients in a given hospital, which require personal attendance, will give the ratio of attendants needed, as surely as a limit of nutrient value is needed for a given number of persons of a certain energy.

Salaries and Wages

The hospital economies have gradually led to an increase of employes, either to avoid waste or to produce at a profit to the institution. Instances might be multiplied where intelligence has been substituted for expenditure, and more might be done in this direction. As an instance, the employment of a skilled man to supervise the fires of a large battery of boilers, where careless or unskilled firing would result in a great loss, saves in fuel several times more than his salary. In like manner a skilled chef reduces food waste far in excess of his wages; and a trained gardener gains a product for the institution which is worth many times his cost. The need for a skilled medical service adds to the wage account an item not required in the same degree by other charitable institutions except hospitals, although the per capita cost of medical service is but \$11.73 a year. The large item is, as first stated, for attendants, and this cannot be safely reduced if the present humane care of the insane is continued. It was formerly the custom to seclude the insane in their rooms at night without attendance, and the result can well be imagined. This has been replaced by night attendance and supervision with provision for meeting all the personal wants of patients at night, thus insuring cleanliness and sanitation as well as avoiding to a very large degree the distressing casualties formerly so frequent.

CHAPTER 7

SENILITY AND INSANITY OF OLD AGE

Old age is frequently attended with physical and mental changes, producing a condition which has been poetically described as "second childhood." It is characterized by decline of mental vigor, loss of memory and good sense, irritability and frequently by exalted conceptions. These mind failings of old age, with decline of bodily vigor, are commonly known as "senility." This state is frequently complicated by morbid sensations, and intellectual disturbance, and it is often hard to discriminate between true senility and senile insanity. Occasionally old persons have well-defined attacks of acute insanity, more frequently of the maniacal or exalted forms from which they may recover; but these are quite distinct with regard to cause and pathology from the progressive decay of old age.

It has been consistently held by the Commission and by the superintendents of State hospitals, that cases of senility as above referred to, are not appropriate patients for commitment to an insane hospital and are not "insane within the meaning of the statute." Many of these persons are certified as insane and application is made for their admission to the hospitals, with the occasional result that admission is refused and those interested in such a disposal of the old and perhaps troublesome person, have a feeling that there has been an unjust discrimination, and that the superintendent has exceeded his authority in declining to act upon a court order. All persons having a mental defect which is a departure from a normal state, may be technically declared insane, but if this was generally applied as a test of eligibility for a State hospital, our annual statistics would be greatly augmented. The law gives superintendents the right to determine after an order of the court, whether a patient is a proper case for admission (chapter 545, Laws of 1896, as amended by chapter 38, Laws of 1900, section 62): "The super-

Senility and Insanity of Old Age

intendent or person in charge of any institution for the care and treatment of the insane may refuse to receive any person upon any such order, if, in his judgment, such person is not insane within the meaning of the statute." The power of the superintendent in declining to receive patients duly committed has also been determined by the courts in several instances.

Reference is made to the Ninth Annual Report in which judicial decisions upon these cases are given in extenso on pages 393 et seq.

Notwithstanding the effort to relieve the hospitals of these cases, the records of admission show that the number of old people committed is increasing, and they are doubtless the most positive element of the increase of insane in custody. The reasons are not difficult to understand. In the first place all dependent old people gravitate to the almshouse, and usually are physically unable to do anything toward their support, and they also require more or less care; hence county officers find these cases a source of both expense and embarrassment. If the mental defect allows of a certificate of insanity it relieves the county of maintaining the patient by a transfer to the State hospital. A comparison of the statistics shows, also, that the number of old persons committed to the hospitals from homes has markedly increased in the past ten years. This must be explained upon either the ground of a lessening of filial devotion or of an increasing confidence in the hospitals, and the latter is altogether likely. An easy disposition of the troublesome patient is the commitment to the hospital, where humane care and treatment is assured. Superintendents sometimes secure a withdrawal of the application when the injustice to the parent is set in proper form before the applicant, and he is shown that the vagaries or defects of the patient are the result of advanced age, often the closing scene of "life's fitful fever."

The increasing admission of senile cases not only adds to the mortality but detracts from the recovery ratio of our hospitals. They also take the room intended for acute cases, and even if they do not bar the admission of these recoverable insane, they

Senility and Insanity of Old Age

cause a crowding of the wards and thus render provision for them less effective. The question, however, rests upon the intent of the legislature in the "State Care Act," as to whether these cases are "insane within the meaning of the statute." Evidently not, or there would have been no cause for this discriminating power given by the law to superintendents, as no other class of mental defectives call for it in any material degree. The senile condition is, moreover, a dementia without a morbid cause and might appropriately be called a physiological dementia. It is sure to result in lives sufficiently prolonged to harden the arteries and impair the brain circulation. If these cases are statutory, then cases of aphasia are equally so, for both are due to the same organic changes and are mental defects.

There are reasons why it would be unwise for the Legislature to more strictly define the class of mental defectives eligible to the State hospitals, as a certain degree of latitude is not only advantageous, but required. There is absolutely no place for cases of senility dependent upon public support outside the almshouse, and there, as before stated, usually no provision exists for their humane care if they are unable to attend to their personal wants. A restraining power is only available in commitment from families, and that is the chief source of supply. It is frequently the case that old people become restless, hypochondriac or suicidal and need a kind of supervision which the institution for the insane is equipped to furnish, but to the poor family would be an unbearable burden. These should be made exceptional and admitted, provided the home conditions are unfavorable to their proper care.

The question has arisen with the Commission how this progressive accumulation can best be provided for. It is certain that a hospital standard is unnecessary for this class of the insane, and if the State hospitals are to be burdened with the dotard class, a distinct classification in standard of both construction and maintenance should be provided for them. Whatever is provided should have in view the probable settlement of care for this class elsewhere than in an insane hospital, and should therefore be more

Senility and Insanity of Old Age

or less tentative in character. The Commission is convinced that there are 2,000 of the senile class in State hospitals requiring the simplest kind of supervision and care. One-story buildings are preferable for these persons on account of their infirmities and the danger from falls on stairways. Large dormitories and day rooms, convenient toilet and dining facilities, will furnish them the most comfortable kind of accommodation. The senile live introspectively and are not materially affected by their environment. Fresh warmed air, good appropriate food and kind personal care meet their chief requirements and allay their irritability. They like a local heating surface, hence large fireplaces and direct heat radiation are preferable to indirect, although sufficient air may be warmed indirectly for ventilation. A roomy veranda is needed. Basement construction, except that needed for heating and storage, will not be required. As the buildings are one-story, the chief objection to a wood building is removed, since danger to life from fire is practically nil; and the classification being in doubt as a permanent one, it would not seem appropriate to build too permanently. It has been shown that a good wooden building with a shingle roof, will last fifteen years with a very small outlay for repairs. It has further been shown that during the course of the first fifteen years repairs to slate roofs and metal work aggregates more than the cost of a good shingle roof. If these observations are correct the prevailing objections to wood construction are not well founded. It is not maintained, however, that wood construction is preferable, except for the need herein set forth.

Opinions from superintendents are quoted, following, to show that the observations of these experienced men concur with the views expressed in the main.

Dr. Charles G. Wagner, superintendent of the Binghamton State Hospital, writes: "Your letter in regard to provision for dotards is received and in my judgment touches a very important matter. We are receiving every year a large number of old people, some of them very old, who are simply suffering from the mental decay incident to extreme old age. A little mental confusion, forgetfulness and garrulity are sometimes the only symp-

Senility and Insanity of Old Age

toms exhibited, but the patient is duly certified to us as insane and has no one at home capable or possessed of means to care for him. We are unable to refuse these patients without creating ill-feeling in the community where they reside, nor are we able to assert that they are not insane within the meaning of the statute, for many of them, judged by the ordinary standards of sanity, cannot be regarded as entirely sane. I agree wholly with you that any legislation looking to the care of these patients in the county houses would open the door for criticism and eventually disaster to the State care system. The better plan, in my judgment, would be to provide inexpensive buildings in connection with the hospitals where such persons might have comfortable abiding places without elaborate hospital appointments."

Dr. A. W. Hurd, superintendent of the Buffalo State Hospital, writes: "I think the plan of providing suitable and comfortable accommodations at the hospitals for the senile class with ample conveniences for sunlight, air and other physical comforts, would be the most wise and humane manner of dealing with the question of the senile class in the institutions. No class of the mentally affected need more careful watching and nursing than the senile. If there is any case that is deserving of sympathy and which requires constant care and watching, it is the senile case, which is uneasy, mistakes the identity of those about, attempts to go out of doors in unseasonable weather, at unseemly hours, both day and night, becomes excited and often violent when opposed by near relatives, etc. In the majority of cases they are not so easy to care for as supposed, but I admit that there are some who come to us who are, or afterwards become, quiet enough to be cared for in a home, if they had one, or in a general hospital, but the same is true of many other classes of insane, although they are not the best places for them notwithstanding. They usually require all the care and tenderness which any class does, but perhaps a different style of buildings would more nearly meet their needs than the ordinary hospital construction. I do not, however, believe that cheap construction is to be advocated on any ground, particularly if safety or convenience are to be sacrificed

Senility and Insanity of Old Age

to cheapness. On account of the helplessness of these people I should not consider that wooden buildings, liable to fire, would be best, but that they should have comfortable one-story cottages, with ample porches, baths, convenient kitchens, etc."

Dr. S. H. Talcott, superintendent of the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital, writes: "Your proposition to erect an economical grade of buildings on State hospital grounds, and to take care of the enfeebled senile demented in them, seems to be a practical and feasible one. Certainly it is a very humane plan. Plain and inexpensive buildings could be erected for this class of patients. The buildings should be two stories in height, built of brick, and as nearly fireproof as possible. It does not cost much more to put up a brick building with a slate roof, than it does to put up a wooden building. The structures should be severely plain, and consequently inexpensive. They might be built on the hospital ward or dormitory plan, thus the expense of numerous partitions, where small rooms obtain, is avoided. Since the State Care Act went into effect, there has been an inclination on the part of many to consign aged and helpless dotards to State hospitals, instead of sending them to county almshouses. Some of these cases might be retained at home if the overseers of the poor would provide a nurse and suitable nutriment. Again, some of them might be cared for in almshouses if these institutions were provided with an infirmary where old, weak, and non-dangerous persons might receive medical treatment, nursing, and appropriate diet. The trouble now is that overseers of the poor will not provide sufficiently for old people at home, and county almshouses are in some instances, not equipped with infirmaries, nor provided with nurses. Hence the tendency of the people in the community and the authorities of almshouses to clamor for the admission to State hospitals of old persons requiring a little care. Just where the line of demarcation exists between old age and senile dementia is a question that is likely to occasion serious dispute. A careful discussion of this problem may lead to improved conditions. It seems to me that overseers of the poor should provide suitable care for old people in their own homes when such a course seems

Senility and Insanity of Old Age

feasible. Also, an infirmary ward should be attached to every almshouse, for the care of the aged, the feeble and the helpless, even if the minds of such patients are weakened synchronously with their bodies. Then the State should provide economical accommodations for those who are so restless and disturbed, and so dangerous to themselves or others, that they cannot properly be cared for in their own home or in county almshouses.

Of course some people might think that the establishment of infirmaries for the care of the aged sick in almshouses might lead to abuse of the privilege, and result in keeping in county almshouses patients who should be in the State hospitals. To guard against this danger, a State medical inspector should visit these various infirmaries from time to time, and in case a patient is confined therein who should be in a State hospital, he could order the transfer of such a case from the poorhouse to the hospital."

Dr. R. M. Elliott, superintendent Long Island State Hospital, Flatbush, says: "We have endeavored at this hospital to comply with the spirit of the law governing this matter, and find it necessary occasionally to refuse cases belonging to this class. Only a few days ago a woman was committed from home, many miles distant, who was 87 years of age, and who presented no active symptoms beyond those of mental enfeeblement incident to old age. With regard to the gradual increase in the number of insane, I have recently had occasion to examine the statistics of this hospital covering a period of twenty years, and I find that for the year just closed the ratio of indigent persons committed from Kings county to this hospital to the general population is considerably less than it was ten years ago, as the following comparison will show: In 1880, the population of Kings county was 599,495, and the number admitted that year was 418, or 1 to 1,434 of the total population. In 1890 the population was 838,547, and the admissions 582, or 1 to 1,440. This year the census is reported to be 1,166,582, while the admissions numbered 627, or 1 to 1,861. The population of the whole State of New York in 1880 was 5,997,853, while at the present time it is reported to be 7,268,009."

Senility and Insanity of Old Age

Dr. E. O. Dent, superintendent of Manhattan State Hospital, West, writes as follows: "Respecting the care of dotards, senile insanity, and almshouse cases, I concur in your letter respecting the erection of cheap buildings and allotting to them a more passive and economical existence than is at present given to that class of patients in this State. To cite my experience in this institution, I will state that during the year ending September 30, 1900, thirty-one such cases were rejected by me under section 62, chapter 545, of the Laws of 1896, as being unfit subjects for treatment and care in a hospital for the insane. Several were returned from this institution to the superintendent of out-door poor, under section 74, chapter 545, of the Laws of 1896. This subject has given us considerable annoyance, due to the fact that in every instance where almshouse cases are offered for admission, they are refused unless overt delusions are found, and in many instances these cases might doubtless be well cared for on the basis suggested by you, as all care necessary for their comfort is merely of a custodial nature. The Department of Charities strenuously object to receiving such cases from the hospital, and it is with difficulty that we can get them to take them, although the law is very specific on this point. I would recommend that these people suffering from overt delusions, such as we accept here, be left to county care. My impression is and has been for the past ten years, that a colony should be established on the Sound, accessible by boat, where such cases could be cared for in an economical way. I would recommend the purchase of 1,000, or so, acres of land, with a dockage on the Sound, and that cheap but comfortable buildings be erected suitable for the proper administration of custodial care. It is not necessary for me to comment on the difficulty which occasionally arises in the proper treatment of cases of senile dementia. In addition to being an economical step, it is a great relief to any institution caring for the acute insane to have this class out of the way."

Dr. William Mabon, superintendent of St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg, writes: "Regarding the care of dotards there is great objection to having the Legislature define a dotard as an

Sentility and Insanity of Old Age

almshouse case. The plan at this institution, whenever practicable, is to send a physician to examine the patient before admission and have him pass judgment as to the necessity of custodial care. In this way it has been possible to reject a number of applications, while all favorable cases have been admitted and given the care their cases demanded. The second plan, suggested by you, that of constructing special buildings for this class at a moderate cost, I approve. I am firmly of the belief that buildings of this character for a limited number of insane in each institution are rather to be desired."

Dr. A. E. Macdonald, superintendent of Manhattan State Hospital, East, Ward's Island, states: "We are probably less interested in, and it would be less proper for us to speak upon, this subject, than the superintendents of some other hospitals, where, since there are so many dotards in the care of the State hospitals, their acceptance upon presentation must have been more frequent than at our own. As you know, we have always opposed the admission of dotards, although we have been importuned continuously to accept them, and have been severely criticised in certain quarters for our opposition. It is a matter of weekly occurrence now for almshouse cases and similar cases from general hospitals to be sent down to Bellevue with the purpose of having them transferred here without our learning of the places from which they come, and so being thrown off our guard. I do not at all doubt that you are correct in thinking that your second proposition will meet the conditions better than the first. I should fear, however, that if carried out it might react upon the State hospitals in this way: Given a general understanding among the local county authorities that the State, through your Commission, is providing for dotards, they will at once claim that the making of that provision is an acknowledgment on the Commission's part that dotards should be cared for by the State, and they will, therefore, renew with more energy and more plausibility, their demands that the almshouse should be emptied of that class and that the State hospitals shall take them, instead of objecting as we have done successfully. You will remember that the matter

Senility and Insanity of Old Age

was brought before the courts and that our action in rejecting a patient was sustained by the courts. I would suggest that if new buildings of the class of which you speak are added, it be with the understanding that they are to be for such patients as the Commission, managers and superintendents think them best suited for, and that any expectation or intention of devoting them to the housing of dotards be not declared. They could probably be best used at my own hospital for out-door working patients, and while at another the superintendent might find it best to assign to them the older, quieter and more demented class of the insane who are distinctly insane and not dotards, the latter class being still rejected, or in the case of those already in the hospital, returned to the counties to which they belong."

Dr. O. M. Dewing, Superintendent Long Island State Hospital, Kings' Park, writes as follows: "My experience with the class of cases received from Kings County Hospital and the various almshouses on Long Island, is that there are very few dotards committed to our care in whom there is not an element of mental disturbance incident to the mental defect of sufficient consequence to warrant retaining them in a hospital for the insane, or in an institution with special facilities for caring for the mentally disturbed. My observation in this matter has probably been enlarged, and is, I believe, more valuable than it would have been if we had pursued the policy of rejecting all cases who appeared on a cursory examination to be dotards, without receiving them into the hospital for observation extending over several days. We pursue the plan of taking all cases sent to us by the Kings county authorities for observation, with the understanding that our decision shall be law to the county authorities, and that we may return within our discretion. The result of the working of this system has been as above stated. We find very few cases among those mentally incapacitated on account of old age, who do not require special treatment for the mentally disturbed, which is not to be had in an almshouse. Such few cases as there may be who simply suffer from loss of memory and mental enfeeblement, we return, and they are received without question. I see no

Senility and Insanity of Old Age

reason why this should not continue. I do not see any other proper course than to continue to receive all cases who, as a result of mental defect, whether from old age or other causes, suffer from any mental disturbance, even if it be only occasional; or, where, as a result of mental defect, there is such a lack of control over the functions of the body that *hospital* care and good nursing are necessary, and mere almshouse care would result in an inhumane condition of things. But when the standard of care required on grounds of humanity for this class is compared with that demanded for the acute or appreciative insane, I feel that a wide discrimination can be made in diet and in construction of buildings. With regard to suitable construction for this class of cases, I agree with you that it should consist of large dayrooms, dormitories and dining-rooms, probably of one story, but I do not believe in the economy of extensive wooden construction for custodial care. I believe brick construction to be cheaper in the end. My experience has indicated to me that the sanitary arrangements for such a class should be solid and, at the same time, simple in their character. This would largely eliminate the danger of putting new fangled ideas into shape, which the experience of a few years would show to be undersirable. We should be able to erect satisfactory, substantial, and, all things considered, cheap brick buildings for this class, with solid but simple sanitary arrangements, which would be considered perfectly satisfactory for the class in question twenty-five years hence. The wooden construction might lighten the present burdens, but I believe that it would be bad economy for the State in the end."

CHAPTER 8

PATHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

In the last annual report of the Commission, some doubts were expressed as to the propriety of some of the work pursued by the institute, and the necessity for a readjustment of its functions to include all the purposes that were evidently intended by its creation was explained. A committee appointed to examine its scheme and purposes reported adversely upon a continuance of the present methods and recommended some radical departure from the existing scope of inquiry and enlarging other functions, such as teaching and closer alliance with clinical work. The Commission had a full realization of the difficulties attending a readjustment of the affairs of the institute, and the dangers attending lack of harmony between it and the director, and has endeavored in every reasonable way to gain his approval of a change which the Commission believed was a statutory duty placed upon it by the Legislature. It was evident by the last appropriation that the Legislature disapproved certain features of the present administration, sufficiently to create an anxiety that this valuable element of scientific work which began so auspiciously might fail altogether. The director claimed his purpose and his work were misconstrued and were not appreciated, and perhaps with justice; but the contention was not upon the quality of the work performed, but upon its character and its omissions. The motive or the purpose of the director was not a factor to be considered, and the whole question rested upon the creative purpose and whether it was met, and further, whether experience had not shown an opportunity to make the institute of more practical use to the State hospitals, for which it was solely created. If it was to be purely academic in character it should not be a factor of this department, but should be independently managed, or at-

The Pathological Institute

tached to some university scheme. Its functions did not appear vague in the estimation of those best prepared to estimate them, and the intent of the Commission was to honestly and strictly apply the means afforded to the uses best adapted to the scientific welfare of the State hospital system. This intent seemed to be distorted in some quarters into an effort to destroy the institute, or to so cripple its work as to make it useless. Considerable feeling was aroused, particularly in the medical profession, but with those who took the opportunity to examine the whole situation without bias, the position of the Commission was quite generally approved.

The medical service of the State hospitals has needs of an evident, permanent and pressing nature, and the Commission believes that these needs can and should be met by a central organization. Certainly the service should be recruited by a constant stream of specially prepared junior officers, and, as certainly, they should consider their work in the hospitals as a continuance of their professional studies, and as an important factor in the scientific examination of insanity. Again, the absorption by the State of 95 per cent. of the insane implies a duty to develop all the knowledge which clinical and laboratory methods can promote. Should not this acquisition be had under the uniform impulse of a systematic inquiry inspired by an authoritative head? Moreover, there constantly arise in the hospital service complex problems of a pathological and chemical character, which require for solution a higher degree of specialization than any hospital admits of.

The Commission looks to the Pathological Institute to meet these needs, and has endeavored to bring about that end. It is claimed that such functions will destroy the work of the institute. If so, the Commission should look elsewhere for the aid which it believes that the medical service must have. But such action seems unnecessary, as the director of the institute has acceded to the request of the Commission, and is sending members of the institute staff to the hospitals for conference, and is preparing a course of lectures for delivery in 1901. It is hoped that the work thus begun will develop satisfactorily.

The Pathological Institute

This matter has involved the consideration of a subject of some delicacy, namely, the limitations of the Commission, organized as it is for a practical and very definite end, regarding the scientific questions which are more or less connected with its general problem. It is a narrow policy to shut off all scientific work, yet the prosecution of scientific studies without a definite and concrete end is hardly justifiable. The Commission has sought to adjust the scientific work to a reasonable degree of applicability to the matter in hand, and believes that, where possible, side by side with the most advanced scientific work should go a sufficient amount of practical labor in more definite lines.

In order to show precisely what the attitude of the Commission has been and the course pursued by it, the following correspondence with the director is presented:

NO. 1 MADISON AVENUE,

NEW YORK, *March 12, 1900.*

Dr. IRA VAN GIESON, *Pathological Institute, New York City:*

Dear Sir.—The Commission has considered the future of the Pathological Institute in connection with the report of Dr. Cowles, chairman, and others, already sent to you, and wishes to lay before you some of its conclusions.

The Commission agrees with the feature of the report which insists on a greater educational development in the work of the Institute, both in the development of the applicants for the positions of assistant physicians and in the continuance of the spirit of professional inquiry among the junior members of the hospital staffs. The Commission feels that the Institute should be developed more on these lines.

The second conclusion to which the Commission has come is that the existing offices are wrongly located. The location should be near the receiving pavilions at Bellevue Hospital, in order to obtain the advantage of clinical observation of recent cases, and further, in order to be in the direct current of professional study in these lines. It is possible that some arrangement might be

made for the use of the laboratory floor in the Loomis Laboratory. However that may be, the Commission feels assured that the present offices should be changed to a less costly suite in the immediate neighborhood of Bellevue.

The third conclusion is that the expenditures for services of a non-professional character are disproportionate to the appropriation and to the needs of this branch of the State hospital system, and that a very considerable saving should be effected in these lines.

Fourth, the Commission feels the great importance of preserving the continuity of the Institute, and the conservation and the utilization of the valuable scientific material and organization which you have developed.

The Commission realizes the seriousness of the changes which are involved in the above conclusion, and it would be glad to have you give your attention carefully to the various conclusions stated and lay the results before the Commission personally, or by letter, at your earliest convenience. The Commission would like in particular to receive from you a definite scheme for the enlargement of the educational functions of the Institute.

Very truly yours,

P. M. WISE.

WM. CHURCH OSBORN.

WM. L. PARKHURST.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

PATHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1900.

WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, Esq., *State Commissioner in Lunacy*:

Dear Sir.—We beg to acknowledge your letter of March 12th, and likewise the receipt of a report on the Institute by Doctor Cowles and others, over a month after it was prepared. From the position of your signature on this letter, and from the fact that it is brought by messenger from "Mr. Osborn to Doctor Van Gieson," we infer that the letter, though representing the Commission, is an expression of your own opinion.

The Pathological Institute

We note your request to lay before you the results of our attention to the various conclusions of the Commission. This we have endeavored to do, but we feel it exceedingly difficult to understand what you desire of the Institute. The conclusions are vague and we cannot definitely comprehend what you have in mind. For instance in regard to "greater educational development in the work of the Institute." What is the specific new work you want the Institute to shoulder? Will it not subvert the Institute from the aims and purposes for which it was originally founded? We have given several years earnest attention to this question, and perceived it to be indeed quite extensive and profound. What do you conceive the work of the Institute to be, and what are the ways and means of accomplishing this work? I beg to recall your attention to the fact that the Institute has already provided very comprehensive instruction to our hospital staffs. Does the greater educational development of the work of the Institute pertain to the psychological and psychopathological study of normal and abnormal mental life? Does this educational development refer more particularly to the dissemination of knowledge in the physiological sciences? Psycho-motor phenomena and physiological processes being uniformities of co-existence we cannot profitably understand insanity by studying either one independent of the other. Does the educational expansion include also or lay especial stress on morphology? Function and structure, physiology and morphology are too (sic) interdependent that the physiological correlatives of psycho-motor phenomena cannot be studied without considering morphology. And between the two is the succession of phenomena dealt with by physiological chemistry. Now if the increased teaching development of the Institute is to include all of these directions we have a rather extensive problem to consider. For instance, in psychology, and above all in psychopathology, are we to supply the preliminary training absolutely requisite for the assimilation of this knowledge? Men cannot be taken at random and be profitably instructed in the psychological sciences. This

The Pathological Institute

requires much preparatory training on the part of the students, and very arduous training too. Unfortunately the necessity for preparatory training for the study of the psychological sciences, not to speak of instruction in psychology itself, is hardly recognized in medical training. It is strange in medical education in general, that to such a large extent both students and instructors ignore the general work of science. Thus it is that the medical sciences have so many votaries who never paused to contemplate the fundamental science in general, and the *aims* and *methods* of scientific reflection. But it is still stranger that students should be expected to plunge into the study of abnormal psychic life without the rudiments of a survey of the general principles of science, the function of scientific laws, and hypotheses, the meaning of cause and effect, the nature of thought, the classification of sciences; of epistemology; and also of some inkling as to the distinction between science and metaphysics; of the relation of biosis and psychosis. Are we to supply this introductory training as a fitting basis for instruction in psychopathology—the science of insanity? The introductory training cannot be given in any brief course of a few weeks. Collateral reading must be undertaken in such works as Pearson, Olifford, Hume, the Mills, Spencer, James, etc., etc. In my humble judgment born of fifteen years teaching in the medical department of a university, not one student in a hundred is fitted to assimilate the principles of psychopathology. They not only lack the preparatory training, but too frequently have hardly any notion of the philosophy of science in general. To really comprehend the first principle of science one must have a well trained and even rigorously trained mind. Are we to take medical graduates as they come and teach them the knowledge of abnormal psychosis as well as its relation to abnormal biosis. If so, about as much pregraduate as post graduate instruction is essential. If the normal psychologist in the universities had only regarded the study of the abnormal more intently a great gain would be scored in preparing medical students for inception of psychopathological science.

The Pathological Institute

The fact is, you are asking us to anticipate the progress of psychopathological education by some fifteen or twenty years. The science of psychopathology is not yet worked out. Its principal hypothesis and very basis have not yet been established. How can we undertake routine teaching on a science which is not yet developed, and in which the Commission and its committee frustrate our arduously planned efforts for its development. Can fruits be reached when the ground has been barely tilled and the seeds scarcely planted?

If you would have this educational expansion of psychiatry do not destroy the very means that make it possible. If this Institute had but gotten on the right track of developing the fundamental knowledge of psychiatry, it would have done much and justified its existence. But it has accomplished more than this; far reaching principles and laws of the science of abnormal mental life have been worked out, and what is more they have been verified by practical tests. The progress of the development of psychiatry will be slow and toilsome and it cannot be lashed to go per saltum. Before psychiatry can gain impetus three miserable delusions must be done away with, and the opposition to psychiatric progress bred thereby wear itself out. Above all is this false though rather universal belief that the true science of psychiatry can be fathomed by purely medical methods of inquiry—methods unenlightened by any fundamental knowledge of psychology and based on the study of somatic phenomena. These are the so-called clinical methods and that psychiatry at the close of this century should still be so largely held in their grip, is truly remarkable. For to any one given to scientific reflection and accustomed to rise above the surface of things, it must be apparent that phenomena of mind must find their fountain head of understanding from the sciences where they belong—the psychological sciences. The clinical methods of inquiry addressed to the physiological concomitants of psychomotor process are indeed useful and necessary under intelligent guidance. But that “clinical” study of physiological processes is the be-all and end-all of the science of either normal or ab-

The Pathological Institute

normal mental life is absurd. This belief is the result of education. The practical psychiatrist nine times out of ten is trained from the medical school. When the time comes for the realization of something more than a purely medical training, the study and treatment of insanity, this belief that "the study is the sole shibboleth of psychiatric development" crumble away, and cease to mark broader, more intelligent work of psychiatric research for destruction. It is precisely the work of the Institute, if it can be left in peace, that to rid psychiatry of this incubus.

Two other sources of impediments to the progress of our edge of insanity I have elaborated elsewhere in the first of the archives. These are necessarily corollaries of the

These are the locking up of psychiatric research among inmates of institutions for the insane and under the "control and control of the superintendent thereof," and the undue aloofness of medical men to the psychological sciences, theory, education and practice. In regard to the former, the mischief is that psychiatry is so owned body and soul by an asylum that no scientist can enter this universally sacred avatar of psychiatry without running the risk of having his mould his work befitting the conceptions of the officials. In the latter, it works the double harm of preventing each of the sciences from reaping the benefits of the field of the and holds both back.

Even if outside students are trained by the Institute, guarantee is there that they will enter the hospitals, or have time from their routine duties to be able to do the good and valuable scientific work? It seems to me that a very important question. The fruits of our work would be dissipated, at least it would not return to us from the hospital. We would simply be doing general missionary work in what is called clinical psychiatry.

We are not clear as to what you mean by the "contamination of the spirit of professional inquiry among the junior members of the hospital staffs." Does this mean to take this spirit

The Pathological Institute

fessional inquiry just as we find it, its quality unchanged and increase it quantitatively?

As to the matter of the second conclusion, we are eager to get all the material requisite for the *elucidation* of the mechanism of normal mental life, we are anxious to know what can possibly be done at this pavilion, and wherein consists the value of "recent cases." As to your advice of falling into the current of professional study in these lines—(psychiatric?)—I must say that we would be very glad to join in this current did it exist. I am sorry to say that in my opinion such a current does not exist. It is the whole aim and purpose of the Institute to create such a purpose.

In regard to the third conclusion, we simply do not understand it. Does non-professional mean non-medical.

The fourth conclusion of preserving the continuity of the Institute, its scientific organism and material, with the abolition of the very methods that are inseparable for the success of our work, involves impossibilities. You protest against the continuance of the principles, methods and scientific work of the Institute, and yet ask it to live. This is like taking out a man's heart and brains and asking him to live and thrive.

The Commission says it realizes the seriousness of the changes involved in its conclusions. Quite true, the changes are indeed serious. It means the death of the Institute and its organization so arduously developed.

Now finally in the name of the science of psychiatry, and its great future of practical blessings, I appeal to you to leave us in peace. This you can well do with justice and with a clear conscience. I ask you not to listen too confidently to the advice of people who have not given painstaking study of our work, or who do not comprehend it, or who possibly might be wholly disinterested.

This has been a very bad year for our work. Since the difficulties which have arisen between the Commission and the Institute our work has been at a total standstill for over two months. This loss will be difficult to repair, and some of it seems irreparable.

The Pathological Institute

Therefore, I ask you if you will still continue to give not only some of your conclusions, but all of them if possible. Do not keep us on the rack with the conclusions piece-meal. For we do not hesitate to confess that when you interrupt our work you take hold of us in the most vital spot. For our positions, our official appointments, we care little, but our work we are wrapped up in heart and soul.

This Institute has done much in scientific work. It has instructed our hospital staffs, it has aided the hospitals in practical work—what more can you ask of it?

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) IRA VAN GIESON.

April 3, 1900.

IRA VAN GIESON, M. D., *Director Pathological Institute, No. 1 Madison Avenue, City:*

Dear Sir.—I have read with sincere regret your letter of April 2d, in reply to a letter from the Commission of March 12th. I conclude from it that you have no suggestions to offer for the development of the institute, other than in the direction of research into the fundamental problems of insanity.

The Commission has endeavored to suggest ideas which would tend to give the institute such a standing before the public and the Legislature that the latter body would continue to support it. I regret that you have neither accepted the suggestions of the Commission nor made counter propositions, for the reason, among others, that the Legislature seems determined to terminate the work of the institute as at present conducted.

The current appropriation is, I am informed, \$20,000, and I am also informed that at the last moment a provision was inserted to the effect that no part of this sum should be used for rent. The latter provision raises a practical question which must be met forthwith. Upon this point I should like to have your suggestions within a short time.

The Pathological Institute

Permit me to add that I trust you will reconsider your attitude towards the conclusions expressed by the Commission in its letter of March 12th.

Yours very truly,

WM. CHURCH OSBORN.

November 3, 1900.

DR. IRA VAN GILSON, *Director State Pathological Institute:*

Dear Sir.—I am directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to write you as follows:

You are referred to the annexed opinion of the Attorney-General of the State with reference to the powers of the Commission in your removal.

The Commission has given careful consideration to the brief and answer submitted to the charges preferred against you; also to your letter of April 2d, mentioned in the answer and the reply thereto of April 3d, and it is unable to take the view expressed therein of your attitude prior to the request for your resignation, dated June 29, 1900.

Nevertheless, in view of the willingness expressed in your answer to do what the Commission considers necessary for the development of the institute, it has determined to continue your services for the time being and for the tentative period named at least, and to give you the instructions which follow, with the sincere hope that you may render services of value.

The law, appropriating a sum for the Pathological Institute for the year beginning October 1st inst., does not allow the application of any such moneys to the payment of rents. The Commission understands that a surplus remains from the appropriation of the last fiscal year sufficient to pay the rentals of the rooms now occupied by the institute to the end of the leased period, to wit, May 1, 1901. No moneys being applicable to the payment of rents after this date, the instructions herewith given you shall apply to this period only, without reference to any arrangements for the future which may be determined upon in the meantime by the Legislature or the Commission.

The Pathological Institute

The Commission understands that a large amount of material has been collected in the institute and many inquiries have been started in the laboratory of importance and at considerable expense, and you are asked to concentrate the purely technical work of the institute on placing this material in as permanent a form for future use as is possible, and on formulating the results already obtained by your inquiries. You are also requested **not** to start any new inquiry which will detract from the **purpose** stated, without consultation with the Commission. It is necessary to rely on your judgment in determining what part of the material now in the institute is of sufficient value for preservation and in what manner it shall be preserved for future use, although it is reasonable to hope that all pathological material of value may have permanent preservation, and if not, that the results of its examination may have a permanent record in the archives of the institute.

You are also requested to either visit the hospitals yourself, from time to time, or to select a competent substitute, and examine the scientific work in your department that is being done, and to instruct and advise the physicians engaged in this work in a manner that will tend to harmonize their pathological inquiries with those undertaken by the institute. It is believed that a more frequent intercourse between members of the institute and the medical officers of the hospital would lead to greater enlightenment on the part of the hospital physicians, and would progress their scientific work.

The Commission furthermore requests you to establish a course of lectures in the institute upon pathological subjects connected with insanity, notice of which should be posted by a bulletin in the hospitals and colleges of New York, admission to which should be granted by you upon application. If the Commission are correctly informed of the abilities of the institute, these lectures can be established and maintained without embarrassment or further expense. In the estimation of the Commission the results attained from these lectures, aside from their instructive features, will be to attract the attention of young men to the

The Pathological Institute

service of the hospitals and to the scientific work attempted by the State, and will, perhaps, lead to a desire on the part of these young medical men to enter the hospital service, and thus render a more effective selection of medical officers possible as vacancies occur.

Your attention is particularly called to the amount of the appropriation applicable to the institute for the current year, and to the necessity for retrenchment in expenses to meet the decrease. The Commission believes that the better way to meet the demands of the diminished appropriation will be to dispense with those departments of the institute for the time being which are not requisite for carrying out the instructions heretofore given. You are requested to suggest to the Commission in what other ways retrenchment can be made.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) T. E. McGARR,

Secretary.

CHAPTER 9

THE PSYCOPATHIC INSTITUTE

The trend of modern opinion has led to many suggestions for securing earlier treatment of the insane, or those predisposed to or threatened with this calamity. The jealous protection of individual liberty has surrounded the alleged insane with such a cordon of official investigation and restriction that no doubtful case can receive the benefits of treatment so well provided by the State in the hospitals for the insane. For the same reason, impending or incipient insanity is not seen in our public institutions, for unless the patient is actually insane and presents plainly the manifestations of mental disorder, eligibility for treatment has not been met, yet it is generally admitted that if a large proportion of cases could be treated in the formative stage, the outbreak might be prevented. Neither is there provision for this class in the general hospital, or elsewhere, except in the few private licensed institutions or sanitariums where the Commission has permitted the reception of voluntary patients. In the study of the psychoses—the cause and pathology of insanity—it is claimed that observations of borderland cases is more fruitful than where the insanity has become sufficiently positive to permit due certification. One of the complaints of the director of the institute is, that the patients of most value for psychopathology are unattainable because there is no accommodation for them. The recommendations of the committee selected by the Commission to examine the Pathological Institute recommend a closer alliance with clinical work, and advise some association with an insane hospital; but as before stated, the class most to be desired is excluded from these institutions. It seems clear, therefore, that in the readjustment of the institute's work, and in pro-

The Psycopathic Institute

viding in a small measure at least for that class for which no provision is made, several ends can be served by a combined hospital and laboratory for psychiatric and psycopathic purposes. Aside from its scientific value, it will serve a useful purpose in bringing patients under treatment before the insanity is pronounced and while they are most amenable to treatment. In meeting the teaching functions now admitted to be defective in the field of psychiatry, it will offer the best known solution.

CHAPTER 10

Liability for the Care and Support of the Insane Other Than the Poor and Indigent

The State hospital system is maintained primarily for the poor and indigent insane; "but other insane persons who are residents of the State may be admitted when there is room therein for them" (Laws of 1896, chapter 545, section 30). The Insanity Law requires that the estate of an insane person or the father, mother, husband, wife and children, if of sufficient ability, shall be liable for his maintenance (section 66) and "The commission shall secure from relatives or friends who are liable or may be willing to assume the cost of support of inmates of State hospitals supported by the State, reimbursement in whole or in part of the money thus expended." (Section 65.) The Commission is authorized by section 69 to appoint agents whose duty it shall be to secure from relatives and friends who are liable reimbursement for support, at a compensation of not over \$5 a day and expenses.

Pursuant to these provisions the Commission has for some years maintained a force of seven agents and has thereby secured a large number of cases to pay annually without much urging, varying sums towards the support of relatives and friends in whom they are interested. In the year just closed this sum amounted to \$104,627.99, and in addition the hospitals received from private or "bond" patients the sum of about \$87,000.

The efforts of the agents added to the receipts of the hospitals during the past year in what might be called new business, i. e., receipts from reimbursing patients placed on the list during the year, the sum of \$18,232.50.

The total compensation and expense of the seven agents during
† period was \$9,527.56. In addition to the duties of finding

**Liability for the Care and Support of the Insane other than the Poor
and Indigent**

new reimbursing patients the agents took some share of the duty of collecting from reimbursing patients already on the list and in one instance had certain duties in addition to the agency.

In the year ending September 30, 1899, the new receipts from reimbursing patients were \$17,008.90 and the cost of the agents \$13,640.15, showing for the past year an increase in receipts of \$1,223.60 and a decrease in cost of \$4,112.59. It must, nevertheless, be considered that the cost of collection of these accounts is very considerable. The Commission is endeavoring to loyally support the law in this regard, but the policy of enforcing these collections may be open to question. An examination of the means of the persons reimbursing for relatives indicates that in nearly every instance the payments are only made by a very considerable personal sacrifice, and selections from the mail of nearly any day upon this subject show that the payments of these funds bear oftentimes with great severity upon the persons liable.

The general policy of the Commission is to use the discretion which the law allows in regard to these matters, but it must, as a rule, collect the moneys where they can be collected. This system relieves the State of about 5 per cent. of the cost of maintenance of the insane, and it is open to question whether the taxpayers would not prefer to assume the entire burden in this matter as they have done with the public school system. There seems to be no reason why all citizens should not have equal rights in the use of public facilities.

CHAPTER 11

BI-MONTHLY CONFERENCES

Owing to the increasing bulk of the volumes containing annual reports of the State Commission in Lunacy, the State hospitals, State Charities Aid Association, etc., it has been deemed best by the Commission to omit therefrom the detailed reports of the proceedings of the bi-monthly conferences which under statute are held between the representatives of State hospitals and the State Commission in Lunacy. It may be thought of interest, however, to present the valuable reports of committee hospital superintendents which are submitted to such conferences from time to time, bearing upon larger matters of administration and detail in these institutions.

Accordingly the Commission presents the following report

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON JOINT CONTRACT SYSTEM SUBMITTED NOVEMBER 29, 1899.

The committee designated at the superintendents' conference to consider the subject of the joint contract system held a meeting at Utica on November 14th, and begs to submit the following report, which is regarded as an aid to discussion, rather than an unalterable conviction on the part of the committee.

With the sole desire to ascertain the demerits and merits of the system, without prejudice, a circular letter was sent to several hospitals asking for facts, figures and opinions as to economy to the State, of this course, or the reverse.

Figures were sent by but few, though replies were received from all.

From those hospitals which sent figures, showing the actual balance, either for or against the system, the difficulties of neglect of securing the prices current at the time the joint

Bi-monthly Conferences

tract was made, rendered the statistics much less complete than they should be. In some instances the items could be purchased cheaper at individual hospitals than the joint contract prices. But in the majority of instances they could not. The balance between the two was, however, in favor of the joint contract system. We regret that figures supporting the position which has been taken, that the joint contract system was not economical for the State, were not furnished the committee, as its only object was to get at the facts, not to support a theory.

The statement that the hospitals nearer to the markets, in a measure, pay the freight for those more distantly situated, seems to be met by the fact that, as at present arranged, any firm can bid on any hospital, individually, or for all the hospitals, and the awards are given not to any one firm for the whole State, but to those firms lowest for individual hospitals. In other words, New York firms can bid on Manhattan alone, or Utica firms for Utica alone, and thus in effect the individual method advocated by those opposed to the joint contract system is or can be carried out, the only difference being that the bids are asked by a committee, rather than by the hospital individually. In this connection it may be said that each hospital has been given a sufficient number of copies of the specifications to send to individual dealers.

It would seem that the loss of independent action referred to in the discussion of this subject is more than counterbalanced by the benefit received by the system, as a whole.

The fact that some bidders complain that the lowest bids for individual hospitals are awarded, while the bids are based on supplying the full quantity required by the whole hospital system, and not a fraction thereof, should not deter us from continuing this system, provided the bidders are willing to continue the practice.

The fact should also be pointed out that by this means the standard for the State is kept uniform, one hospital is treated no better or worse than another, and there is an accurate basis of comparisons between the hospitals as to per capita cost, to say nothing of the simplification of the estimates.

Bi-monthly Conferences

One disadvantage of the contract system as claimed is tends to do away with individual effort and ingenuity and on the part of the steward, and also deprives the hospital of chance bargains that might come under the notice of a steward.

A study of the list of articles bought, however, shows these opportunities for advantageous bargains are, as a rule, limited rather to the perishable, or soon perishable, articles are or may be, produced in the neighborhood of the hospital not to standard staples which go through wholesalers'. With this in view, namely: to exempt from the joint contract system such articles as could possibly be bought more advantageously in local markets, we would suggest removing from contract list the following articles:

Hams, shoulders, pork and lard,

Bacon,

Dried peaches,

Evaporated apples,

Vinegar,

Pickles,

Salt,

Dried beans.

We would further suggest that the committee of hospital stewards, appointed from time to time to enter into joint contracts should not add anything to the list of goods to be purchased in this manner, except by direction of the conference. We believe that molasses and syrup should be purchased by joint contract except in those hospitals situated near large cities where it is possible to get prices fully as advantageous, and where the inspection is such that the goods, when received, will be up to specifications. It seems advisable to have a standing committee of superintendents appointed to consider proposed changes in the list of articles to be purchased, as well as to act as an advisory committee to the committee of hospital stewards.

Your committee was also directed to consider a report on a proposition submitted by the president of the State Commi

Bi-monthly Conferences

in Lunacy as to "the advisability of designating stewards individually for a bi-monthly period to investigate and purchase certain staple articles, such as hay, etc., for all the State hospitals, at the best advantage to the State in the way of quality, prices and transportation charges."

At the meeting held, it was the belief of the two members who were present that it did not seem advisable to have a steward designated for the purpose of making purchases for other hospitals, but it did seem to be for the best interest to have one or two stewards designated to obtain prices of farm products, and transmit them to the stewards of the other hospitals, thus giving all the hospitals the benefit of prices in the different parts of the State. The individual hospitals could then purchase at the lowest possible price. We would suggest as articles suitable for this arrangement the following:

Potatoes,
Vinegar,
Pickles,
Dried beans,
Evaporated apples,
Oats,
Hay.

In submitting this report, we desire to assure the conference that we entered upon this important subject free from prejudice, and with an eye single to the best interest of the State.

We would finally recommend that where contractors intentionally furnish supplies inferior to the standard, they be debarred from bidding on future specifications.

Very respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM MABON,
A. W. HURD,
O. M. DEWING.

Albany, November 28, 1899.

BI-monthly Conferences

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON QUALITY AND PRICE OF CLOTH.

A meeting of the committee appointed by Dr. Wise to consider the quality and the price of cloth for the patients of the various State hospitals was held at the Capitol, Albany, November 28, 1899.

The committee, consisting of Drs. Talcott, Wagner and Hurd, respectfully report to the Commission:

That on motion of Dr. Hurd it was resolved that the Prison Commission be requested to make samples of goods composed of 30 per cent. of cotton and 70 per cent. of wool and submit the price to the Board of Classification, and the Prison Commission to send samples and price to the members of the committee. Carried.

SELDEN H. TALCOTT,
ARTHUR W. HURD,
CHARLES G. WAGNER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM GRADE OF LEATHER FOR BOOTS, SHOES, ETC., USED IN STATE HOSPITALS.

To the Superintendent in Conference with the State Commission in Lunacy, December-January Estimates:

The committee of stewards appointed at the August-September conference to recommend a uniform grade of leather for the use of all State hospitals engaged in the manufacture of boots, shoes and slippers, wishes to say that a careful examination of all the samples from the various institutions submitted to the State Commission in Lunacy has been made by your committee, and we have found that the various hospitals manufacturing shoes are using practically the same grades of leather with different trade names and different styles of finish, which has produced a great variation in prices. We, therefore, determined to submit the entire line of samples to an expert in the leather trade, and Mr. Richard Young, head of the firm of Richard Young Company, of New York and Boston, kindly consented to examine these samples and to explain

Bi-monthly Conferences

to the committee the relative values of the different grades and to offer his suggestions as to the most valuable leather for durability and appearance. Under these conditions, we therefore, beg to report as follows, the basis of prices being fixed upon the present market values which, the Commission is aware, are much higher than at the time sample leather was submitted from the various hospitals. The prices given herein are apparently high enough to cover the leather demands of the hospitals for some time to come.

We respectfully call the attention of the Commission to the chemical tanned leathers. By this process of tanning these particular leathers are made to a certain extent water-proof, and if the shoes become soaked, when drying out this leather does not dry hard and stiff.

We also call attention to the electric soling which is specially suitable for flexible soles for slippers and old ladies' shoes, and is water-proof to a high degree.

Recommendation of the hemlock leather is due to the fact that nearly every hospital in the State is using hemlock leather of various grades. Most all the institutions are using splitting machines and this grade of leather is most satisfactory for hospital use, as the difference in cost between it and No. 1 is considerable, and the cutting value between a No. 1 and this leather is not marked. The wearing value of hemlock leather is beyond dispute, although it does not give as good an appearance in finish as oak tanned.

We would recommend for women's best outdoor shoes, glazed goat kid, chemical tanned, at 19 cents per foot, in light or heavy weights, sample No. 1.

For women's outdoor shoes for work in laundry and kitchens, light kangaroo calf, at 16½ cents per foot, sample No. 4.

For men's heavy shoes for outside working patients, oil grain Creedmore, at 15 cents per foot, sample No. 3.

As a substitute for oil grain Creedmore, where preferred, we would recommend kangaroo calf, heavy weight, at 16½ cents per foot, sample No. 4.

Bi-monthly Conferences

For men's fine shoes, light or medium kangaroo calf, at 16½ cents per foot, sample No. 4.

For men's and women's slippers, dull sheep kid, chemical tanned, at 8½ cents per foot, sample No. 2.

For soling for all ward shoes and slippers, electric soling, or elk skin, at 28½ cents per foot, in light and heavy stock, sample No. 5.

For linings and facings, sheep, all colors, as desired, costing \$4.50 per dozen skins, as per samples submitted.

For backs and quarters for men's boots, heavy kip, costing 17 cents per square foot.

For soles for all shoes for outside wear, hemlock, non-acid, heavy seconds, costing 22½ cents per pound.

For all insoles and counters, hemlock bellies, costing 13 cents per pound.

Respectfully submitted,

F. A. WHEELER,

H. E. COLE,

L. P. GILLESPIE,

Committee.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS.

For a period of six (6) months from April 1, 1900.

PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

L. P. Gillespie, Chairman, Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie.

H. E. Cole, Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, N. Y.

F. A. Wheeler, Secretary, Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y.

As the following specifications must be accepted by bidders and made a part of their proposal and of any contract executed thereunder particular attention is invited thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check payable to F. A. Wheeler, secretary committee on purchase of supplies, drawn on a bank within

Bi-monthly Conferences

the State of New York for five (5) per cent. of the total bid; such check to be retained until contracts are executed and a security bond is deposited with the committee for twenty-five (25) per cent. of the total amount of such contract, duly executed and conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract in all its particulars. In the event of any bidder failing to execute contract promptly, such check shall be forfeited to the State. All checks covering bids on which there are no awards will be returned within three (3) days after the opening of such bid. Bids unaccompanied by certified check will not be considered. All bids must be for goods that match samples furnished by the committee. All items for which there are no standard samples supplied by the committee to bidders are sufficiently described in specifications to enable bidders to quote; therefore, samples from bidders are not required.

Separate bids must be made for each and every article, as awards will be made by items only. The committee, in accordance with provisions of chapter 460, Laws of 1897, reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bids will be received for any or all hospitals.

All articles furnished under contract are for six months' supply and must be delivered at the places designated for their reception, freight prepaid, strongly packed and marked according to directions for shipment, without any charge therefor or for cases, baling or sacks, and will be subject to inspection; and any articles that may in any respect fail to conform to the samples furnished by the committee upon which the award was made will be rejected, and the contractor held to furnish others of the required quality within five days, or failing in that, they will be purchased at his expense. The contractor will also be liable for expenses incurred in examination of goods, which, in the judgment of the inspector, are not up to the specifications, providing it be found and certified by reputable examiners that such goods are inferior. All tea and rice are to have single inspection before delivery by expert to be named by committee; marks and numbers of packages to be given at time of inspection. Cost of inspection to be paid by contrac-

Bi-monthly Conferences

tors. All bids are regarded as made in accordance with aforementioned conditions.

Quantities given in the proposal are approximate, and no contract will be made other than for quantities, more or less, then named as needed for the use of the hospitals for the time specified, and will be taken on order of the steward at his discretion.

All bids must be indicated in column marked "price" in the proposal.

Bidders must state the *net* price asked for *each* article, and no bid will be considered that stipulates that a certain percentage will be deducted by seller, if payment is made in a specified time, nor that requires payment in any other manner than that prescribed.

REPORT ON ECONOMY OF PAPER NAPKINS.

STATE OF NEW YORK—LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL.

KINGS PARK, April 20, 1900.

To the Commission:

Dear Sirs.—Your letter of the 18th instant in regard to this subject came to hand yesterday. I have gone over the matter quite carefully and give you the result of my investigation.

Assuming that we have at this hospital some 1,650 persons, including employees and patients, who should use a napkin, and assuming that on the average the same napkin could not be used more than three times—then one napkin apiece, or 1,650 napkins, would last the napkin using population for one day. In order to provide for the laundering of these articles, three sets at least would be necessary, which would amount to 4,950 napkins. This outfit would be necessary in order to start off the napkin using population. At 11 cents apiece, the first cost would amount to \$544.50. I have calculated that in sending the napkins to the laundry at least twice a week, we might, perhaps, consider the life of a napkin to be about eight months. It is possible they might last longer than this with very careful usage and laundering, but we cannot presuppose careful usage on the part of this population, nor careful laundering and handling in the very nature of the case,

Bi-monthly Conferences

considering the quantity of work to be done at one time. Then there would be the tendency to loss; the use of napkins for other purposes, which would reduce the average life of the article. Besides all this we have to take into consideration (as I suppose) the cutting and hemming; the labor of distribution and collection in the dining-rooms; labor of sending to the laundry; washing, drying, shaking out each piece, mangling and folding, and of counting on return to the proper dining-hall. Besides this there is another consideration. Even with the greatest of care it would frequently happen that the napkins would get mixed in the dining-room, and many persons would be constantly using those which had already been used by another patient. This might not happen to any great extent on small ward dining-rooms, but in large associate dining-rooms like ours, it would inevitably happen to a great extent even under the best conditions. However, without regarding these objections, and taking simply the cost of the article, I find that the cost would be \$544.50 for eight months. On the other hand, I find that paper napkins for the same population can be furnished at the rate of \$60 per month or \$480 for eight months, taking that period as a basis. You will see that there is a margin to the credit of the paper napkin. In using that kind there is no labor of making, no labor in collecting and very little in distribution; no laundering with its counting and recounting, and no mix up in the dining-room is possible, for each article is used but once. They are generally satisfactory and serve the purpose.

Yours very respectfully,

O. M. DEWING,
General Superintendent.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS.

STATE OF NEW YORK—BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.

September 26, 1900.

Your committee would respectfully report that immediately after the last conference it began its work by correspondence with lamp manufacturers throughout the country and with the State

Bi-monthly Conferences

Architect, with a view to determining the best method of
ure and to ascertain what lamp would give the best satisf
Your committee finally decided to accept the advice of the
Architect and ask all lamp manufacturers who desired to c
to send sample lamps for testing, with full knowledge of
they were to be put to, rather than to purchase lamps in th
market.

Accordingly, therefore, requests for such samples were
all manufacturers whose addresses the committee was
obtain, and samples were sent by the following makers:

Bernstein Electric Manufacturing Co., Roxbury street, 1
Mass.

Bryan-Marsh Co., 136 Liberty street, New York city.

Buckeye Electric Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Colonial Electric Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

Columbia Incandescent Lamp Co., Havemeyer building
York city.

General Electric, New York city.

Sawyer-Man Electric Co., 510 West Twenty-third stree
York city.

Sunbeam Incandescent Lamp Co., West and Bethune
New York city.

United States Incandescent Lamp Co., 823 North Second
St. Louis, Mo.

These lamps are now in the hands of the State Architect
am informed by him that his report will be handed in ab
middle of December, and your committee, therefore, will be
to report fully until after that date.

Respectfully submitted,

OHAS. G. WAGNER

E. H. HOWARD,

Comm

CHAPTER 12

Dietaries for Hospitals for the Insane

The results of the scientific investigation of the food question in its relation to hospitals for the insane that have been conducted by Prof. W. O. Atwater for the past two or three years have been thoroughly gone over in his reports to the Commission so that now, it seems desirable to deal briefly with the practical side of the question and give a concise statement of some of the advantages that have resulted.

During the past year, studies have been conducted on a large scale at the St. Lawrence State Hospital where Prof. Atwater was represented by two assistants, Dr. Kidder who made the scientific deductions, and Miss Daniell who with her cook had charge of the practical operations. As a result of this special work, we have now a definite idea of some of the good that has been accomplished, and we believe we are justified in expressing the following views:

First. The most important point has been the improvement in the food service, and this has been manifested in various ways. Under the stimulating influence of the work as conducted, the chef and cooks have made a greater effort than ever before to prepare food in a more palatable form and in greater variety, with the effect of reducing the dining-room waste as well as the kitchen waste and thus making a saving in dollars and cents.

Second. We have found that economy results from using a larger variety of foods and foods that are better adapted to the various seasons of the year.

Third. With a knowledge of food values, one can substitute various articles in the hospital dietary and thus promote economy. During the winter season when eggs are expensive and sometimes

Dietaries for Hospitals for the Insane

poor, they can be omitted from the cooked dishes and at the same time skimmed milk from a creamery, when it is available, can be used in certain proportions in cooking.

Fourth. A comparative decrease in the cost of food has taken place, and this has not been due to the cutting down of food supplies, but rather has taken place as a result of the care in utilizing every article that goes into the kitchen. One of the greatest savings came from the judicious use of left over food. The average daily cost of food for the St. Lawrence State Hospital before these studies were undertaken was 15 cents, while the average at the infirmary among the feeble and demented patients amounted to about 12 cents. Placing it however, for the sake of argument at 11 cents, we find that the meals served by Miss Daniell cost less than 9 cents per day, this at a time when supplies were very high in price. This reduction of 2 cents a day for this class represents a saving of about \$8 a day for all the patients of this kind and makes a total saving of about \$2,900 in the year. This result could only be obtained by very close attention to all the details of kitchen and dining-room administration. We find that a comparison of food supplies as paid for in estimate No. 3 shows a yearly per capita reduction of \$2.19, which being multiplied by the average population for the year ending September 30, 1900, namely 1,560.5 shows a total saving of \$3,417 a year; in other words, the whole amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1899 for food supplies was \$74,533.62 and this for an average of 1,472.38 patients, whereas, the amount expended for the year ending September 30, 1900 was \$75,598.95, showing that during the last named year only \$1,065.33 more was expended than during the year ending September 30, 1899, although the average number of patients was over 88 more than during the preceding year. This in spite of the fact that a great many articles of food were higher in price than they were during the preceding year.

Fifth. The patients tastes have been cultivated and they have learned to appreciate the carefully prepared diet that was served them, which leads us to believe that the diet should not be one

Dietaries for Hospitals for the Insane

of the mere sustenance, but that a properly selected and prepared dietary will find such favor with the patients as to leave little dining-room waste.

Sixth. Dr. Kidder, who had charge of this work informed the superintendent "that many of the patients had been carefully weighed from time to time." The weight did not show a change sufficient to indicate the value of food experiments, and therefore any assertion of greater healthfulness in the light of present investigations cannot be maintained.

Seventh. We believe a system of leaflets giving various recipes for institution use and information concerning the handling and preparation of food would lead to still greater results.

• While the experiments were not so detailed and so long-continued as to make them finally decisive, they imply that the health of the patients was fully as good, with the less costly food, as before.

Finally, we feel that the value of this work can be emphasized by dividing the patients into three classes; (a) the feeble and unemployed; (b) the working patients and (c), the acute and sick patients, and giving to the first class a simple dietary which is made attractive by good cooking and service; to the second, practically the same as the first with the addition of some substantial extra, and third, concentrating upon the sick and acute, wherever indicated all the resources of the culinary department.

In order to procure the best results, the kitchen equipment should be complete and each kitchen should have the necessary apparatus for accurately weighing and measuring all the articles used in the preparation of cooked food.

At the request of the Commission, Prof. Atwater has prepared the following summary of the purpose, plan and some of the main results of the inquiry, with recommendations based upon the experiences gained. The detailed report of the work for the year is to be printed in a special volume, in order that it may be made more widely useful than it could be as a part of the present report.

SUMMARY OF DIETARY STUDIES

BY W. O. ATWATER

The tenth and eleventh annual reports of the New York Commission in Lunacy, for the fiscal years 1897-8 and 1898-9, contained reports on dietaries for hospitals for the insane and gave accounts of the progress of an inquiry made under direction for the purpose of finding a dietary standard for the insane and some of the ways in which the hospital population might be most healthfully and economically fed.

The third report belongs to the same period, 1899-1900, and is the present (twelfth) report of the Commission. Since, however, it is to include statements and conclusions of more or less general interest, it is to be printed in a separate volume, which will have a wider circulation. The purpose here is to summarize the facts and conclusions.

As this summary is intended for those who are interested in the management of public and charitable institutions in general rather than for alienists and hospital officers alone, it is in a less technical form than usual. It includes an account of the object, method and results of the inquiry as a whole and summarizes certain suggestions as to improvements in the pecuniary and administrative economy of hospital management. Some brief statements are quoted from previous reports.

OBJECT, METHODS AND MAIN RESULTS OF PRESENT INQUIRY

The primary object of the inquiry into the hospital dietaries has been to establish a "dietary standard" or "standard of diet" for their use. This would show the kinds and amounts of food materials needed for proper nourishment. Information was also sought regarding other subjects, as the kinds, amounts and nutritive values of the food materials supplied to the hospitals and the amounts of food actually eaten by the hospital population.

Dietaries for Hospitals for the Insane

the losses of food by shrinkage and waste in the storeroom, the kitchen and the dining-room; the methods of cooking the food, and possible ways by which more palatable dishes might be prepared and at less cost; the other ways by which more or less of the material now rejected in the kitchen and dining-room, or, at best, used as food for swine, may be saved and utilized for the nourishment of the hospital population; and finally, the ways in which the more expensive foods may at times be replaced by those which cost less but are equally nutritious and wholesome.

In carrying out the inquiry, two considerations have been paramount: the welfare of the people in the hospitals and the interests of the taxpayers at whose expense they are supported.

The plan has been to study the statistics of food supply in the hospitals, to find by weighings and measurements how much food is actually eaten by the different classes of the population; to examine into the methods of selection, handling, cooking and serving the food; to make chemical analyses when necessary to learn the composition and nutritive values of the food materials; to employ skilled experts to examine into the best methods of cooking and of kitchen and dining-room management; to plan experiments upon the proper feeding of patients of different classes; and finally, to learn how the proper officers and employees, and especially the chefs and cooks, may be best enabled and encouraged not only to carry out but also to devise methods for improvement.

The conclusion as to a dietary standard is given beyond in the form of an estimate of the physiological need of the population, per person per day, for nourishment. This is supplemented by statements regarding the proper hospital allowance of food materials. Among the other conclusions are the following:

The amount of food supplied to the hospitals is greatly in excess of the actual need of the population for nourishment, and of the amount actually eaten. The difference between the food purchased and that eaten represents what are technically termed "shrinkage," i. e., loss in the storeroom, and "waste," i. e., the

Dietaries for Hospitals for the Insane

food material left uneaten in the kitchen and the dining-room.

The figures thus far obtained imply that shrinkage and waste make at least one-fourth, and apparently nearer one-third, the total amount of the food supplied. That is to say, the people apparently eat but little over two-thirds of the nutritive material of the food purchased. This loss of food is neither unnatural nor unusual nor easy to avoid. A good deal of it is inevitable. Nevertheless it will, in my judgment, be possible to provide for the better utilization of the food, so that the loss may be materially reduced. This can be accomplished by a better understanding of the nutritive value of the food and of the demands of the people for nourishment, and by improved methods of storing, handling and especially of cooking and serving the food. I am inclined to think the best opportunities for improvement will be in the hospital kitchens. It will also be possible to provide more palatable and more attractive nourishment for the hospital population and at lower cost.

The improvement must be gradual. To make it most successful will require careful and long-continued experiment and observation. The methods of experiment and practical application of the results can be gradually developed in the hospitals themselves, so that their own officers and employees will be able to accomplish the desired object in the most economical, useful and satisfactory ways. Steps already taken in these directions are bringing results gratifying in themselves and promising for the future.

There are several reasons for anticipating success in this effort. One is the hearty interest shown by the hospital officers. Another is the fact that a great deal of attention has been given to the study of dietetics and food economy during the past few decades. A large part of this inquiry has been carried on in Europe, but of late it has been introduced quite actively in the United States. An especially favorable circumstance is the provision by the United States Government of an appropriation for special inquiry in this direction, which is being carried out under

Dietaries for Hospitals for the Insane

the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture and in co-operation with scientific, educational and philanthropic institutions in the United States from Maine to California and from Minnesota to Alabama. The larger investigations have made a foundation for these inquiries such as would otherwise have involved a large amount of labor and expense.

The Commission has lately made a reduction in the ration allowance to the hospitals. I believe this to be justified by the results of the inquiry and that as the subject is more thoroughly studied, further reductions will be found practicable while the diet, as a whole, may be improved.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE INQUIRY.

At the outset, the Commission placed in my hands the figures for the ration allowance then in use and also detailed statistics regarding the food supply of the hospitals. The first thing to be done was to compare these with the ordinarily accepted physiological standards for people of different classes.

Experimental research has made it possible to determine very nearly the nutritive values of different food materials and has also given estimates of the demands of people of different classes for nourishment. As a basis for such calculations, physiologists use the amounts of the different kinds of nutritive ingredients or nutrients. Food has two general uses: The first is to build up the body and repair its waste; the second is to supply it with energy for warmth and work. Of course this is a very imperfect statement of the uses and value of food, but it helps us to explain the fact that food materials, dietary standards and actual dietaries are compared by use of two factors, (1) the amount of material for building the bodily machine and keeping it in repair, and (2) the amount of energy or the fuel value for warmth and work. The ordinarily accepted measure for building material is the quantity of protein or nitrogenous substance. The measure of the fuel value is the calorie or heat unit. Thus it has been estimated that an ordinary man at light muscular work needs, on an average,

Dietaries for Hospitals for the Insane

about 112 grams (four ounces) of protein and 3000 calories of energy in his daily food, while a man without muscular activity can be reasonably well nourished with 90 grams of protein and 2500 calories of energy. Women and children need and use less nutritive ingredients and energy in their food than men. In general, the greater the amount of work, the larger the demand for food, and vice versa. Some of the hospital population, such as the employees, are engaged in active work and would need more than the above standard provides for "men at light physical work," but the great majority have very little physical activity. With some, the activity of the brain and the nervous system is considerable, but the best evidence at hand implies that this does not generally involve a large demand for nutriment. On the other hand, a large share of the population live on a very low level of mental as well as physical activity, and the amount of food they need is very small indeed.

The amounts of nutrients and energy provided in the food materials are now tolerably well known, as may be seen from extensive tables of composition of food materials. In the report on dietaries for hospitals for the insane in the twelfth annual report of the New York State Commission in 1900. The same report gave a number of dietary standards for different classes.

The first step in the inquiry, then, was to find how much nutrients and energy was provided in the ration allowance. How much was furnished in the food supplied to the hospitals? To compare the figures thus obtained with those of current physiological standards. Taking the data furnished by the commission and applying the figures obtained from chemical analysis, it appeared that the food supplied to the hospitals ("purchased") for the fiscal year 1897-8 furnished, per person i. e., for men and women together, 113 grams of protein and 3875 calories of energy.* The actual food supply was less than the allowance, but evidently much more than the physiological

*On the common supposition that women eat 0.8 as much as men, these figures correspond to 90 grams of protein and 3875 calories of energy per man per day. The studies in the New York hospitals imply that the female patients there eat not over 0.7 as much as the male patients.

Dietaries for Hospitals for the Insane

Just what would be a proper physiological standard for such a population as that of the New York hospitals, it was impossible to say, because of the lack of exact observations and experiments. From such information as was obtainable from experience in this country and in Europe, I made a rough estimate of 90 grams of protein and 2625 calories of energy per person per day. This seemed to me very liberal, probably much in excess of the actual physiological need, but it was evidently better to err on the safe side. These figures were proposed as a tentative standard in my first report, that for 1897-8. The same report discussed the subject of dietary standards in connection with detailed explanations and statistics concerning the nutritive values of foods and the statistics of food supply of the hospitals. It was also stated that the next steps would be to attempt to find just how much food was actually eaten and how much was needed by the hospital population.

Inquiries upon these two questions made the subject of the second report on dietaries for hospitals for the insane in New York, which was published in the eleventh report of the Commission, that for 1898-1899. That report gave the results of 40 dietary studies, of which 32 were made in the St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg and 8 in the Brooklyn division of the Long Island State Hospital at Flatbush.

The object of these dietary studies was to find how much food was supplied to people of different classes, how much of that food was eaten and how much was rejected. The work in the St. Lawrence Hospital was materially facilitated by the active and intelligent interest and co-operation of Dr. Wm. Mabon, superintendent of the hospital, to whom no small share of the success of the inquiry there is due. It was still further promoted by the very skilful assistance of Dr. W. H. Kidder, who afterwards devoted his whole labor for a considerable period to this inquiry. Dr. H. E. Wells, one of my assistants, spent some months in Ogdensburg superintending the details of the work, and was also aided by the gentlemen connected with the hospital and others. The figures

Dieteries for Hospitals for the Insane

thus gathered were brought here,* with the necessary sanitary food materials for analysis. In making the computation, putting the results in order for publication, I have enjoyed very useful assistance of Mr. A. P. Bryant, who has had experience in such investigations.

The studies at the Brooklyn division of the Long Island Hospital were very materially facilitated by the cordial cooperation of the general superintendent, Dr. O. M. Dewing, and the superintendent of the Brooklyn division, Dr. R. M. Elliot. The other officers, also, rendered valuable aid. The studies were also under the immediate supervision of Dr. Weir. The results of the inquiries were brought to Middletown and they were put in shape for publication.

In carrying out these studies, the food was weighed and measured as it was cooked and sent to the dining-rooms. Not all the food served was eaten. Part of that which was not eaten was returned to the kitchen, to be used at subsequent meals. The food left on the table and gathered up and thrown into the garbage; this latter is reckoned as table waste; the amount of food served, were found by direct weighing. In some cases, however, the food which was taken back to the kitchen was not served, but found its way, also, into the garbage, so that table waste does not represent the total amount of food that was cooked but not eaten.

A certain amount of the edible portion of the food which was brought into the kitchen fails to reach the table. This is in the trimmings of various kinds which are wholesome and nutritious but are not carefully saved, as well as the portions which are left on the dishes in which the food is cooked, all otherwise fit to be served at the table. These materials are called kitchen waste. It was not found practicable to estimate the quantity of kitchen waste, nor was there any opportunity to measure the amount of loss from shrinkage, decay and otherwise in the storeroom.

One important part of the investigation was to find out the quantities of food actually eaten by the people of different classes.

*Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Dietaries for Hospitals for the Insane

In so doing, it was desirable to distinguish between males and females, between attendants and patients and between patients of different classes or groups. As the male and female employees ate together, it was not possible to distinguish between the amounts eaten by the men as compared with the women. Since the classification of patients at the tables did not correspond closely with the classification by mental disease, it was not possible to find exactly how much food was eaten by each of the classes which would be ordinarily recognized by the alienists. Nevertheless, it was found practicable to make distinctions of classes which were tolerably satisfactory for the purpose of the investigation. In both hospitals, the studies were made at two different times, in late winter and in early summer or midsummer. In the St. Lawrence Hospital the studies included the larger part of the population. In the Brooklyn division of the Long Island Hospital they were limited to a part of the whole population. It was found, however, that the people in the same classes in the two hospitals ate very nearly the same amounts.

The most interesting result of the inquiry bears upon the food actually eaten by the hospital population as a whole. The amounts were estimated to be such as to furnish 73 grams of protein and 2306 calories of energy. The figures were much below the tentative standard of 2625 calories, which was considered as decidedly liberal, in the report for 1897-8; indeed, they were no larger, but rather smaller than I had been led to suppose would prove to be the actual physiological demand. Considering the large amount of food supplied, I had been led to assume that the quantities actually eaten would be rather more than were really needed for nourishment. I should not have been greatly surprised if the actual amount had reached 2500 or 2600 calories or even more per person per day.

The food actually supplied to the hospitals the previous year was estimated to furnish 3490 calories per person per day. The amount actually eaten by the people in the two hospitals, 2300 calories, was just about two-thirds as much. If, then, the food consumption of the people whose dietaries were studied in the St.

Dietaries for Hospitals for the Insane

Lawrence and Brooklyn hospitals fairly represented the food actually eaten by the population of the hospital system as a whole in 1898-1899, and the food supplied for that year was the same as was estimated to have been furnished in 1897-1898, with the same ration allowance, then we must conclude that only two-thirds of the actual nutritive material of the food was eaten by the people for whom it was intended and that one-third was utilized only in so far as it was fed to swine and converted into pork.

But these figures are not conclusive. It is possible that the people in these two hospitals ate less than the average for all the hospitals. Furthermore, as the total food supplied to the hospitals was not actually weighed and analyzed, it is possible that the estimates for 1897-1898 did not exactly represent the food supply for 1898-1899, though it did not seem probable that the figures for either the food supplied or the food eaten could be far out of the way. The figures for table waste counted for only a small part of the difference between the food supplied and the food eaten. It seemed probable that those for kitchen waste and for shrinkage would be very much larger, but to estimate the quantities would have required an amount of labor entirely beyond the means at my disposal for the inquiry.

The bearing of the figures for food eaten upon the actual need for nourishment, that is, upon the proper physiological standard for the hospital dietary, is very important. The supply of food was abundant. It was not always as attractive as it might have been. A hospital table is not a hotel table, nor is it like a table of a well-to-do private family. But the food was wholesome, the quantities were ample, and such as it was, the patients had all they wanted. It is not easy to believe that their actual need for nourishment could be very greatly in excess of the amounts they chose to eat. Doubtless many of them ate less than was best for them. Probably many ate more than they needed. It may be that on the average they would have been better off if they had eaten more, but this is a question that can be decided only by actual experiment.

The most striking results of the work of 1898-1899, then, were

Dietaries for Hospitals for the Insane

found in the small quantity of food eaten and the large amount of shrinkage and waste. But efforts had, at the same time, been made toward a more careful study of the methods of kitchen management, including, especially, those of hospital cooking. Plans were also made for inquiry into the influence of diet upon the health and welfare of the patients.

In the light of the experience gained, the subjects which seemed to most call for study in 1899-1900 had to do with the quantities of food eaten and rejected, the means for improving the diet while diminishing the waste, and the standard dietary which had been the objective point from the start.

The work during the year was largely in the St. Lawrence Hospital, where it enjoyed the continued and cordial co-operation of Dr. Wm. Mabon, and was especially fortunate in having the oversight of Dr. W. H. Kidder. In order to make the practical application the more effective in the kitchen and dining-room, the services of Miss Maria Daniell, a lady who, in addition to an understanding of the physiological and economic values of food, has had a large experience in cookery and practical dietetics, were secured for several months. Miss Daniell was assisted by Miss M. E. Troy, a lady likewise of very superior skill in cookery and kitchen administration. The purpose of their work was to study the general subject of hospital cookery in a practical way and devise methods for improvement. The results at the St. Lawrence Hospital were not only satisfactory in themselves but were also such as to bring out very clearly the great usefulness of such practical application of science in the hospital dietaries. One outcome has been a number of recipes and directions for cooking which are being printed in leaflet form for hospital chefs and cooks. Their purpose is indicated by the general title of each, "New York State Hospital Dietary Experiments." The object is not simply to provide a series of rules to be followed like those of a cookbook, but more especially to encourage ambitious chefs and cooks to examine carefully into the subjects, to try the different recipes thoughtfully, to measure and weigh the quantities accurately, to note and report the results, and to devise and

Dietaries for Hospitals for the Insane

suggest improvements. It has been evident from the start that one of the most valuable features of an inquiry of this kind would be the stimulating of intelligent observation and inquiry in a practical way by the men charged with the responsibility of the kitchen and dining-room management. It is of very little consequence whether a given recipe stands the test or not. It is of great consequence that the employees be encouraged to use their best intelligence and their best efforts to make the most palatable and nutritious dishes from the least expensive materials.

In connection with this part of the work, considerable attention has been given to the general subject of the utilizing of the food materials so as to reduce the waste to the minimum.

Experiments were begun at the St. Lawrence Hospital upon the effects of changes in diet upon its patients. These are in the direction of the inquiries referred to as important for establishing the proper dietary standard.

In order to get more light upon the question as to whether the figures for food consumption above cited fairly represent the actual amount of food eaten in the hospital system as a whole, further dietary studies, such as the means at my disposal have permitted, have been made in the Kings Park and Willard Hospitals. Those at Kings Park were conducted in part by Dr. Wells and in part by Miss Ellen R. Rushmore, with the very kind assistance of officers and employees of the hospitals. In Kings Park, as was the case in the previous year at Brooklyn, we were greatly aided by the cordial co-operation of Dr. O. M. Dewing. The studies at Willard had been made the year before by Dr. Wm. Steinach, under the general direction of the superintendent, Dr. Macy, whose co-operation was as cordial as it was useful. The studies do not yet suffice for a final decision of the question, but so far as they go, they imply that the food actually eaten was not greatly in excess of that which gave a little over 2300 calories per person per day in the previous studies. They tend to confirm, in the main, the results previously obtained regarding both food consumption and waste.

Dietaries for Hospitals for the Insane

Dr. Kidder also visited a number of hospitals, inquiring into the conditions of kitchen and dining-room management and offering such advice as was suggested by the experience and experiments above referred to. This, I think, has been a decidedly useful part of his work. One very encouraging result has been the starting of inquiries in several institutions.

WASTE OF FOOD.

Lest what has been said about the so-called "waste" of food may leave a wrong impression, I repeat the substance of some statements in the report for 1898-9:*

"Viewed from the pecuniary standpoint, this is an important matter. The annual cost of the food supplied to the New York State hospitals at the present rate is about \$1,125,000. One-third of this would be about \$375,000 a year. Even if more accurate observations should show that this estimate of the amount of food not eaten is an exaggeration, the actual figures must certainly be very large. One-fourth of the whole would be about \$280,000."

"To one who has not looked into the matter, these figures for 'waste'† are surprising. I have come to believe, however, that the existence of even so large a difference between food supplied and food eaten, as the above figures imply, is quite in the natural order of things. In the ordinary household it is comparatively easy to regulate the food supply so that it shall not be materially in excess of the amounts actually eaten. The eating habits of the family are known to the housewife. In economical families the food is selected and cooked in such way as to meet the individual tastes and needs of the members and the kitchen wastes are not large. Each person selects the kinds and amounts desired, and the portions not eaten at one meal are for the most part

*Second Report on Dietaries for Hospitals for the Insane in the State of New York. Eleventh Annual Report of the State Commission in Lunacy, pp. 250-2 and 257-8.

†To avoid misunderstanding, it may be explained that the inedible portion of the food, such as bone and gristle of meat, shells of eggs and skin and seeds of vegetables, are counted as "refuse" and not as waste. The terms shrinkage and waste, as here used, apply to the parts of the edible portion of the food, e. g., the flesh of meat and shell contents of eggs, which, though valuable for nourishment, are not utilized. Of the food material here counted as waste, a large part is fed to swine and transformed into pork. It would not be fair, therefore, to reckon the waste as entirely lost. How much is thus saved and what is the actual loss, I have no means of determining.

Dietaries for Hospitals for the Insane

saved and utilized so that the quantities of table waste are not large. But even in private families and boarding houses these amounts may be considerable. In nearly 200 dietary studies made under my own supervision in different parts of the United States, they have ranged from practically none to 8 or 10 per cent. of the whole food in private families, while in boarding houses, even when economy was sought, it has reached 10 and, in individual instances, nearly 20 per cent."

The economical handling of food in large establishments, like hospitals for the insane, is a more difficult matter than in ordinary families or boarding houses. The number of people in the kitchen is smaller in proportion to the number of people to be fed. Many of the employees lack training, and they have not the incitement to economy that the housewife feels nor have they her conveniences for enforcing it. The leaks are more numerous and harder to stop and the aggregate amount of loss much greater than one can well realize until he has seen the statistics. No one is especially to blame that losses occur. To avoid all waste of food is impracticable. The best that can be done is to reduce the waste to a minimum. The experience in establishments when large numbers of people are to be fed is like that in our great business enterprises, where the need of closer economizing is coming to be felt. What is wanted is to first find out the facts, and then to devise means for improvement.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**STANDARD DIETARY FOR HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE**

This subject is to be discussed in detail in a later report. It will suffice here to summarize the main points.

We have to distinguish between the dietary standard, which is intended to meet the physiological need for nourishment, and the actual hospital allowance which should be the amount in the dietary standard and enough more to make up for shrinkage and waste.

For the dietary standard, I now propose 85 grams of protein and 2500 calories of energy per person per day.

Dietaries for Hospitals for the Insane

It now seems to me that 80 grams of protein and 2400 calories of energy would probably be ample, and that very likely 75 grams of protein and 2300 calories of energy would suffice for healthful nourishment. The last amount is not far from what appears to be the present average food consumption. The people in the hospitals do not seem to me to be under-fed. The best experimental data now available, including results of experiments made under my direction with men in the respiration calorimeter, lead to conclusions not incompatible with a standard of 2400 or even 2300 calories. But I am not certain that so small a quantity would be sufficient for the best welfare of the people and the more liberal standard seems safer until the test of actual experiment in the hospitals shall decide whether the present food consumption or the higher standard here proposed comes nearest to the actual physiological need.

My present impression is that 2400 or perhaps 2300 calories would be ample, instead of the 2500 proposed, and I recommend that the experiments and observations in the hospitals needed to decide the questions be provided for.

HOSPITAL STANDARD. RATION ALLOWANCE

For the hospital allowance enough should be added to the physiological standard to make up for the loss by shrinkage and waste. The amount of this addition is a question of hospital management which it is beyond my province to pronounce upon. My personal judgment, however, is that in view of the newness of the subject, the not infrequent lack of the cold storage facilities needed for the best preservation of food, and the very frequent lack of chefs and skilled cooks who have the special training needed to secure the maximum utilization of the food with the minimum of waste, it would not be wise to immediately reduce the food supply below the present ration allowance. That allowance, while probably less than the actual food supply, is 29 per cent. larger than the dietary standard above proposed and 40 per cent. larger than the amount which the investigations now imply to be actually eaten.

Dietaries for Hospitals for the Insane

Notwithstanding the difficulty of close economy where large numbers of people are to be fed, such economies are necessary. In the experience of our great manufacturing establishments and railroad enterprises we see how necessity is forcing a more and more careful economy and how possible it is to economize when the attempt is made in a rational and thorough way. The same principle applies in the food management of hospitals. I believe that if proper attention is given to the subject, ways may be found to reduce materially the shrinkage in the storeroom and the wastes in the kitchen and dining-room. These will include more economical preparation and better cooking of the food, and, in some cases, more careful serving of the food and saving of material left over from meal to meal. I believe that the hospital allowance can be reduced by the amount thus saved and that this can be done, not only without detriment to the hospital population, but to their direct advantage, because of the better cooking.

**IMPROVEMENT OF DIETARIES. HYGIENIC AND HUMANITARIAN
CONSIDERATIONS**

The reduction of cost is not the only object, nor, from my own standpoint, at least, is it the chief object of an inquiry such as this. The humanitarian considerations, it seems to me, should be uppermost. Some of the inmates of the hospital may be cured. Whatever can be done to facilitate their cure is certainly desirable. Of the incurables, a large number have a keen appreciation of the comforts and discomforts of their situation. They are men and women like ourselves. Some of them are our relatives and friends. It is not due to either their fault or our virtue that they are there instead of us. To do away, as far as possible, with their discomforts, to provide as much as possible the things which contribute to their happiness, is our plainest duty. One of the encouraging features of modern philanthropy is found in the increased attention given to just such considerations as these in the care of the dependent classes.

What I wish to urge here is that the fitting of the food to the demands of health on the one hand and the making of the dishes palatable and the table attractive on the other are a proper part of the general policy of hospital improvement.

Dietaries for Hospitals for the Insane

If this investigation shall be continued in fitting ways, I believe it will be possible to learn much of the methods by which the food may be better adapted to the actual needs of the patients of the different classes. I believe also that it will be possible to devise improvements in the cooking and serving of the food which will better fit it to the varying tastes of the hospital population and, at the same time, make the table more attractive. The advantage of this will be threefold: It will help to make the hospital life less wearisome to the patients; it will be hygienically beneficial; and it will help to the better economizing of the food supply, and thus reduce the cost.

With the above economic, hygienic and humanitarian considerations in view, I recommend that the work by experts in the hospital kitchens and dining-rooms, similar to that by Miss Daniell and Miss Troy, above referred to, be continued and enlarged.

NEED OF INVESTIGATIONS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. OPPORTUNITIES IN NEW YORK

I am informed by one of the officers in charge of charitable institutions in New York that not far from 100,000 people are housed, clothed and fed in public institutions in the State, and that the care of these people costs the State about \$26,000,000 per year. Of this amount, the expenditure for food supplies varies from 20 to 29 per cent in the different institutions, including poorhouses, almshouse, hospitals, etc. If the average is 23 per cent, the cost of food would be about \$6,000,000 annually. It is natural to ask—Are these people being fed in the best ways, in the ways that are most advantageous for them and most economical for the taxpayer? Can not scientific inquiry be utilized in such ways as to improve the diet and diminish the cost? On our farms, in our factories, in our commercial establishments, on our railroads, in our shops, in our municipal enterprises, indeed, almost everywhere, the results of scientific research are being put to practical use. It would seem that they ought to be capable of being utilized in the dietetic management of public institutions. The work already begun in the hospitals for the

Dietaries for Hospitals for the Insane

insane indicates some of the possibilities. It seems to me that the magnitude of these public institutions, and the ways in which their management is co-ordinated in New York make it possible to prosecute such inquiries in that State more advantageously than in almost any other, and that the results which might be gained would be of great value throughout the Union and in other countries as well. I make bold to ask if this is not a topic worthy the consideration of the officers of the government and the public-spirited citizens of the Empire State?

W. O. ATWATER

CHAPTER 13

GENERAL REVIEW

OPERATIONS OF STATE HOSPITAL SYSTEM

Medical service

INSTITUTIONS	Number of physicians including internes	Ratio of physicians to patients	Annual per capita cost of medical service
Utica State Hospital	6	1 to 222	4.69
Willard State Hospital	11	1 to 252	6.36
Hudson River State Hospital.....	11	1 to 232	7.72
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.....	8	1 to 152	13.96
Buffalo State Hospital.....	10	1 to 230	6.37
Binghamton State Hospital.....	9	1 to 193	9.25
St. Lawrence State Hospital.	9	1 to 223	7.93
Rochester State Hospital.....	5	1 to 139	17.36
Long Island State Hospital..	21	1 to 167	6.45
Manhattan State Hospital.....	34	1 to 184	8.238
Gowanda State Homeopathic Hos- pital.	3	1 to 105	19.067
Total.....	127	.....	.....
Average.....	.....	1 to 172	8.63

Operations of State Hospital System
Employees

INSTITUTIONS	Total number of employees	Ratio of all employees to patients	Ratio of attendants to patients	Annual per capita cost of all employees
Utica State Hospital.....	208	1 to 5.34	1 to 8.42	\$54.85
Willard State Hospital.....	445	1 to 5.10	1 to 9.62	55.49
Hudson River State Hospital.....	430	1 to 4.85	1 to 7.67	59.41
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.....	250	1 to 4.9	1 to 8	64.34
Buffalo State Hospital.....	326	1 to 5.6	1 to 9.62	49.94
Binghamton State Hospital..	305	1 to 4.4	1 to 7.1	64.46
St. Lawrence State Hospital..	342	1 to 4.56	1 to 6.78	59.14
Rochester State Hospital....	116	1 to 4.78	1 to 7.93	63.75
Long Island State Hospital..	733	1 to 5.1	1 to 8.58	53.42
Manhattan State Hospital...	960	1 to 5.89	1 to 8.32	49.904
Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital.....	72	1 to 4.4	1 to 11.3	69.891
Total.....	4,187	.....	.....	.....
Average.....	.....	1 to 5.21	1 to 8.56	\$55.02

Fuel and light

INSTITUTIONS	Total annual cost	Annual per capita cost	Number of tons of coal consumed	Average purchase price
Utica State Hospital....	\$11,944 83	\$10.74	4,761	\$2.39
Willard State Hospital..	30,214 50	13.31	12,867.65	2.21
Hudson River State Hospital.....	38,458 63	18.43	11,975.45	3.062
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.....	14,309 86	11.74	5,177	2.62
Buffalo State Hospital..	15,569 45	8.47	12,235	1.20
Binghamton State Hospital.....	26,877 79	19.15	11,940	1.97
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	34,774 18	22.29	11,394	2.82
Rochester State Hospital.	8,105 28	14.61	2,480	3.12
Long Island State Hospital.....	56,596 01	14.632	19,651	2.783
Manhattan State Hospital.....	71,141 97	11.746	24,953	2.679
Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital.....	7,683 66	24.283	4,304	1.717
Total.....	\$315,676 16	.....	121,738.1	....
Average.....	.....	\$14.47	.....	2.50

Operations of State Hospital System

Deaths — Exclusive of transfers

INSTITUTIONS	On number admitted	On average daily population	On whole number treated	On number discharged
Utica State Hospital.....	33.96	8.09	6.47	31.80
Willard State Hospital.....	53.48	6.07	5.47	53.90
Hudson River State Hospital...	37.88	8.29	6.70	35.52
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital	31.86	5.33	4.66	35.71
Buffalo State Hospital	32.53	6.69	5.55	37.05
Binghamton State Hospital.....	40	7.82	6.59	45.88
St. Lawrence State Hospital....	29.45	5.19	4.28	26.47
Rochester State Hospital.....	33	12.7	9.21	44
Long Island State Hospital.....	45.28	8.31	7.12	52.39
Manhattan State Hospital	38.82	9.98	8.13	48.71
Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital	23.4	5.3	4.62	22.7
Average	41.9	8.35	6.94	43.90

Recoveries — Exclusive of transfers

INSTITUTIONS	On number admitted	On average daily population	On whole number treated	On number discharged
Utica State Hospital.....	24.53	5.84	4.68	22.97
Willard State Hospital.....	19.37	2.6	2.2	19.37
Hudson River State Hospital...	30.85	7.14	5.77	30.6
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital	39.70	6.64	5.82	44.5
Buffalo State Hospital	23.20	4.25	3.98	26.5
Binghamton State Hospital.....	27.92	5.46	4.6	32.03
St. Lawrence State Hospital	54.90	9.67	7.89	49.67
Rochester State Hospital.....	18.55	7.2	5.2	24.84
Long Island State Hospital. ...	21.4	3.9	3.36	26.51
Manhattan State Hospital	15.11	3.88	3.16	18.95
Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital.	38.9	9.49	7.6	37.9
Average	23.70	4.72	3.92	24.81

Operations of State Hospital System

Statement showing average purchase price and annual per capita cost of staple articles of consumption in the State Hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1899

ARTICLES	UTICA		WILLARD		HUDSON RIVER		MIDDLETOWN	
	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost
Fresh mescal, per pound.....	.0682	12.13	.0697	13.345	.0721	17.467	.077	14.361
Poultry, per pound.....	.11	.931	.0781	.36	.1288	.501	.123	.531
Wheat flour, per barrel.....	3.69	5.53	3.617	2.15	3.709	4.347	3.981	39.19
Butter, per pound.....	.22	7.882	.216	8.828	.2154	8.619	.218	8.871
Cheese, per pound.....	.109	1.051	.116	1.206	.1115	.762	.114	.622
Milk, per quart.....	.10	4.98	.095	5.48	.0999	5.639	.111	7.509
Eggs, per dozen.....	.15	1.047	.151	2.547	.1509	4.244	.167	2.532
Tea, per pound.....	.2533	.991	.252	.856	.2524	.849	.251	.472
Coffee, per pound.....	.1134	1.234	.113	1.548	.1138	1.416	.113	1.867
Sugar, per pound.....	.0535	2.31	.054	2.96	.0525	2.785	.052	3.036
Liquors, distilled, per gallon.....	1.74	.18	1.785	.156	1.773	.331	2.890	.116

Operations of State Hospital System

Statement showing average purchase price, etc.—(Continued)

ARTICLES	BUFFALO		BINGHAMTON		ST. LAWRENCE		ROCHESTER		LONG ISLAND, FLATBUSH	
	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost
Fresh meats, per pound.....	.0713	11.25	.063	12.63	.0785	13.986	.06727	12.183	.0695	12.576
Poultry, per pound.....	.119	.50	.126	4.80	.118	.7289	.1283	.465	.1093	.3947
Wheat flour, per barrel.....	8.71	4.49	8.613	8.536	35.37	4.53	8.322	4.7325	8.838	.4483
Butter, per pound.....	.325	8.58	.212	8.536	.218	8.977	.2159	8.12	.196	7.06
Cheese, per pound.....	.118	1.10	.109	1.042	.125	4.599	.1188	1.036	.0809	.754
Milk, per quart.....	.11	4.38	.116	6.332	.093	4.993	.1133	6.146	.1396	2.227
Eggs, per dozen.....	.145	2.93	.161	8.535	.156	2.887	.148	1.965	.1544	2.913
Tea, per pound.....	.252	1.07	.244	3.999	.2515	.90	.252	.80	.251	.7844
Coffee, per pound.....	.113	1.11	.118	1.446	.113	1.557	.1133	1.555	.1183	1.568
Sugar, per pound.....	5.84	2.87	.054	2.999	.0548	2.954	.0547	3.165	.0516	2.849
Liquore, distilled, per gallon.....	1.81	.17	1.781	.284	1.74	.067	1.78	.252	1.738	.19

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Operations of State Hospital System

Statement showing average purchase price, etc.—(Continued)

ARTICLES	LONG ISLAND, KING'S FARM		MANHATTAN, EAST		MANHATTAN, WEST		MANHATTAN, CENTRAL ISLIP		GOWANDA	
	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost
Fresh meats, per pound.....	.0699	11.636	.0778	10.0028	.07	12.321	.068	13.841	.08	12.18
Poultry, per pound.....	.1055	.437	.1186	.8643	.117	.369	.12	24	.101	12.497
Wheat flour, per barrel.....	3.2335	4.217	3.3723	8.9714	3.37	3.915	3.875	4.728	3.944	3.739
Butter, per pound.....	.1916	7.355	.2141	7.7799	.224	8.297	.23	9.181	.229	10.845
Cheese, per pound.....	.0848	.979	.1168	1.0569	.113	.50	.117	1.012	.112	.816
Milk, per quart.....	.54	8.691	.1189	1.371	.143	.256	.114	5.872	.169	10.009
Eggs, per dozen.....	.59	2.638	.0361	2.4811	.201	3.083	.18	2.846	.154	1.908
Tea, per pound.....	.2519	.684	.1773	.8062	.251	.83	.231	.823	.252	1.354
Coffee, per pound.....	.1133	1.494	.2518	1.5168	.113	1.47	.113	1.495	.113	1.354
Sugar, per pound.....	.0515	2.082	.0530	2.846	.053	2.367	.052	3.089	.0539	2.89
Liquors, distilled, per gallon.....	1.72	.079	1.7601	.0352	1.094	.10	1.72	.016	1.751	.232

Operations of State Hospital System

CLASSIFICATION		Total expenditures	Yearly per capita	Monthly per capita	Weekly per capita	Daily per capita
1 Officers' salaries.....		\$228,856 30	\$10.49	\$0.87	\$0.2017	\$0.0237
2 Employees' wages:						
Administration department.....		103,864 04	\$4.76	\$0.40	\$0.0915	\$0.018
Financial department.....		42,353 40	1.94	.16	.0373	.0053
Ward service.....		668,614 23	30.42	2.54	.585	.0833
Domestic service.....		25,499 53	1.17	.10	.0225	.0032
Kitchen service.....		71,727 23	3.29	.27	.0633	.009
Bakery service.....		14,497 32	.66	.05	.0137	.0018
Meat cutters.....		8,839 69	.38	.025	.0073	.001
Laundry service.....		32,353 13	1.48	.12	.0285	.0041
Engineers' department.....		123,298 68	5.65	.47	.1087	.0155
Building department.....		50,983 46	2.34	.20	.045	.0064
Industrial department.....		18,531 11	.62	.05	.0119	.0017
Farm and grounds department.....		55,442 99	2.59	.22	.05	.0071
Railway department.....		1,592 30	.07	.005	.0013	.0002
New York city office, Manhattan State Hospital, and steamboat department.....		2,341 94	.11	.01	.0021	.0003
			1,210,304 65	\$4.62	\$1.067	\$0.152
3 Provisions and stores:						
Farinaceous foods.....		\$141,051 21	\$6.47	\$0.54	\$0.1244	\$0.0177
Yeast.....		8,567 87	.16	.013	.0031	.0004
			\$144,619 08	\$0.553	\$0.1275	\$0.0181
Fresh meats.....		\$380,923 92	\$12.88	\$1.073	\$0.2477	\$0.0353
Poultry.....		9,152 83	.42	.035	.008	.0012
Salt and smoked meats.....		44,124 63	2.02	.168	.0389	.0055
Fresh fish.....		37,318 84	1.71	.143	.0329	.0047
Salt fish.....		11,809 22	.54	.045	.0104	.0015
			\$383,828 64	\$1.464	\$0.3379	\$0.0482

COST OF MAINTENANCE OR FIXED CHARGES OF THE STATE HOSPITALS

Statement showing yearly, weekly and daily per capita cost for fixed charges or maintenance of state hospitals for the year beginning October 1, 1899, and ending September 30, 1900

Daily average number of patients, 21,815. Yearly per capita, \$163.12

Operations of State Hospital System

COST OF MAINTENANCE OR FIXED CHARGES OF THE STATE HOSPITALS—(Continued)

CLASSIFICATION	Total expenditures	Yearly per capita	Monthly per capita	Weekly per capita	Daily per capita
3 Continued.					
Fresh vegetables.....	\$37,857 43	\$1.73	\$0.144	\$0.0333	\$0.0047
Canned vegetables.....	9,090 00	.43	.085	.008	.0012
	\$46,747 42	\$2.15	\$0.179	\$0.0418	\$0.0059
Fresh fruits.....	\$12,736 05	\$0.68	\$0.049	\$0.0112	\$0.0016
Dried fruits.....	15,781 20	.72	.06	.0138	.002
Preserves and jellies.....	838 50	.04	.003	.0008	.0001
	\$0,355 75	\$1.34	\$0.112	\$0.0258	\$0.0037
Dairy products.....	\$341,904 91	\$15.67	\$1.306	\$0.3018	\$0.0429
Wet groceries.....	15,871 40	\$0.72	\$0.06	\$0.0138	\$0.002
Dry groceries.....	109,932 57	5.04	.42	.0949	.0138
Condiments.....	1,894 21	.09	.007	.0017	.0002
	137,499 18	\$5.85	\$0.487	\$0.1125	\$0.016
Total food supplies.....	\$1,073,454 96	49.21	4.101	.9453	.1348
Water and ice.....	\$29,898 45	\$1.37	\$0.114	\$0.0283	\$0.0038
Laundry supplies.....	\$11,421 79	\$0.52	\$0.043	\$0.01	\$0.0014
Crockery and glassware.....	\$8,492 27	\$0.39	\$0.033	\$0.0075	\$0.0011
Tin and iron ware.....	7,309 62	.34	.028	.0065	.0009
Cutlery and plated ware.....	841 20	.04	.003	.0008	.0001
Wooden ware.....	1,620 45	.07	.006	.0013	.0002
Household supplies.....	22,011 95	1.01	.084	.0194	.0023
Toilet articles.....	4,223 09	.19	.016	.0037	.0005
Commutation.....	\$41,638 56	\$2.04	\$0.17	\$0.0392	\$0.0056
	\$1,200,913 36	1.91	.16	.0397	.0052
4 Ordinary repairs:		\$55.05	\$4.583	\$1.0598	\$0.1508
Engineers' department.....	\$33,700 32	\$1.55	\$0.129	\$0.0298	\$0.0042
Carpenters' department.....	15,439 15	.71	.059	.0137	.0019
Painting department.....	16,877 63	.76	.063	.0146	.0021

Operations of State Hospital System

Masons' department.....	7,636 94																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Operations of State Hospital System

COST OF MAINTENANCE OR FIXED CHARGES OF THE STATE HOSPITALS—(Concluded)

CLASSIFICATION	Total expenditures	Yearly per capita	Monthly per capita	Weekly per capita	Daily per capita
11 Miscellaneous:					
Traveling expenses	\$7,216 26	\$0.33	\$0.028	\$0.0064	\$0.0009
Entertainment of patients	27,234 59	1.25	.104	.0241	.0034
Supply transportation	21,779 55	1.00	.083	.0192	.0027
Messages	6,851 28	.32	.027	.0061	.0009
Miscellaneous	76,200 17	3.49	.291	.0671	.0086
		<u>\$6.39</u>	<u>\$0.533</u>	<u>\$0.1229</u>	<u>\$0.0175</u>
12 Transportation of patients		<u>\$1.40</u>	<u>\$0.117</u>	<u>\$0.0269</u>	<u>\$0.0038</u>
Grand total	\$30,595 35	<u>\$165.12</u>	<u>\$13.59</u>	<u>\$3.1369</u>	<u>\$0.4469</u>
		\$3,558,407 84			

Cost of Maintenance or Fixed Charges of the State Hospitals

In addition to the above expenditures, the sum of \$36,465.49 was due but unpaid until after October 1st, 1900, in settlement of old accounts of the Manhattan State Hospital, or a per capita expenditure of \$1.67, thus making the total expenditures for the year \$3,594,873.33, or a total per capita cost for the year of \$164.79, a monthly per capita of \$13.73, a weekly per capita of \$3.17 and a daily per capita of \$0.4515.

T. E. MoGARR,
Secretary

CHAPTER 14

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

There are twenty institutions and licensed houses in the State authorized by the Commission to receive and retain the certified insane under the following provisions of the Insanity Law:

“§ 47. Private institutions for the insane.—No person, association or corporation shall establish or keep an institution for the care, custody or treatment of the insane, for compensation or hire, without first obtaining a license therefor from the Commission. Every application for such license shall be accompanied by a plan of the premises proposed to be occupied, describing the capacities of the buildings for the uses intended, the extent and location of grounds appurtenant thereto, and the number of patients proposed to be received therein, with such other information, and in such form, as the commission may require. The commission shall not grant any such license without first having made an examination of the premises proposed to be licensed, and being satisfied that they are substantially as described, and are otherwise fit and suitable for the purpose for which they are designed to be used, and that such license should be granted. The commission may, at any and all times, examine and ascertain how far a licensed institution is conducted in compliance with the license therefor, and after due notice to the institution and opportunity for it to be heard, the commission having made a record of the proceedings upon such hearing, may, if the interests of the inmates of the institution so demand, for just and reasonable cause then appearing and to be stated in its order, amend or revoke any such license by an order to take effect within such time after the service thereof upon the license, as the commission shall determine.”

Private Institutions

The only addition during the past year was a license issued to Dr. Theodore H. Kellogg, Riverdale, N. Y.; several have increased their capacity by new structures. Many applications fail of approval by not meeting either the provisions of law, or the rules established by the Commission. One rule to which exception has never been made is that for every licensed place there must be a physician in charge, who has had at least five years' experience in the treatment of the insane in some established institution. The plans of the premises must be submitted, and the buildings, equipment and grounds must be examined by the president of the Commission, when it determines the limit of capacity. At least two annual visitations must be made by a commissioner, and if the care given to the inmates is at any time considered inadequate or improper, or the standard of accommodation is not maintained, the Commission has power to revoke the license. Although no instance has thus far been met which required the exercise of this power, it has occasionally been menaced, with the result that untoward conditions have been reformed which otherwise would have been neglected. Private institutions, both corporate and with individual proprietors, have been permitted to receive voluntary patients, the only restriction being that such cases shall not be insane, and shall count with the committed patients in the limit of capacity for which the institution or house is licensed. This privilege has worked very well and there is no known instance of its abuse. It has moreover done a great amount of good in allowing the treatment of patients before the insanity has become plainly evident, and as a result, this distressing symptom has been frequently avoided. It sometimes occurs that a patient received as a voluntary case has subsequently had an outbreak of mania, but in no instance known has a proprietor failed to have the patient duly examined and committed. It is a function of the medical member of the Commission to make the statutory visits to private licensed places, and to examine the new admissions and others requesting an interview. It is quite exceptional to receive complaints of treatment

Private Institutions

from patients, and no occasion has been found during the year where such complaints have had a foundation in fact.

That there is no existing demand for an increase of licensed houses, is shown by the fact that at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1900, there were 928 patients in all the private institutions, with an aggregate licensed capacity of 1231. The houses receiving patients at prices for board ranging from \$10 to \$15 per week, seem to be well patronized, but those with higher rates seldom reach in numbers the licensed capacity. The following list gives the name, location and capacity of the several private institutions:

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Name	Location	Capacity
Bloomingtondale.....	White Plains.....	338
Providence Retreat.....	Buffalo	125
Marshall Sanitarium.....	Troy	90
Long Island Home.....	Amityville	114
Brigham Hall Hospital.....	Canandaigua	78
Sanford Hall.....	Flushing, New York city...	44
St. Vincent's Retreat.....	Harrison	60
Breezehurst Terrace.....	Whitestone, New York city.	20
Waldemere.....	Mamaroneck	18
Dr. Wells's Sanitarium for Mental Diseases.....	945 St. Mark's ave., B'klyn..	16
Greenmont-on-the-Hudson....	Sing Sing.....	10
Dr. MacDonald's House....	Pleasantville	10
The Pines.....	Auburn	12
Vernon House.....	Bronxville	12
Interpines.....	Goshen	56
Glenmary.....	Owego	50
Falkirk.....	Central Valley.....	34
River Crest.....	Astoria	67
Dr. Combes's Sanitarium....	Flushing, New York city...	46
Dr. Kellogg's House.....	Riverdale, New York city...	7

OPERATIONS OF LICENSED PRIVATE ASYLUM SYSTEM

Medical service

INSTITUTIONS	Number of physicians	Physicians to patients	Attendants to patients
Twenty	34	1 to 28	1 to 3

Recoveries

INSTITUTIONS	Average daily population	Recoveries	Percentage
Twenty	935	144	15.4

Deaths

INSTITUTIONS	Average daily population	Deaths	Percentage
Twenty	935	85	9.09

LICENSED PRIVATE ASYLUM SYSTEM
General statistics for year ending September 30, 1900

INSTITUTIONS	REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1899			ADMITTED DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			ON ORIGINAL COMMITMENTS			BY TRANSFERS FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Bloomington	154	179	333	51	48	99	46	44	90	5	4	9
Providence Retreat	80	81	161	25	24	49	24	23	47	1	1	2
Marshall Infirmary	25	27	52	16	25	41	16	24	40	1	1	2
Long Island Home	44	50	94	25	19	44	19	14	33	6	5	11
Brigham Hall	28	31	57	16	15	31	15	13	28	1	2	3
Sanford Hall	17	19	36	11	10	21	11	19	21	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Retreat	.....	61	61	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breezehurst Terrace	11	11	22	5	8	13	5	7	12	.....	1	1
Walden	6	1	7	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dr. Wells's Sanitarium	.....	14	14	.....	7	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Greenmont-on-the-Hudson	1	8	9	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Dr. MacDonald's House	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Vue Fine	3	2	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Vernon House	4	2	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Interpines	.....	7	7	2	3	5	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Glennary	9	13	22	4	12	16	4	12	16	.....	.....	.....
Falkirk	6	6	12	5	4	9	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....
River Crest	31	22	53	93	82	167	73	74	145	9	18	27
Dr. Combes's Sanitarium	15	12	27	19	19	38	16	17	33	3	2	5
Total	382	548	930	272	313	585	240	275	515	26	30	56

LICENSED PRIVATE ASYLUM SYSTEM—(Continued)

INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT DURING YEAR			DAILY average population			Capacity of Institution			DISCHARGED DURING YEAR					
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	AS RECOVERED			AS IMPROVED		
										Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Bloomington	205	227	432	9	9	18	23	23	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence Retreat	45	115	170	11	13	24	9	11	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall Infirmary	41	52	93	8	19	27	1	16	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Island Home	60	60	120	4	4	8	16	16	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigham Hall	49	46	95	1	6	7	6	8	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanford Hall	28	29	57	.....	6	6	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Retreat	.....	77	77	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breezehurst Terrace	16	19	35	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waldenore	12	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dr. Wells's Sanitarium	.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenmont-on-the-Hudson	1	4	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dr. MacDonald's House	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Pines	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon House	5	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interpines	7	9	12	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenmary	2	11	13	.....	10	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairirk	13	25	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
River Crest	11	10	21	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dr. Combes's Sanitarium	113	107	220	2	18	17	63	52	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	34	31	65	6	6	12	5	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	654	861	1,515	53	91	144	142	138	280	40	84	124	40	84	124

Private Institutions

LICENSED PRIVATE ASYLUM SYSTEM--(Concluded)

INSTITUTIONS	DISCHARGED DURING YEAR				WHOLE NUMBER DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR			REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1900		
	AS NOT INSANE		DIED		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	Men	Women	Total	Total						
Bloomingdale.....	18	9	9	49	156	182	338
Providence Retreat.....	8	2	2	24	31	81	112
Marshall Infirmary.....	6	3	3	18	23	26	49
Long Island Home.....	2	9	6	3	32	37	42	79
Brigham Hall.....	7	4	3	14	28	28	56
Sanford Hall.....	5	3	2	12	16	18	34
St. Vincent's Retreat.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Breezehurst Terrace.....	2	.....	.....	6	10	12	22
Waldenere.....	2	.....	.....	7	5	1	6
Dr. Wells's Sanitarium.....	2	.....	.....	7	.....	14	14
Greenmont-on-the-Hudson.....	1	3	7
Dr. MacDonald's House.....	7	7
The Pines.....	5	5
Vernon House.....	2	2
Interpines.....	2	2
Glenmary.....	1	1
Falkirk.....	4	4
River Crest.....	7	11
Dr. Combes's Sanitarium.....	32	35
Total.....	1	1	2	85	48	37	283	370	558	928

CHAPTER 16

STATE HOSPITAL STATISTICS

TABLE No. 1

Showing the number of registered insane remaining in the State hospitals October 1, 1899, the number admitted on original commitments and by transfers during the year, the total number under treatment and the number remaining September 30, 1900, with the increase or decrease

	UTICA STATE HOSPITAL			WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL			HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL			MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1899.....	545	574	1,119	1,101	1,152	2,253	993	1,085	2,053	574	614	1,188
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1900.....	152	119	271	145	124	269	272	255	527	95	109	204
On original commitments:												
From residences.....	147	118	265	124	116	240	249	223	492	84	99	183
By transfers from county houses.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	15	14	9	23	3	4	7
By transfers from other institutions for insane.....	5	1	6	7	4	11	18	13	22	8	6	14
Total number under treatment during year.....	697	693	1,390	1,246	1,276	2,522	1,240	1,340	2,580	669	722	1,392
Daily average population.....	546	566	1,112	1,115	1,155	2,270	991	1,096	2,087	585	634	1,219
Capacity of institution.....	536	597	1,133	1,136	1,169	2,305	998	1,057	2,065	566	534	1,100
Discharged during the year:												
As recovered.....	35	30	65	23	27	50	84	66	150	37	44	81
As improved.....	28	24	52	25	24	49	25	46	71	9	25	34
As unimproved.....	31	41	72	7	7	14	63	28	91	1	1	2
As not insane.....	3	1	4	5	5	10	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	51	89	90	64	74	138	86	88	174	34	31	65
Whole number discharged during the year.....	148	135	283	124	132	256	258	231	489	81	101	182
Remaining October 1, 1900.....	549	558	1,107	1,122	1,141	2,266	982	1,109	2,091	588	622	1,210

State Hospital Statistics

Table No. 1—(Continued)

Showing the number of registered insane remaining in the State hospitals October 1, 1899, the number admitted on original commitments and by transfers during the year, the total number under treatment and the number remaining September 30, 1900, with the increase or decrease

	BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL			BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL			ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL			ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1899	821	991	1,812	607	735	1,342	763	717	1,480	296	288	584
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1900	209	191	*400	152	113	265	212	220	432	105	110	215
On original commitments:												
From residents	192	183	375	123	107	230	185	133	268	97	99	196
By transfers from county houses	2	3	5	6	5	11	8	4	7	3	7	10
By transfers from other institutions for insane	15	5	20	23	1	24	74	88	157	5	4	9
Total number under treatment during the year	1,030	1,182	2,212	759	848	1,607	975	937	1,912	371	398	769
Daily average population	827	1,010	1,837	623	731	1,354	801	759	1,560	259	296	555
Capacity of institution	868	1,018	1,881	605	697	1,302	892	750	1,642	218	292	490
Discharged during the year:												
As recovered	52	36	88	40	34	74	45	36	81	17	23	40
As improved	36	39	75	14	25	39	17	23	45	25	31	56
As unimproved	13	11	24	7	4	11	14	6	20	33	19	52
As not insane	14	8	22	.....	1	1	1	3	9	.....	.....	.....
Died	72	51	123	57	49	106	83	68	151	48	23	71
Whole number discharged during the year	187	145	332	118	113	231	165	141	306	123	96	219
Remaining October 1, 1900	843	1,087	1,890	641	735	1,376	810	796	1,606	248	302	550
Inebriates	14	5	*19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morphine habit	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	14	8	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

State Hospital Statistics

Table No. 1—(Concluded)
 Showing the number of registered insane remaining in the State hospitals October 1, 1899, the number admitted on original commitments and by transfers during the year, the total number under treatment and the number remaining September 30, 1900, with the increase or decrease

	LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL			MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL			GOWANDA STATE HOME-OPATHIC HOSPITAL			ALL HOSPITALS		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1899	1,523	2,212	3,735	2,706	2,799	5,505	157	156	313	10,121	11,253	21,374
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1900	377	363	740	671	782	1,453	40	37	77	2,430	2,432	4,862
On original commitments:												
From residences	351	349	700	539	740	1,279	37	36	73	2,123	2,213	4,336
By transfers from county houses	26	13	39	31	35	66	3	1	4	96	71	167
By transfers from other institutions for insane				81	17	98				206	143	349
Total number under treatment during year	1,900	2,574	4,474	3,467	3,531	6,998	197	193	390	12,551	13,635	26,186
Daily average population	1,566	2,247	3,813	2,864	2,838	5,692	156	180	316	10,333	11,482	21,815
Capacity of institution	1,379	2,014	3,393	2,415	2,321	4,736	165	164	329	9,673	10,533	20,206
Discharged during the year:												
As recovered	73	77	150	98	123	221	19	11	30	522	507	1,029
As improved	61	56	117	150	173	323	6	11	17	396	482	878
As unimproved	7	11	18	18	85	103	7	7	14	201	170	371
As not insane	3	2	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	80	19	99
Died	173	144	317	800	263	563	12	6	18	980	841	1,821
Whole number discharged during the year	315	290	605	566	600	1,166	44	35	79	2,129	2,019	4,148
Remaining October 1, 1900	1,585	2,284	3,869	2,901	2,921	5,822	153	153	311	10,423	11,666	22,089
Inebriates .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	5	19
Morphine habit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	8	22

State Hospital Statistics

TABLE No. 2
General Statement of the State Hospitals October 1, 1900

	Utica State Hospital	Willard State Hospital	Hudson River State Hospital	Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital	Buffalo State Hospital	Binghamton State Hospital
Date of opening	1843	1869	1871	1874	1880	1881
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	429	1,107	756	281	183	1,060
Value of real estate, including buildings	\$1,085,000 00	\$1,396,243 53	\$2,420,099 21	\$1,137,646 18	\$2,500,000 00	\$925,000 00
Value of personal property	\$95,000 00	\$311,363 51	\$221,159 96	\$85,000 00	\$107,967 51	\$170,000 00
Acreage under cultivation	370	750	655	210	70	630
Receipts during year, maintenance fund:						
Balance on hand October 1, 1900	\$1,163 50	\$496 91	\$2,163 89	\$654 60	\$3,750 27	\$2,902 56
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	166,180 58	356,214 15	333,533 14	219,443 21	283,720 30	244,161 16
From private patients	13,271 01	599 83	13,723 96	45,438 63	7,296 82	2,941 99
From reimbursing patients	7,930 66	20,047 81	18,418 26	12,066 88	11,725 81	8,704 73
From all other sources	1,280 03	2,327 29	2,231 78	2,507 44	8,940 09	7,381 64
Total receipts for maintenance	\$189,815 78	\$579,686 09	\$420,071 02	\$290,010 76	\$315,431 79	\$256,592 08
Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	\$35,309 69	\$8,050 10	\$28,772 76	\$9,377 15	\$12,865 18	\$31,374 63
Total receipts from manufacturing fund	72,367 99	10,852 16	9,869 67	.....	3,354 09	6,602 49
Disbursements during year for maintenance:						
Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	\$11,495 96	\$18,567 17	\$19,753 55	\$17,019 90	\$19,521 21	\$16,648 38
Estimate No. 2. For wages	60,996 50	125,995 66	123,963 50	78,423 81	91,738 95	87,284 26
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores	51,982 82	110,921 99	126,547 86	76,456 66	108,350 49	96,176 51
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	3,738 24	9,359 69	9,065 09	5,517 90	6,283 06	6,056 25
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	6,733 01	11,172 89	9,133 28	5,699 57	3,143 64	7,670 04
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	7,675 68	15,095 34	15,965 87	5,193 43	14,130 53	9,253 39
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	3,761 53	7,760 23	9,759 14	4,865 69	8,628 16	3,643 56
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery	1,608 06	2,386 12	2,696 93	1,366 00	1,501 18	1,684 43
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light	11,944 83	30,214 50	38,458 63	14,309 86	15,569 45	26,877 79
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies	1,669 42	3,775 15	3,482 78	1,215 04	2,776 11	1,969 48
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses	4,402 38	10,267 70	11,473 29	6,298 66	6,502 06	6,908 88
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	2,146 46	4,692 44	5,863 85	1,790 83	2,060 91	2,317 64
Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	\$167,794 96	\$350,180 83	\$376,133 77	\$218,175 35	\$280,205 75	\$235,869 60
To State Treasurer, sundry receipts under chapter 580, Laws 1899	\$22,264 12	\$22,542 26	\$33,866 34	\$58,592 07	\$23,846 55	\$12,672 34

State Hospital Statistics

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy.....	\$35,309 69	\$3,950 10	\$28,773 76	\$9,377 15	\$12,865 18	\$31,874 63
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund.....	76,539 59	15,711 87	1,079 13	.....	9,798 26	8,687 37
Balance October 1, 1900.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General maintenance fund.....	243 33	443 31	181 24	135 86	4,193 53	9,413 77
Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary im- provements.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturing fund.....	5,024 07	1,561 09	7,809 20	.....	1,241 79	.....
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	2 90	2 97	3 46	3 49	2 93	3 85
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:						
Men.....	24 00	33 00	33 00	34 00	20 00	45 00
Women.....	18 00	28 00	28 00	28 00	14 00	40 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:						
Men.....	20 00	20 00	30 00	20 00	34 00	20 00
Women.....	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	20 00	14 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population.....	1-10.1	1-17.73	1-9	1-9.18	1-11.55	1-8.8
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population.....	1-74	1-81.07	1-52	1-46.15	1-37.4	1-50.1
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	50	51 69	70	32 5	68	45
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	25,000 00	33,390 76	24,716 80	14,000 00	5,246 27	26,798 34
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year..	12,000 00	18,902 91	30,445 41	2,291 25	15,085 05	19,186 40

State Hospital Statistics

Table No. 2—(Concluded)
General Statement of the State Hospitals October 1, 1900

	St. Lawrence State Hospital	Rocheater State Hospital	Long Island State Hospital	Manhattan State Hospital	Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital	All Hospitals
Date of opening	1890	1891	1895	1896	1898	7,632
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	980	155	920	1,251	500	7,632
Value of real estate, including buildings	\$2,434,725 00	\$774,059 02	\$3,700,000 00	\$5,238,965 96	\$464,435 46	\$21,006,178 38
Value of personal property	\$155,156 00	\$80,194 79	\$248,871 06	\$325,411 25	\$42,382 59	\$1,670,506 69
Average under cultivation	422	105	249	319	809	4,089
Receipts during year, maintenance fund:						
Balance on hand October 1, 1900	\$1,601 63	\$764 95	\$1,678 19	\$3,157 45	\$186 05	\$18,419 99
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	268,812 54	114,676 98	623,909 49	876,800 00	74,217 43	3,614,368 98
From Private patients	3,248 40	445 25	.....	.....	1,268 75	87,838 13
From reimbursing patients	8,097 31	7,105 62	16,495 05	10,476 85	2,459 03	123,518 01
From all other sources	1,544 52	173 65	5,857 13	1,263 79	708 05	84,815 41
Total receipts for maintenance	\$282,504 29	\$123,166 45	\$650,839 86	\$891,668 09	\$78,653 26	\$3,878,399 47
Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary im- provements	\$59,902 75	\$1,687 33	\$29,845 93	\$354,938 01	\$8,406 23	\$612,539 76
Total receipts from manufacturing fund	43,763 08	32,563 87	20,481 95	12,632 06	942 08	218,480 41
Disbursements during year for maintenance:						
Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	\$16,542 40	\$13,733 19	\$31,799 01	\$54,018 25	\$9,757 23	\$228,856 30
Estimate No. 2. For wages	92,280 80	35,373 88	200,147 10	291,965 04	22,114 96	1,210,804 55
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores	81,047 46	\$1,419 04	217,024 09	314,400 81	16,574 63	1,200,912 86
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	8,568 97	3,388 98	14,164 85	15,184 56	2,699 19	84,381 87
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	6,060 73	4,180 18	16,312 31	14,048 61	4,006 19	88,961 45
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	9,301 45	5,974 98	23,110 88	31,869 98	1,665 47	128,766 95
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	5,100 62	2,621 87	17,036 27	13,167 59	1,572 81	78,006 57
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery	1,321 79	1,051 94	3,675 41	5,703 45	983 26	24,317 56
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light	84,774 18	8,105 28	56,596 01	71,141 07	7,683 66	\$15,876 16
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies	1,770 46	8,835 17	3,871 61	7,295 80	404 95	28,647 07
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses	5,578 65	4,785 61	20,518 46	55,741 80	4,243 86	139,381 85
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	4,274 90	1,088 12	3,086 14	2,060 65	1,268 41	80,595 85
Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	\$270,545 41	\$112,463 24	\$606,437 64	*\$904,092 60	\$72,875 17	\$3,594,873 33
To State Treasurer, sundry receipts under chapter 580, Laws 1899	\$14,424 57	\$7,794 62	\$16,406 05	\$18,752 44	\$4,241 08	\$235,021 84

State Hospital Statistics

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy.....	\$29,886 34	\$1,637 33	\$29,847 30	\$386,988 01	\$4,406 23	\$612,014 72
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund.....	22,946 82	24,947 37	35,118 96	34,011 96	144 00	280,324 83
Balances October 1, 1900:						
General maintenance fund.....	885 37	2,979 69			33 39	18,016 88
Improvements.....						
Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary im- provements.....	2,845 44	5,616 50	14,888 43	121,829 88	798 03	14,888 43
Manufacturing fund.....			5,318 56			29,714 08
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	8 33	3 89	3 08	2 923	4 43	8 17
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:						
Men.....	31 00	33 00	30 00	35 00	30 00	
Women.....	28 00	30 00	25 00	30 00	24 00	
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:						
Men.....	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	
Women.....	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population.....	1-8.3	1-9.4	1-10.7	1-11	1-13.14	
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population.....	1-47.38	1-50.43	1-45.9	1-49	1-79.1	
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	65	74.81	56.09	70	54	
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$28,524 23	\$11,153 71	\$22,051 03	\$24,468 92	\$11,167 00	\$229,537 16
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year..	\$15,572 98	\$9,133 13	\$42,154 83	\$53,514 31	\$750 00	\$230,035 27

* This includes \$34,465.49 due but not actually paid until after close of fiscal year.

† Deficit.

State Hospital Statistics

Table No. 2—(Concluded)
General Statement of the State Hospitals October 1, 1900

	St. Lawrence State Hospital	Rochester State Hospital	Long Island State Hospital	Manhattan State Hospital	Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital	All Hospitals
Date of opening	1880	1881	1885	1886	1888	7,632
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	980	155	920	1,251	500	8,219
Value of real estate, including buildings	\$2,434,726 00	\$274,059 02	\$3,700,000 00	\$5,238,965 96	\$464,438 46	\$21,606,178 38
Value of personal property	\$135,156 00	\$80,184 70	\$244,871 06	\$325,411 25	\$42,363 59	\$1,670,596 60
Acreage under cultivation	422	105	249	319	809	4,089
Receipts during year, maintenance fund:						
Balance on hand October 1, 1900	\$1,601 62	\$764 95	\$1,678 19	\$3,157 45	\$186 05	\$18,419 99
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	268,812 54	114,676 98	925,009 49	876,800 00	74,217 43	8,614,388 98
From private patients	3,248 40	445 25	.....	.....	1,268 75	87,333 13
From reimbursing patients	8,097 31	7,105 62	16,495 05	10,476 85	2,459 03	123,518 01
From all other sources	1,644 52	173 65	5,857 13	1,263 79	708 05	84,315 41
Total receipts for maintenance	\$282,504 29	\$123,666 45	\$950,939 86	\$991,698 09	\$78,653 26	\$3,878,369 47
Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary im- provements	\$59,902 75	\$1,687 33	\$29,845 83	\$354,938 01	\$8,406 23	\$612,539 76
Total receipts from manufacturing fund	43,765 08	32,663 87	20,481 95	12,632 08	942 08	218,480 41
Disbursements during year for maintenance:						
Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	\$16,542 40	\$13,733 19	\$31,709 01	\$54,018 25	\$9,757 28	\$228,856 30
Estimate No. 2. For wages	92,280 80	35,373 88	200,147 10	291,905 04	22,114 96	1,210,804 55
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores	81,947 46	\$1,419 04	217,034 09	314,400 81	15,574 63	1,300,912 36
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	8,508 87	8,338 98	14,163 35	15,184 56	2,099 89	84,381 87
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	6,650 73	4,180 18	16,213 31	14,048 61	4,008 19	88,081 45
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	9,391 45	5,974 98	22,110 88	31,869 98	1,665 47	128,766 85
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	5,100 62	2,621 87	17,638 37	13,167 59	1,572 81	78,008 87
Estimate No. 8. For fuel and stationery	1,821 79	1,051 94	8,575 41	5,703 45	983 28	24,317 56
Estimate No. 9. For books and light	84,774 18	8,105 28	56,598 01	71,141 07	7,683 66	\$15,876 16
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies	1,770 46	8,835 17	8,871 61	7,236 80	604 86	28,847 67
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses	8,578 65	1,785 61	20,515 46	55,741 30	4,243 86	139,381 85
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	4,374 90	1,038 12	3,088 14	2,060 65	1,268 41	30,595 35
Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	\$270,545 41	\$112,462 24	\$908,837 64	\$904,092 60	\$72,876 17	\$3,594,873 33
To State Treasurer, sundry receipts under chapter 580, Laws 1898	\$14,624 57	\$7,724 52	\$16,406 05	\$18,752 44	\$4,841 08	\$235,021 84

State Hospital Statistics

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy.....	\$29,896 34	\$1,037 33	\$29,847 30	\$386,968 01	\$4,406 23	\$612,014 72
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund.....	22,246 22	24,947 37	35,118 96	84,011 96	144 00	280,224 82
Balances October 1, 1900:						
General maintenance fund.....	835 37	2,979 69			33 39	19,016 88
Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary im-						
provements.....			14,888 43			14,888 43
Manufacturing fund.....	2,845 44	5,616 50	5,318 56	731,329 88	798 03	29,714 08
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates						
1 to 12 inclusive.....	8 38	3 89	8 08	2 923	4 43	3 17
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:						
Men.....	31 00	33 00	30 00	35 00	30 00	
Women.....	28 00	30 00	25 00	30 00	24 00	
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:						
Men.....	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	
Women.....	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00	
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population.....	1-8.3	1-9.4	1-10.7	1-11	1-12.14	
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population.....	1-47.88	1-50.43	1-45.9	1-49	1-79.1	
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	65	74.81	56.09	70	54	
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$28,824 33	\$11,153 71	\$22,051 03	\$24,468 92	\$11,167 00	\$239,537 16
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year...	\$14,572 98	\$9,133 18	\$42,154 83	\$53,514 31	\$750 00	\$230,085 27

* This includes \$36,465.49 due but not actually paid until after close of fiscal year.

† Deficit.

TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Moral:						
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc).....	135	219	354	30	52	82
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above).....	197	187	384	37	39	76
Religious excitement.....	21	44	65	6	12	18
Love affairs (including seduction).....	13	19	32	2	4	6
Fright and nervous shock.....	47	48	95	2	7	9
Physical:						
Intemperance.....	381	95	476	82	15	97
Sexual excess.....	22	2	24	5	1	6
Veneral diseases.....	90	4	94	21	1	22
Masturbation.....	84	6	90	17	1	18
Stroke.....	40	10	50	8	.....	8
Accident or injury.....	57	30	87	13	3	16
Pregnancy.....	.....	9	9	.....	4	4
Parturition and puerperium.....	.....	136	136	.....	28	28
Lactation.....	.....	15	15	.....	4	4
Change of life.....	.....	100	100	.....	28	28
Fevers.....	13	10	23	1	3	4
Privation and overwork.....	32	48	80	6	11	17
Epilepsy.....	114	69	183	25	14	39

State Hospital Statistics

Other convulsive disorders.....	2	3	6	.....	1	1
Diseases of skull and brain	58	18	76	7	4	11
Old age.....	124	115	239	16	18	34
Exophthalmic goitre.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Epidemic influenza.....	17	23	40	3	7	10
Abuse of drugs.....	28	16	44	5	2	7
Loss of special sense.....	4	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Uraemic poisoning.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Other auto-infection.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
All other bodily disorders and ill health.....	100	194	294	19	50	69
Heredity.....	193	164	357	166	161	327
Congenital defect.....	22	22	44	4	4	8
Unascertained.....	605	808	1,413	43	73	116
Not insane.....	28	15	43	3	.....	3
Total	2,430	2,432	4,862	522	547	1,069

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1900, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious.....	22	1	17	150	24	102
Mania, acute.....	792	381	84	9,816	4,109	1,293
Mania, recurrent.....	78	36	8	1,004	436	94
Mania, chronic.....	334	7	111	4,262	208	1,249
Melancholia, acute.....	1,407	547	168	15,400	5,110	2,018
Melancholia, simple.....	34	23	1	547	192	23
Melancholia, chronic.....	448	20	144	4,384	289	1,423
Alternating (circular) insanity.....	11	1	1	138	9	6
Paranoia.....	122	1	7	674	24	48
General paralysis.....	396	.....	326	4,128	1	3,113
Dementia, primary.....	13	1	3	1,295	214	488
Dementia, terminal.....	907	1	838	13,170	107	7,733
Epilepsy with insanity.....	171	6	93	2,073	42	887
Imbecility with maniacal attacks.....	81	4	18	1,097	10	147
Idiocy.....	2	.....	1	145	.....	83
Not insane*.....	46	.....	1	473	.....	13
Unclassified.....	.....	.....	.....	937	.....	.....
Total.....	4,862	1,029	1,821	59,693	10,775	18,660

*Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

State Hospital Statistics

TABLE No. 5
Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS	PRESENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			ADMITTED DURING YEAR			UNDER TREATMENT DURING YEAR			DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms:												
First admission.....	401	538	939	562	643	1,205	963	1,181	2,144	264	275	539
Second admission.....	48	45	93	54	65	119	102	110	212	29	29	58
Third admission.....	10	15	25	13	11	24	23	26	49	6	9	15
Mania in acute forms:												
First admission.....	174	254	428	295	307	602	469	571	1,040	167	154	321
Second admission.....	28	46	74	50	64	114	78	110	188	21	25	46
Third admission.....	10	11	21	15	16	31	25	27	52	9	6	15
All other curable forms:												
First admission.....	30	50	80	35	26	61	65	76	141	9	24	33
Second admission.....	6	4	10	8	11	19	14	15	29	4	10	14
Third admission.....	3	6	9	5	2	7	8	8	16	.....	2	2

State Hospital Statistics

Table No. 5—(Concluded)
Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS	AVERAGE LENGTH OF TREATMENT OF RECOVERED CASES. (LAST ATTACK)				DIED DURING YEAR			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER GROUPS			REMAINING AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR		
	MEN		WOMEN		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	Years	Months	Years	Months									
Melancholia in acute forms:													
First admission	.....	7.3	.....	7	49	81	130	261	324	585	390	537	927
Second admission	.....	7.6	.....	8.2	6	2	8	37	29	66	30	50	80
Third admission	.....	3.75	.....	8.6	2	.....	2	8	10	18	7	7	14
Mania in acute forms:													
First admission	.....	8.2	.....	7	35	35	70	98	152	250	169	231	400
Second admission	.....	9.5	.....	10.1	8	2	10	20	22	42	28	60	88
Third admission	.....	6.2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9	12	21	7	9	16
All other curable forms:													
First admission	3	9.1	.....	8.2	2	3	5	42	28	70	12	20	32
Second admission	.....	11	.....	10.7	.....	1	1	6	4	10	4	.....	4
Third admission	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11	1	2	3

State Hospital Statistics

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900		
	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	183	192	375
One to three months.....	136	116	252
Three to six months.....	63	64	127
Six to nine months.....	30	36	66
Nine months to one year.....	10	12	22
One year to eighteen months.....	27	12	39
Eighteen months to two years.....	15	5	20
Two to three years.....	17	14	31
Three to four years.....	7	8	15
Four to five years.....	3	5	8
Five to ten years.....	5	5	10
Ten to twenty years.....	1	.....	1
Unascertained.....	25	38	63
Total.....	522	507	1,029

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			
Under one month.....	9	6	15
One to three months.....	104	89	193
Three to six months.....	169	165	334
Six to nine months.....	89	98	187
Nine months to one year.....	60	56	116
One year to eighteen months.....	49	57	106
Eighteen months to two years.....	13	9	22
Two to three years.....	10	18	28
Three to four years.....	8	5	13
Four to five years.....	6	3	9
Five to ten years.....	5	1	6
Total.....	522	507	1,029

State Hospital Statistics

Table No. 6—(Concluded)

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	1,780	1,788	3,568
One to three months	1,201	1,293	2,494
Three to six months.....	562	648	1,210
Six to nine months.....	314	335	649
Nine months to one year	112	117	229
One year to eighteen months	200	204	404
Eighteen months to two years	70	56	126
Two to three years	127	132	259
Three to four years	67	59	126
Four to five years	34	36	70
Five to ten years	66	65	131
Ten to twenty years	26	29	55
Unascertained	819	625	1,444
Total	5,378	5,397	10,775

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			
Under one month	152	94	246
One to three months.....	1,147	883	2,030
Three to six months.....	1,639	1,669	3,308
Six to nine months.....	931	1,060	1,991
Nine months to one year	510	593	1,103
One year to eighteen months.....	503	557	1,060
Eighteen months to two years	159	178	337
Two to three years.....	158	192	350
Three to four years	82	78	160
Four to five years.....	42	32	74
Five to ten years	47	49	96
Ten to twenty years.....	7	12	19
Thirty to forty years	1	.....	1
Total	5,378	5,397	10,775

TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSES OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever.....	7	5	12	55	42	97
Scarlet fever.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Measles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Mumps.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7
Smallpox.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Influenza.....	.....	1	1	22	73	95
Cerebro spinal meningitis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Diphtheria.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Erysipelas.....	11	16	27	48	65	113
Septicemia and pyemia.....	1	3	4	77	34	111
Dysentery.....	14	16	30	69	100	169
Malarial affections.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Syphilis.....	.....	2	2	5	11	16
Tuberculosis.....	82	185	217	797	2,065	2,862
Anthrax.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Constitutional diseases:						
Rheumatism (or rheumatic affections).....	.....	1	1	1	5	6
Arthritis deformans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Gout.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus.....	3	3	6	7	10	17
Scurvy, purpura and haemophilia.....	.....	1	1	3	12	15

Table No. 7—(Concluded.)

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSES OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and œsophagus	2	2	4	9	6	15
Diseases of the stomach	5	9	14	494	595	1,089
Diseases of the intestines	35	39	74	50	41	91
Diseases of the liver	3	4	7	2	.....	2
Diseases of the pancreas	1	.....	1	55	47	102
Diseases of the peritoneum	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the nose and larynx	.....	.....	.....	4	8	7
Diseases of the bronchi	12	17	29	76	82	158
Diseases of the lungs	128	75	203	1,320	792	2,112
Diseases of the pleura	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the pericardium	4	18	22	13	31	44
Diseases of the heart	103	87	190	815	895	1,710
Arterio-sclerosis	26	11	37	14	15	29
Aneurism	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Anemia, pernicious anemia and leucæmia	1	2	3	6	10	16
Hodgkin's disease, Addison's disease and myxœdema	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Exophthalmic goitre	.....	2	2	.....	5	5
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	48	47	95	510	483	993

State Hospital Statistics

State Hospital Statistics						
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the nerves.....	.....	.....	1	13	14	
Diseases of the spinal cord.....	1	.....	32	22	54	
Diseases of the meninges.....	14	4	127	59	186	
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions).....	59	66	638	685	1,323	
Functional nervous diseases (paralysis agitans, chorea, eclampsia, hysteria, neurasthenia).....	.....	3	8	56	59	
Epilepsy.....	36	25	392	224	616	
Acromegaly.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease.....	57	75	989	1,048	2,037	
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease.....	239	51	2,421	403	2,824	
General paralysis of the insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The intoxications; heat-stroke; obesity:						
Alcoholism.....	1	1	7	2	9	
Opium habit.....	1	1	1	1	2	
Metallic poisoning.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heat-stroke.....	1	.....	6	2	8	
Obesity.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Debility of old age.....	58	76	449	623	1,072	
Accident.....	1	3	46	25	71	
Suicide.....	4	4	66	26	92	
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin.	2	6	130	257	387	
Malignant new growths or cancer.....	10	23	.....	1	1	
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	980	841	9,772	8,888	18,660	

State Hospital Statistics

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch.....	166	154	320	1,841	1,702	3,543
Maternal branch.....	186	228	409	1,898	2,275	4,173
Paternal and maternal branches.....	33	38	71	332	374	706
Collateral branches.....	200	169	369	2,077	2,561	4,638
No hereditary tendency.....	1,389	1,416	2,805	13,233	12,939	26,172
Unascertained.....	456	432	888	10,787	9,626	20,363
Not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	81	17	98
Total.....	2,430	2,432	4,862	30,199	29,494	59,693

State Hospital Statistics

CIVIL CONDITION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single.....	1,173	844	2,017	14,742	10,754	25,496
Married.....	1,017	1,117	2,134	12,142	12,418	24,560
Widowed.....	208	440	648	2,519	5,293	7,812
Divorced.....	8	22	30	109	139	248
Unascertained.....	24	9	33	687	890	1,577
Total.....	2,430	2,432	4,862	30,199	29,494	59,693

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1898

State Hospital Statistics

TABLE No. 10
Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	59	16	75	663	122	785
Academic	73	95	168	1,076	1,184	2,260
Common school	1,650	1,451	3,101	15,738	12,945	28,683
Read and write	191	378	569	5,806	6,307	12,113
Read only	63	73	136	1,094	1,578	2,672
No education	154	241	395	2,053	2,926	4,979
Unascertained	240	173	418	3,769	4,432	8,201
Total	2,430	2,432	4,862	30,199	29,494	59,693

State Hospital Statistics

TABLE No. 11

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900		
	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	104	82	186
One to three months.....	100	92	192
Three to six months.....	92	60	152
Six to nine months.....	60	51	111
Nine months to one year.....	23	15	38
One year to eighteen months.....	100	52	152
Eighteen months to two years.....	24	13	37
Two to three years.....	78	68	146
Three to four years.....	52	28	80
Four to six years.....	55	33	88
Six to ten years.....	44	40	84
Ten to twenty years.....	60	57	117
Twenty years and over.....	28	37	65
Unascertained.....	160	213	373
Total.....	980	841	1,821

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			
Under one month.....	109	99	208
One to three months.....	124	83	207
Three to six months.....	89	64	153
Six to nine months.....	51	49	100
Nine months to one year.....	55	41	96
One year to eighteen months.....	109	70	179
Eighteen months to two years.....	69	23	92
Two to three years.....	89	78	167
Three to four years.....	40	69	109
Four to six years.....	72	83	155
Six to ten years.....	85	80	165
Ten to twenty years.....	61	71	132
Twenty years and over.....	27	31	58
Total.....	980	841	1,821

State Hospital Statistics
Table No. 11—(Concluded)

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period
under treatment of patients who died during the current year and
since October 1, 1888

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	1,022	964	1,986
One to three months.....	1,114	837	1,951
Three to six months.....	697	497	1,194
Six to nine months.....	578	400	978
Nine months to one year.....	272	224	496
One year to eighteen months.....	714	442	1,156
Eighteen months to two years.....	237	170	407
Two to three years.....	681	527	1,208
Three to four years.....	392	322	714
Four to six years.....	393	360	753
Six to ten years.....	374	385	759
Ten to twenty years.....	421	430	851
Twenty years and over.....	253	815	563
Not insane*.....	6	5	11
Unascertained.....	2,618	3,010	5,628
Total.....	9,772	8,888	18,660

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			
Under one month.....	1,419	1,106	2,525
One to three months.....	1,232	893	2,125
Three to six months.....	1,058	766	1,819
Six to nine months.....	632	524	1,156
Nine months to one year.....	545	460	1,005
One year to eighteen months.....	883	720	1,603
Eighteen months to two years.....	538	400	938
Two to three years.....	869	713	1,582
Three to four years.....	549	606	1,155
Four to six years.....	608	693	1,301
Six to ten years.....	682	795	1,477
Ten to twenty years.....	568	837	1,405
Twenty years and over.....	194	375	569
Total.....	9,772	8,888	18,660

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

TABLE No. 12
Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From five to ten years.....	.....	1	1	8	4	7
From ten to fifteen years.....	7	6	13	94	83	177
From fifteen to twenty years.....	97	98	195	1,258	1,156	2,414
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	250	245	495	2,936	2,742	5,678
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	291	293	584	3,539	3,508	7,047
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	315	315	630	3,749	3,528	7,277
From thirty-five to forty years.....	308	294	602	4,147	3,477	7,624
From forty to fifty years.....	503	496	999	5,942	5,791	11,733
From fifty to sixty years.....	297	335	632	3,981	4,008	7,989
From sixty to seventy years.....	210	198	408	2,519	2,625	5,144
From seventy to eighty years.....	109	116	225	1,309	1,464	2,773
From eighty to ninety years.....	37	32	69	375	397	772
Ninety years and over.....	2	2	4	24	25	49
Unascertained.....	4	1	5	323	686	1,009
Total	2,430	2,432	4,862	30,199	29,494	59,693

TABLE No. 13
Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From five to ten years.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
From ten to twenty years.....	42	42	84	341	423	764
From twenty to thirty years.....	144	166	310	1,492	1,796	3,288
From thirty to forty years.....	147	141	288	1,462	1,492	2,954
From forty to fifty years.....	112	90	202	1,155	965	2,120
From fifty to sixty years.....	55	47	102	581	482	1,063
From sixty to seventy years.....	16	18	34	267	190	457
From seventy to eighty years.....	3	2	5	64	40	104
Eighty years and over.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Unascertained	1	.....	1	13	8	21
Total.....	522	507	1,029	5,378	5,397	10,775

TABLE No. 14
Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From ten to fifteen years.....	.....	1	1	6	13	19
From fifteen to twenty years.....	9	8	17	102	126	228
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	33	29	62	343	378	721
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	48	46	94	545	547	1,092
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	68	59	127	865	677	1,542
From thirty-five to forty years.....	106	61	167	1,223	764	1,987
From forty to fifty years.....	219	141	360	2,070	1,625	3,695
From fifty to sixty years.....	194	175	369	1,754	1,598	3,352
From sixty to seventy years.....	149	165	314	1,459	1,525	2,984
From seventy to eighty years.....	111	102	213	1,021	1,168	2,189
From eighty to ninety years.....	39	51	90	344	421	765
Ninety years and over.....	2	3	5	14	32	46
Unascertained	2	.....	2	26	14	40
Total	980	841	1,821	9,772	8,398	18,660

State Hospital Statistics

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients
admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	431	444	875
One to three months.....	399	423	822
Three to six months.....	241	217	458
Six to nine months.....	172	151	323
Nine months to one year.....	63	59	122
One year to eighteen months.....	171	154	325
Eighteen months to two years.....	58	39	92
Two to three years.....	178	170	348
Three to four years.....	93	120	213
Four to five years.....	62	74	136
Five to ten years.....	164	178	342
Ten to fifteen years.....	65	68	133
Fifteen to twenty years.....	41	28	69
Twenty to thirty years.....	24	36	60
Thirty years and upwards.....	14	29	43
Not insane*.....	25	13	38
Unascertained.....	234	229	463
Total.....	2,430	2,432	4,862

* Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under
treatment September 30, 1900

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	216	173	389
One to three months.....	293	326	619
Three to six months.....	434	462	896
Six to nine months.....	476	427	903
Nine months to one year.....	364	394	758
One year to eighteen months.....	559	608	1,167
Eighteen months to two years.....	824	1,418	2,237
Two to three years.....	1,148	1,157	2,305
Three to four years.....	697	769	1,466
Four to five years.....	767	988	1,755
Five to ten years.....	2,585	2,844	5,429
Ten to fifteen years.....	990	992	1,982
Fifteen to twenty years.....	571	591	1,162
Twenty to thirty years.....	461	428	889
Thirty years and upwards.....	37	94	131
Total.....	10,422	11,666	22,088

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1909			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional:						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.....	91	8	99	1,030	85	1,115
Commercial:						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc....	350	6	356	4,284	33	4,317
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc	272	.....	272	3,739	8	3,747
Mechanics at outdoor vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc.....	392	.....	392	5,299	.....	5,299
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.....	357	7	364	4,323	17	4,340
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.....	91	861	952	1,046	11,005	12,051

State Hospital Statistics

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Educational and higher domestic duties: Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.....	17	1,100	1,117	217	12,186	12,463
Commercial: Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.....	33	23	56	58	363	421
Employed in sedentary occupation: Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.....	28	199	227	101	2,125	2,226
Miners, seamen, etc.....	32	.....	32	214	.....	214
Prostitutes.....	.....	3	3	.....	44	44
Laborers.....	596	.....	596	7,269	.....	7,269
No occupation.....	151	205	356	1,709	2,489	4,198
Unascertained.....	20	20	40	850	1,139	1,989
Total.....	2,430	2,432	4,862	30,199	29,494	59,693

Table No. 17—(Concluded)
Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1898

TABLE No. 18
Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total admissions.....	2,480	2,432	4,862	30,199	29,494	59,693
Total born in United States.....	1,461	1,310	2,771	16,534	13,995	30,529
Africa.....	.....	1	1	7	2	9
Algeria.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Arabia.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Armenia.....	1	1	2	5	1	6
Austria.....	37	40	77	274	275	549
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
Azores (Portugal).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Bahama Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Barbadoes.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Bavaria.....	1	.....	.....	19	8	27
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	19	7	26
Bohemia.....	6	9	15	63	98	161
Born at sea.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Bulgaria.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Burmah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Canada.....	35	60	95	567	598	1,165
Canaries.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
China.....	1	.....	1	45	.....	45

Table No. 18—(Continued)

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Corsica .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cuba.....	.....	1	1	12	15	27
Denmark	3	6	9	63	46	109
East Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ecuador .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Egypt .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
England	60	60	120	984	856	1,840
Holland	3	5	8	56	46	102
Hungary	18	24	37	164	205	369
Finland	2	1	3	27	21	48
France	16	8	24	255	183	438
Galicia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Germany	259	250	509	8,582	3,319	6,901
Greece	2	.....	2	12	1	13
Ireland	254	421	675	4,155	6,615	10,770
Iceland.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Isle of Man .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Italy	65	36	101	543	287	830
India	1	.....	1	5	2	7
Jamaica .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9

State Hospital Statistics

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Macedonia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Madeira.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Malta.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Norway.....	10	7	17	100	59	159
New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Newfoundland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Nova Scotia.....	2	.....	2	7	6	13
Other British possessions.....	2	.....	2	23	4	27
South America.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Indian (American).....	1	2	3	5	5	10
Philippines.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Poland.....	12	17	29	124	132	256
Prussia.....	1	.....	1	5	6	11
Roumania.....	3	1	4	22	26	48
Russia.....	78	86	164	677	694	1,371
Saxony.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Scotland.....	21	17	38	245	227	472
Sicily.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Spain.....	2	2	4	21	4	25
Sweden.....	25	27	52	293	309	602
Switzerland.....	12	16	28	160	131	291
Turkey.....	4	2	6	22	7	29
United States of Colombia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Unascertained.....	23	13	36	986	1,193	2,129
Wales.....	3	4	7	55	61	116
West Indies.....	10	5	15	55	21	76

Table No. 18—(Concluded)
Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1898

State Hospital Statistics

COUNTIES	UTICA STATE HOSPITAL			WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL			HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL			MIDDLETOWN STATE HOME-OPATHIC HOSPITAL			BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL			BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Albany	3		3				100		100							2		2
Allegany				28		28							1		1			
Broome																67		67
Cattaraugus													2		2			
Cayuga	1		1	37		37												
Chautauque													2		2			
Chemung										1		1	1		1			
Chemung																		
Chenango																		
Columbia																50		50
Columbia							22	2	24							23	1	24
Cortland	1		1															
Cortland																		
Delaware							95	1	96	2	1	3				22		22
Dutchess																15		15
Erie													314	9	323	1		1
Essex																		
Franklin	1		1															
Franklin	30	1	31															
Fulton				13		13							1	1	2			
Greene																		
Hamilton	1		1				10	6	16	1								
Herkimer	29	1	30															
Jefferson																		
Kings							1	1	2	11	4	15						
Lewis																		
Livingston																		
Madison	1		1										3		3			
Madison							1		1	1			1		1	19		19
Monroe													2		2			
Montgomery	27	1	28															
Nassau							6	1	7	16	6	22						
New York													2		2	3		3
Niagara																		
Oneida	98	3	101										36		36			

State Hospital Statistics

Table No. 19—(Continued)
Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending
September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	UTICA STATE HOSPITAL			WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL			HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL			MIDDLETOWN STATE HOME-OPATHIC HOSPITAL			BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL			BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Onondaga	2		2	31		31	1		1				1		1			
Ontario																		
Orange										62	1	63						
Orleans				9		9	1		1									
Oswego																		
Otsego	1	1	2													21		21
Putnam							4		4									
Rensselaer										1		1						
Rochester	1		1				113	2	115									
Richmond							35	3	38	1		1				2		2
Rockland										15	1	16						
St. Lawrence																		
Saratoga	27		27				1		1	2		2						
Schenectady	18		18															
Schoharie																10		10
Schuyler				5		5												
Seneca				12		12												
Staten				62		62												
Stearns										2	1	3						
Suffolk										17		17						
Sullivan										2		2						
Tioga																14		14
Tompkins				19		19				39	2	41				1		1
Ulster							3		3									
Warren	21		21															
Washington							14		14	4		4				1		1
Wayne	1		1	34		34												
Westchester							100	4	104	4	2	6				1		1
Wyoming																		
Yates				10		10												
Soldiers Home				9		9										1		1
Total	264	7	271	269		269	507	20	527	183	21	204	389	11	400	264	1	265

State Hospital Statistics

COUNTIES	ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL			ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL			LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL			MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL			GOWANDA STATE HOME- OPATHIC HOSPITAL			TOTAL ALL HOSPITALS		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Albany.....	6	.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	1	113
Allegany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29
Broome.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	67
Cattaraugus.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	81	.....	81
Cayuga.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40
Chautauqua.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	1	35	37	2	39
Chemung.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50
Chemango.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25
Clinton.....	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29
Columbia.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	2	26
Cortland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23
Delaware.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1	18
Dutchess.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	2	102
Erie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	326	9	335
Essex.....	8	.....	8	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Franklin.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
Fulton.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	1	32
Genesee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	17	1	18
Greene.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Herkimer.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1	31
Jefferson.....	38	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	38
Kings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	697	5	702
Lewis.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	677	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Livingston.....	2	.....	2	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24
Madison.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24
Monroe.....	48	.....	48	184	.....	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	.....	238
Montgomery.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	81	1	82
Nassau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
New York.....	50	1	51	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1,448	.....	.....	1	1	2	1,532	9	1,541
Niagara.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36
Oneida.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	113	4	117

Table No. 19—(Continued)
Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending
September 30, 1900

State Hospital Statistics

Table No. 19—(Concluded)
Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending
September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL			ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL			LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL			MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL			GOWANDA STATE HOME- OPATHIC HOSPITAL			TOTAL ALL HOSPITALS		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Onondaga.....	73	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	78
Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	33
Orange.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	1	63
Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Oswego.....	33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1	34
Otsego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22
Putnam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Queens.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24
Rensselaer.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	2	125
Rochester.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	3	45
Rockland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	16
St. Lawrence.....	68	1	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	1	69
Saratoga.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	34
Schenectady.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21
Schoharie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Seneca.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
Steuben.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	65
Suffolk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	1	29
Sullivan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17
Tioga.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16
Tompkins.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20
Ulster.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	2	45
Warren.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	37
Westchester.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	6	121
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17
Yates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Soldiers' Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Total.....	430	2	432	215	.....	215	739	.....	739	1,463	.....	1,463	75	2	77	4,798	64	4,862

State Hospital Statistics

TABLE No. 20
Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	UTICA STATE HOSPITAL						WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL						HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL					
	PUBLIC			PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany.....	46	54	100	1	1	2	62	94	156	.....	.....	.....	135	140	275	1	3	4
Allegany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	42	83	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	107	81	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	39	33	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Chenango.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	45	40	85	3	1	4
Cortland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	144	317	1	3	4
Dutchess.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	33	7	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	31	37	68	.....	1	1	12	5	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	22	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	81	18	99	1	.....	1
Hamilton.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	25	56	81	1	1	2	1	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	1	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	19	19	38	.....	.....	.....	18	22	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	46	49	95	.....	2	2	1	19	48	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	9	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	43	8	51	1	.....	1	120	110	230	.....	.....	.....	25	228	253	1	10	11
Niagara.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

State Hospital Statistics

COUNTIES	UTICA STATE HOSPITAL						WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL						HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL					
	PUBLIC			PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Oneida.....	203	186	389	5	6	11	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga.....	2	8	10	1	1	2	28	54	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	179	273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	15	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	19	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer.....	13	2	15	.....	.....	.....	13	61	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga.....	30	53	83	.....	.....	.....	11	12	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady.....	37	32	69	.....	.....	.....	9	13	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	28	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	45	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	89	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	49	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	14	16	30	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	11	5	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	50	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	48	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	34	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers and Sailors Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State patients.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	2	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	534	536	1,070	15	22	37	1,122	1,144	2,266	.....	.....	.....	957	1,078	2,035	25	81	56

State Hospital Statistics

Table No. 20—(Continued)
Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL						BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL						BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL					
	PUBLIC			PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany.....	7	6	13	1	.....	1	1	11	12	.....	.....	.....	29	20	49	.....	.....	.....
Alegany.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	3	5	8	.....	1	1	106	104	210	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	2	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauque.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	48	48	96	.....	.....	.....
Chemung.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	47	88	1	1	2
Chemung.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cortland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	2	19	21	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	40	72	1	1	2
Dutchess.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	46	83	1	.....	.....
Erie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	529	567	1,096	7	4	11	4	10	14	.....	.....	.....
Essex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	9	30	39	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings.....	21	24	45	12	9	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	2	67	1	1	2
Lewis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	31	28	59	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	1	2	3	2	3	5	24	1	25	1	1	2	8	4	12	.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	42	56	98	44	44	88	111	194	305	.....	.....	.....	8	89	97	.....	.....	.....

State Hospital Statistics

Table No. 20—(Continued)
Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL					BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL					BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL				
	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		PUBLIC			PRIVATE		PUBLIC			PRIVATE	
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Niagara.....	1	1	2	2	3	80	90	170	.....	.....	12	1	13	.....	.....
Oneida.....	4	1	5	5	3	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontonago.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	146	143	289	15	14	8	10	10	.....	.....	5	11	16	.....	.....
Orange.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	21	19	40	4	2	7	5	12	.....	.....	6	1	7	.....	.....
Rensselaer.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	11	13	24	1	1	2	6	8	.....	.....	3	3	6	.....	.....
Rockland.....	42	32	74	2	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga.....	5	7	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	16	30	.....	.....
Schenectady.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	38	60	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk.....	37	35	72	1	2	3	4	7	.....	.....	11	15	26	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	44	47	91	2	2	3	3	3	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....
Tioga.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	33	71	.....	.....
Tompkins.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster.....	78	80	158	2	2	2	3	5	.....	.....	10	8	18	.....	.....
Warren.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9	.....	.....
Washington.....	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....
Wayne.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester.....	10	9	19	2	5	4	7	11	.....	.....	8	28	36	.....	.....
Wilmington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8	.....	.....
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State patients.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	494	515	1,009	94	107	833	1,026	1,859	10	11	637	728	1,365	4	7

State Hospital Statistics

COUNTIES	ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL						ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL						LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL					
	PUBLIC			PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany	27	15	42					2	2									
Allegany																		
Broome	1		1					1	1									
Cattaraugus																		
Cayuga													1		1			
Chautauqua																		
Chemung																		
Chenango																		
Clinton	37	45	82										1		1			
Columbia	4	4	8															
Cortland																		
Delaware																		
Dutchess	5	9	14															
Erie	2		2	1		1	1	1	2									
Essex	19	18	37															
Franklin	27	31	58															
Fulton	4	1	5										2	1	3			
Genesee																		
Greene																		
Hamilton																		
Herkimer	9	1	10															
Jefferson	70	90	160															
Kings	3	3	6										1,258	1,629	2,887			
Lewis	38	26	64															
Livingston	2		2					15	19	34								
Madison																		
Montgomery	22	23	45					226	268	494	1	1	2					
Monroe	2	3	5															
Nassau																		
New York	111	32	143	1		1							13	5	18			
Niagara								1	1				219	571	790			
Oneida	9	20	29										1		1			

State Hospital Statistics

Table No. 30—(Continued)
Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL				ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL				LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL			
	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		PUBLIC		PRIVATE		PUBLIC		PRIVATE	
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Onondaga	127	176	303	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Ontario												
Orange												
Orleans		1	1									
Oswego	82	92	174		2	3						
Otsego				1		1						
Putnam												
Queens	6	9	15									
Rensselaer	23	22	45									
Richmond	3	2	5									
Rockland				2		2						
St. Lawrence	90	116	206	2		2						
Saratoga	17	3	20									
Schenectady	2	1	3									
Schoharie												
Schuyler												
Seneca		1	1									
Steuben	1	1	2	1	1	2						
Suffolk												
Sullivan												
Tioga												
Tompkins												
Ulster	5	1	6									
Warren	11	6	17									
Washington	3	6	9									
Wayne					2	2						
Westchester	14	10	24							1	1	2
Wyoming					1	1						
Yates	1		1									
Unascertained	27	22	49									
Total	805	794	1,599	5	2	7	247	301	548	1,585	2,284	3,869

Table No. 20—(Continued)
Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL						GOWANDA STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL						TOTAL ALL HOSPITALS					
	PUBLIC			PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany.....													307	340	647	3	4	7
Allegheny.....													45	49	94		1	1
Broome.....													110	104	214	1	1	2
Cattaraugus.....							63	54	117				66	59	125		1	1
Cayuga.....													111	86	197		2	2
Chautauque.....							73	89	162		1	1	76	100	176	1	4	5
Chemung.....													90	87	177	1	3	4
Chemungo.....													42	49	91	1	1	2
Citron.....													41	47	88			
Columbia.....													50	61	111	3	2	5
Cortland.....													32	40	72	1	1	2
Delaware.....													39	66	105	2	1	3
Dutchess.....													188	164	352	3	5	8
Dutchess.....													568	579	1,147	10	4	14
Erie.....							3	3	6		1	1	21	22	43			
Essex.....													37	86	123			
Franklin.....													55	47	102	1	1	2
Fulton.....								2	2				43	45	88			
Genesee.....													42	40	82	1	1	2
Greene.....													4		4			
Hamilton.....													40	68	108			
Herkimer.....													72	91	163	1	1	2
Jefferson.....													1,360	1,663	3,022	15	14	29
King.....	6		6										43	28	71			
Livingston.....													39	44	83	1		1
Madison.....													55	56	111			
Monroe.....							2	2	4		1	1	294	352	646	3	6	9
Montgomery.....													68	65	133		2	2
Nassau.....													13	5	18			
New York.....	2,364	2,640	4,904				1	1	2				2,938	3,928	6,866	47	56	103
Niagara.....													90	96	186		1	1

Table No. 20—(Concluded)
 Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL						GOWANDA STATE HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL						TOTAL ALL HOSPITALS					
	PUBLIC			PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE			PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men		Total	Men		Total	Men		Total	Men		Total	Men		Total	Men		Total
	Women			Women			Women			Women			Women			Women		
Oneida.....			425										215		425	7		13
Ontario.....						6	6						181		221	2		8
Oranget.....	1	1											96		184	6		1
Orleans.....													160		328	15		23
Oswego.....													31		67	1		
Otsego.....													84		99	1		1
Putnam.....													41		54	1		1
Queens.....	1	1	2										15		20	1		1
Rensselaer.....													179		167	1		1
Richmond.....	2	1	3										243		260	4		6
Rochester.....													71		83	11		4
Rochland.....													46		38	2		13
St. Lawrence.....													90		116	2		2
Saratoga.....													78		94	1		3
Schenectady.....													48		46	1		
Schoharie.....													25		39	1		
Schoyler.....													30		27			
Seneca.....													50		46			1
Seneca.....													127		111			2
Steuben.....													104		96	1		2
Suffolk.....						1	1						47		52	2		3
Sullivan.....													34		41			3
Tioga.....													47		50			5
Townshend.....													47		50			
Ulster.....													130		260	2		8
Warren.....													33		30			
Washington.....													38		51			1
Wayne.....													58		54			
Westchester.....	1	1	2										228		252	7		19
Yamont.....													28		27	1		2
Yates.....													24		35			
Uncertain.....	625	278	904			3	3						681		306			
Soldiers and Sailors Home.....													20		20			
State patients.....													18		2			
Total.....	2,901	2,921	5,822			307	307	151	156			4	10,266	11,483	21,749	156	183	339

MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1900

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1900.....	666	53	719
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1900:			
On original commitments.	152	16	168
Total number under treatment during year	818	69	887
Daily average population .....	.....	... ..	732.38
Capacity of institution..	470	80	550
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	12	1	13
As improved	19	3	22
As unimproved	55	5	60
As not insane* .....	.....	3	3
Died	34	3	37
Whole number discharged during year	120	15	135
Remaining October 1, 1900.....	698	54	752

* Feigned insanity.

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

Date of opening, February 2, 1859, at Auburn; April 25, 1892, at Matteawan.

Total acreage of grounds and buildings	245
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$879,000 00
Value of personal property	59,114 10
Acreage under cultivation	195

Receipts during year, maintenance fund :

Balance on hand October 1, 1899	\$300 15
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	147,593 75
From patients, county.....	66,000 00
From all other sources	1,148 63

Total receipts for maintenance \$215,042 53

Total receipts from special appropriations,
including balances on hand from last year 16,841 85

Disbursements during year for maintenance :

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries.....	\$10,700 00
Estimate No. 2. For wages.....	45,336 68
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores	51,706 26
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	5,247 39
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds.....	3,008 66
Estimate No. 6. For clothing and bedding.....	8,124 17
Estimate No. 7. For furniture	1,703 19
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery	1,030 99
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light	10,497 41
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies	1,682 50
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses	6,193 69
Estimate No. 12. For transportation.....	107 13

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive..... \$145,338 07

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

Table No. 2—(Concluded)

Remitted to Comptroller pursuant to chapter 580, Laws of 1899	\$66,437 44
Total disbursements during the year for extra- ordinary improvements.....	\$14,619 02
Balances October 1, 1900 :	
General maintenance fund.....	\$3,267 02
Special appropriations	2,222 83
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	3.816
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants :	
Men.....	\$35 per month
Women	25 per month
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants :	
Men.....	18 per month
Women	15 per month
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1-8.3
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1-33.29
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	35 %
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year..	\$10,351 47

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			INHERITED PREDISPOSI- TION			Unascertained
	Mén	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)...	2	1	3	...	...	...	2
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above).	5	2	7	...	...	...	5
Religious excitement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Love affairs (includ- ing seduction)....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Physical:							
Intemperance	9	1	10	2	...	2	6
Venereal diseases ...	4	...	4	1	...	1	1
Masturbation	7	...	7	1	...	1	6
Sunstroke	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Accident or injury..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Privation and over- work.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Epilepsy	5	...	5	1	...	1	3
All other bodily dis- orders and ill health	7	...	7	3	...	3	2
Heredity	9	2	11	9	2	11	...
Congenital defect.....	4	...	4	1	...	1	...
Unascertained	97	6	103	9	...	9	84
Not insane.....	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Total	152	16	168	27	2	29	112

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1900, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute	42	6	7	332	77	26
Mania, recurrent			1	10	6	2
Mania, chronic	12		4	126	21	38
Melancholia, acute	73	3	5	283	92	25
Melancholia, simple		4	2	299	106	19
Melancholia, chronic	12		1	47	2	18
Alternating (circular) insanity			1			1
General paralysis	3		4	45		41
Dementia, primary	1		1	101	7	8
Dementia, terminal	2		7	77		37
Epilepsy with insanity	5		2	48	3	9
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	15		2	75	3	6
Idiocy				2		
Not insane*	3			20		

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, feigned insanity, etc.

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

TABLE No. 5
Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS	PRESENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			ADMITTED DURING YEAR			UNDER TREATMENT DURING YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	107	2	109	49	1	50	156	3	159
{ First admission.....	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	6	.....	6
{ Second admission...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
{ Third admission.....	72	3	75	17	4	21	89	7	96
Mania in acute forms.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	5	.....	5
{ First admission.....	21	.....	21	2	.....	2	23	.....	23
{ Second admission...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Third admission.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other curable forms.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

Table No. 5—(Concluded)

CURABLE CONDITIONS	DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING YEAR			AVERAGE LENGTH OF TREATMENT OF RECOVERED CASES. (LAST ATTACHED)				DIED DURING YEAR			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER GROUPS			REMAINING AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	Men		Women		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
				Years	Months	Years	Months									
Melancholia in acute forms.	6	1	7	1	3½	...	11	1	...	1	109	...	109	40	2	42
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mania in acute forms.	6	...	6	1	5½	...	...	4	...	4	59	...	59	20	7	27
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	4

All other curable forms.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	9	...	9

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	104	1	1	105	.....	1	1
One to three months.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	47	.....	.....	47	12	1	13
Three to six months.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	23	2	.....	25	37	.....	37
Six to nine months.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	11	.....	.....	11	55	1	56
Nine months to one year.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	.....	4	43	3	46
One year to eighteen months.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	7	49	3	52
Eighteen months to two years.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	43	1	44
Two to three years.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	1	.....	5	34	.....	34
Three to four years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1	18
Four to five years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	7	2	9
Five to ten years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	7	.....	7
Unascertained.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	101	6	.....	107	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	12	1	13	12	1	304	13	.....	317	304	13	317

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Dysentery				1	1	2
Tuberculosis	8	1	9	80	2	82
Constitutional diseases:						
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus.				2	....	2
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Diseases of the stomach.				4	....	4
Diseases of the intestines		1	1	...	1	1
Diseases of the liver	1	....	1	4	....	4
Diseases of the peritoneum				5	....	5
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the lungs	10	....	10	14	....	14
Diseases of the pleura	1	....	1	1	....	1
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the heart ...	3	....	3	15	....	15
Aneurism				1	....	1
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	1	....	1	9	1	10
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the meninges				2	....	2
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thromboeisis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	1	....	1	10	2	12
Epilepsy	1	....	1	3	1	4
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental dis- ease	1	....	1	1	....	1
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease	2	....	2	7	1	8
General paralysis of the insane ..	2	1	3	40	2	42
Debility of old age	2	....	2	9	....	9
Suicide	1	...	1	9	....	9
Malignant new growths or cancer ..				2	....	2
Total.	34	3	37	219	11	230

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch	6	.....	6	55	7	62
Maternal branch	8	2	10	79	8	87
Paternal and maternal branches . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
Collateral branches	10	.....	10	67	2	69
No hereditary tendency	8	.....	8	168	13	181
Unascertained	120	14	134	993	60	1,053
Total	152	16	168	1,375	90	1,465

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	118	9	127	969	33	1,002
Married	29	7	36	345	41	386
Widowed	5	.....	5	50	13	63
Divorced . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Unascertained . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	9	3	12
Total	152	16	168	1,375	90	1,465

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate .....	....	....	....	12	4	16
Academic .....	....	....	....	23	3	26
Common School.....	29	2	31	372	25	397
Read and write.....	96	11	107	709	43	752
Read only.....	9	1	10	73	4	77
No education.....	17	2	19	161	11	172
Unascertained	1	....	1	25	...	25
Total	152	16	168	1,375	90	1,465

TABLE No. 11

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	32	1	33	10	.....	10
One to three months.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21	12	2	14
Three to six months.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15	1	16	9	.....	9
Six to nine months.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	.....	8	13	.....	13
Nine months to one year.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	9	1	10
One year to eighteen months.....	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	8	.....	8	16	.....	16
Eighteen months to two years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	3	10	2	12
Two to three years.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	7	1	8	26	3	29
Three to four years.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	3	.....	3	21	.....	21
Four to six years.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7	3	.....	3	30	1	31
Six to ten years.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	7	.....	7	28	1	29
Ten to twenty years.....	2	.....	2	6	.....	6	8	.....	8	23	1	24
Twenty years and over	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	8	.....	8	12	.....	12
Unascertained	17	3	20	.....	.....	.....	96	8	104	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	34	3	37	34	3	37	219	11	230	219	11	230
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths) .....	..14.191+						..... 9 583					

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 15 to 20 years..	21	4	25	102	7	109
From 20 to 25 years..	49	5	54	238	18	256
From 25 to 30 years..	33	2	35	398	16	414
From 30 to 35 years..	18	3	21	156	17	173
From 35 to 40 years..	13	.....	13	220	12	232
From 40 to 50 years..	16	2	18	173	11	184
From 50 to 60 years..	1	.....	1	62	6	68
From 60 to 70 years..	1	.....	1	21	3	24
From 70 to 80 years..	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	152	16	168	1,375	90	1,465

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years..	1	.....	1	10	.....	10
From 20 to 30 years..	5	1	6	173	5	178
From 30 to 40 years..	5	.....	5	88	5	93
From 40 to 50 years..	1	.....	1	21	2	23
From 50 to 60 years..	.....	.....	.....	9	1	10
From 60 to 70 years..	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
From 70 to 80 years..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	12	1	13	304	13	317

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since
October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 15 to 20 years..	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
From 20 to 25 years..	2	1	3	15	3	18
From 25 to 30 years..	4	.....	4	34	2	36
From 30 to 35 years..	5	1	6	31	2	33
From 35 to 40 years..	6	.....	6	31	.....	31
From 40 to 50 years..	6	1	7	44	3	47
From 50 to 60 years..	4	.....	4	22	.....	22
From 60 to 70 years..	3	.....	3	20	1	21
From 70 to 80 years..	3	.....	3	14	.....	14
From 80 to 90 years..	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Over 90 years.....	.....	.....	.....	(94) 1	.....	1
Total	34	3	37	216	11	227

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients
admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.	48	2	50
One to three months.....	56	1	57
Three to six months.....	8	4	12
Six to nine months..	6	.....	6
Nine months to one year.....	1	.....	1
One year to eighteen months.....	1	2	3
Eighteen months to two years.....	1	.....	1
Two to three years.....	1	1	2
Three to four years.....	1	.....	1
Not insane*.....	.....	3	3
Unascertained	29	3	32
Total	152	16	168

*Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under
treatment September 30, 1900

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	6	.....	6
One to three months.....	44	5	49
Three to six months.....	44	.....	44
Six to nine months.....	23	2	25
Nine months to one year.....	25	5	30
One year to eighteen months.....	54	3	57
Eighteen months to two years.....	45	3	48
Two to three years.....	65	5	70
Three to four years.....	68	4	72
Four to five years.....	45	1	46
Five to ten years	193	14	207
Ten to fifteen years.....	53	6	59
Fifteen to twenty years.....	14	2	16
Twenty to thirty years.....	17	4	21
Thirty years and upwards	2	.....	2
Total	698	54	752

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional:						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c.	1	.....	1	25	.....	25
Commercial:						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, &c....	13	.....	13	101	.....	101
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, &c.	4	.....	4	81	.....	81
Mechanics, at out door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, &c.	31	.....	31	255	1	256
Mechanics, &c., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers, book binders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, &c.	28	.....	28	303	2	305
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, &c.	6	10	16	67	55	122
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, &c. ....	.....	2	2	9	12	21
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, &c. ....	.....	1	1	10	2	12
Employed in sedentary occupation:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	12

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

Table No. 17—(Concluded)

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Miners, seamen, &c	2	.....	2	47	.....	47
Prostitutes .....	.....	3	3	.....	3	3
Laborers	62	.....	62	419	.....	419
No occupation	5	.....	5	45	3	48
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	13
Total	152	16	168	1,375	90	1,465

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Algiers				3		3
Austria	8		3	16		16
Australia				2		2
British India				1		1
Bohemia				1		1
Canada	3		3	29	1	30
China				4		4
Cuba				2		2
Denmark				1		1
England	6	1	7	44	2	46
France				6	1	7
Germany	11		11	119	3	122
Greece				3		3
Holland				5		5
Hungary	2		2	2		2
Ireland	8	3	11	107	22	129
Italy	16		16	90	2	92
Malta				1		1
Norway		1	1		1	1
Persia				1		1
Poland	4	1	5	15	3	18
Russia	3	1	4	26	2	28
Scotland	1		1	6	2	8
Sicily				1		1
Sweden				5	1	6
Switzerland	2		2	5		5
United States	93	9	102	840	48	888
West Indies				6	1	7
Unascertained				34	1	35
Total	152	16	168	1,375	90	1,465

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 58.38 per cent were both of foreign birth.

In 4.03 per cent the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 5.23 per cent the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany	4	.....	4
Allegany .....	.....	.....	.....
Broome .....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus	2	.....	2
Cayuga	3	.....	3
Chautauqua	1	.....	1
Chemung	2	.....	2
Chenango	1	.....	1
Clinton	1	.....	1
Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....
Cortland .....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess	2	.....	2
Erie	5	.....	5
Essex .....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	1	.....	1
Fulton	1	.....	1
Genesee .....	.....	.....	.....
Greene .....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer .....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	2	.....	2
Kings	20	.....	20
Lewis .....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston .....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	1	.....	1
Monroe	4	.....	4
Montgomery	2	.....	2
Nassau .....	.....	.....	.....
New York	77	.....	77
Niagara .....	.....	.....	2
Oneida	2	.....	4
Onondaga	4	.....	1
Ontario	1	.....	3
Orange	3	.....	.....
Orleans .....	.....	.....	1
Oswego	1	.....	1
Otsego	1	.....	.....
Putnam .....	.....	.....	5
Queens	5	.....	2
Rensselaer	2	.....	.....

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

Table No. 19—(Concluded)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Richmond.....			
Rockland.....	1		1
St. Lawrence.....			
Saratoga.....	1		1
Schenectady.....			
Schoharie.....			
Schuyler.....			
Seneca.....			
Steuben.....	1		1
Suffolk.....	1		1
Sullivan.....			
Tioga.....			
Tompkins.....			
Ulster.....			
Warren.....	1		1
Washington.....			
Wayne.....			
Westchester.....	15		15
Wyoming.....			
Yates.....			
Soldiers' Home.....			
Total.....	168		168

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	PUBLIC		
	Men	Women	Total
Albany.....	25	5	30
Allegany.....			
Broome.....	3		3
Cattaraugus.....	6		6
Cayuga.....	4		4
Chautauqua.....	3		3
Chemung.....	3	3	6
Chenango.....	4		4
Clinton.....	2	1	3
Columbia.....	3		3
Cortland.....			
Delaware.....	2		2
Dutchess.....	10	1	11
Erie.....	19	3	22
Essex.....	2		2
Franklin.....	3		3
Fulton.....	1		1
Genesee.....			
Greene.....	2		2
Hamilton.....			
Herkimer.....	1	1	2
Jefferson.....	11		11
Kings.....	69	5	74
Lewis.....	1		1
Livingston.....			
Madison.....	7		7
Monroe.....	27	3	30
Montgomery.....	4		4
Nassau.....			
New York.....	271	13	284
Niagara.....	4		4
Oneida.....	12	3	15
Onondaga.....	26	5	31
Ontario.....	5		5
Orange.....	7		7
Orleans.....	1		1
Oswego.....	9	1	10
Otsego.....	1		1
Putnam.....	1		1
Queens.....	12	1	13

Statistics of the Criminal Insane

Table No. 20—(Concluded)

COUNTIES	PUBLIC		
	Men	Women	Total
Rensselaer	14	1	15
Richmond	7	2	9
Rockland	3	...	3
St. Lawrence	7	...	7
Saratoga	8	...	8
Schenectady	1	...	1
Schoharie	3	...	3
Schuyler	4	...	4
Seneca	1	...	1
Stenben	5	...	5
Suffolk	10	1	11
Sullivan	1	1	2
Tioga	2	...	2
Tompkins .....	...	1	1
Ulster	6	...	6
Warren	5	...	5
Washington	8	...	8
Wayne	3	...	3
Westchester	49	3	52
Wyoming .....	...	...	...
Yates .....	...	...	...
Unascertained .....	...	...	...
Total	698	54	752

CHAPTER 18

Official Directory of State Hospitals and Private Institutions for the Insane

REVISED TO MAY, 1901

(Form 105)

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

COMMISSIONERS

Frederick Peterson, M. D., 4 West 50th street, New York.
Telephone 779 38th street.

William Church Osborn, 71 Broadway, New York. Telephone
6205 and 6206 Cortlandt. House Telephone 1712 Madison Square.

William L. Parkhurst, Canandaigua, N. Y. Long distance tele-
phone.

SECRETARY.

T. E. McGarr, Capitol, Albany. Residence, No. 37 Lake Ave-
nue, Albany. Telephone 58 West. General Office Telephone
1237.

Total number in State hospitals, 23,267; total number in
private institutions, 938; total, 24,205.

STATE HOSPITAL SYSTEM

ADMISSION OF PRIVATE PATIENTS TO STATE HOSPITALS

Private patients can be admitted to State hospitals only upon
consent of the medical superintendents. Rates for private pa-
tients range from six to ten dollars per week and a bond must
be provided guaranteeing payment of accounts for maintenance.

Asylum Directory

UTICA STATE HOSPITAL—UTICA, ONEIDA COUNTY

Number patients, men 563, women 582, total 1145; number employees, men 113, women 112, total 225.

Harold L. Palmer, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

George H. Torney, Jr., M. D., First Assistant Physician.

Edward G. Stout, M. D., Second Assistant Physician.

Clarence J. Slocum, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Julius E. Haight, M. D., Medical Interne.

Clara Smith, M. D., Woman Physician.

President Board of Managers, W. Stuart Walcott, New York Mills, N. Y. Telephone 604A.

Steward, C. A. Mosher.

Treasurer, Harry S. Patten, Utica.

Counsel, James S. Sherman, No. 81 Genesee Street, Utica. Telephone 902.

One mile from the New York Central; the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; and the Ontario and Western railway stations, and two miles from the West Shore station. Accessible, every 15 minutes, by New York Mills or Whitesboro electric cars. Stop at Cross or junction of Whitesboro and Court streets.

GRAYCROFT, DIXHURST and CRAGSIDE, agricultural colonies, are situated about a mile and a half from the hospital. Accessible by special conveyance.

Hospital long-distance telephone No. 945.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL—WILLARD, SENECA COUNTY.

Number patients, men 1,110, women 1,139, total 2,249; number employees, men 235, women 235, total 470.

Wm. Austin Macy, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

William L. Russell, M. D., First Assistant Physician.

Thomas J. Currie, M. D., Second Assistant Physician.

Robert E. Doran, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Asylum Directory

Charles F. Sanborn, M. D., Assistant Physician.

John W. Russell, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Donald L. Ross, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Erving Holley, M. D., Junior Assistant Physician.

J. Ernestine Hills, M. D., Woman Assistant Physician.

Robert M. Andrews, M. D., Medical Interne.

Theodore W. Simon, M. D., Medical Interne.

President Board of Managers, Stephen H. Hammond, Geneva.

Local telephone 315.

Steward, M. J. Gilbert.

Treasurer, Henry Peterson, Ovid N. Y.

Counsel, S. S. Partridge, Phelps, N. Y. Local telephone.

Accessible, from the east, by New York Central and Hudson River railway (Auburn branch from Syracuse to Geneva); from the west, via New York Central and Hudson River railway, from Rochester (Auburn branch) to Geneva, or via Lehigh Valley railway; from the north, Lyons to Geneva, via Fall Brook railway; from Geneva, via steamers of the Seneca Lake Steam Navigation Company (in summer), and by Lehigh Valley railway; from the south, via Lehigh Valley railway or by Seneca Lake Steam Navigation Company steamers (in summer).

This hospital is most conveniently reached via Hayt's Corners. A hotel is located near the hospital grounds.

Hospital long-distance telephone Willard, N. Y.

Telegraph office at hospital.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL—POUGHKEEPSIE,

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Number patients, men 979, women 1,097, total 2,076; number employees, men 238, women 182, total 420.

Charles W. Pilgrim M. D., Medical Superintendent.

J. E. Courtney, M. D., First Assistant Physician.

Charles H. Langdon, M. D., Second Assistant Physician.

Asylum Directory

Isham G. Harris, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Thomas E. Bamford, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Samuel F. Mellen, M. D., Junior Assistant Physician.

Louis T. Waldo, M. D., Junior Assistant Physician.

John G. Elliott, M. D., Junior Assistant Physician.

John H. Acheson, M. D., Medical Interne.

Wm. J. Cavanaugh, M. D., Medical Interne.

Emma Putnam, M. D., Woman Assistant Physician.

President Board of Managers, Frank B. Lown, No. 54 Market Street.

Steward, L. P. Gillespie.

Treasurer, Allison Butts. Telephone No. 21, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Counsel, H. M. Taylor, Poughkeepsie. Address, 52 Market Street.

The hospital is located two miles north of the New York Central railway station at Poughkeepsie.

Carriages may be procured at the station, or a North side trolley car may be taken to the junction of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern railway, on North Street, from which point passenger trains run directly to the hospital as follows:

WEEK DAY TRAINS

Leave North Street for hospital:

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
6.50	7.50	9.50	10.45	1.45	2.15	4.15	5.15	8.10	9.45

Leave hospital for North Street:

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
7.00	8.00	10.00	11.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.20	9.51

SUNDAY TRAINS

Leave North Street for hospital:

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
7.50	9.50	12.45	2.00	4.15	5.15	9.45

Leave hospital for North Street:

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
8.00	10.00	1.45	4.00	5.00	6.00	9.51

Asylum Directory

The hospital may also be reached by the West Shore railway ferry from Highland station to Poughkeepsie, and by the Philadelphia, Reading and New England railway (Poughkeepsie Bridge route). Conveyances may be procured from the Parker Avenue station, or the train may be taken at North Street to the hospital grounds, as previously mentioned.

Hospital long-distance telephone, No. 171.

Telegraph office at hospital.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL—MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE COUNTY

Number patients, men 600, women 644, total 1,244; number employees, men 149, women 106, total 255.

Selden H. Talcott, M. D., Superintendent.

Maurice C. Ashley, M. D., First Assistant Physician.

David E. Francisco, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Edward A. Everett, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Robert C. Woodman, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Reeve Turner, M. D., Junior Physician.

Clara Barrus, M. D., Woman Physician.

President Board of Managers, Grinnell Burt, Warwick, N. Y.
Steward, Henry J. Leonard.

Treasurer, Edward D. Tompkins, Middletown, N. Y.

Counsel, John B. Swezey, Goshen, N. Y.

Thomas M. Thayer, M. D., Medical Interne.

Middletown is 66 miles from New York city, and may be reached by the following railways: New York, Lake Erie and Western; New York, Ontario and Western; and New York, Susquehanna and Western. Electric cars run between Middletown and the hospital. Public carriages may also be had at the station.

Hospital long distance telephone No. 41.

Asylum Directory**BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL—BUFFALO, ERIE COUNTY**

Number patients, men 854, women 1,022, total 1,876; number employees, men 156, women 170, total 326.

Arthur W. Hurd, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

Henry P. Frost, M. D., First Assistant Physician.

George G. Armstrong, M. D., Second Assistant Physician.

Walter H. Conley, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Joseph B. Betts, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Edwin A. Bowerman, M. D., Assistant Physician.

C. J. Patterson, M. D., Junior Assistant Physician.

Edward G. Aldrich, M. D., Junior Assistant Physician.

Helene Kuhlmann, M. D., Woman Assistant Physician.

Alton L. Smiley, M. D., Medical Interne.

President Board of Managers, Joseph P. Dudley. Address 19 East Swan Street. Long-distance telephone "Bryant 216."

Steward, John E. Culp.

Treasurer, Morton K. McMillan, Room 602 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Counsel, John E. Pound, Lockport, N. Y. Address 71 Main street. Long-distance telephone "Lockport 231."

The hospital is located on Forest avenue, about three and one-half miles from the principal railway stations, accessible by Elmwood avenue, and Baynes and Hoyt street trolley lines, direct; also by Main street and Niagara street lines by obtaining transfer to the Forest avenue cars.

Hospital long-distance telephone "Bryant 262."

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL—BINGHAMTON, BROOME COUNTY

Number patients, men 657, women 729, total 1,386; number employees, men 160, women 145, total 305.

Charles G. Wagner, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

William A. White, M. D., First Assistant Physician.

Arthur P. Summers, M. D., Second Assistant Physician.

Asylum Directory

H. W. Eggleston, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Cecil MacCoy, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Edward Gillespie, M. D., Junior Assistant Physician.

Mary O'Malley, M. D., Woman Assistant Physician.

Irving Lee Walker, M. D., Medical Interne.

President Board of Managers, William Mason. Address, 97 Clinton Street, Binghamton, N. Y. Telephone No. 412b.

Steward, Edwin Evans.

Treasurer, John Rankin, Binghamton, N. Y.

Counsel, Harvey Hinman, Binghamton, N. Y. Telephone No. 273.

Located on the lines of the Erie; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Delaware and Hudson railways. Electric cars leave corner of Court and State streets, every 20 minutes.

Hospital long-distance telephone No. 453.

ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL—OGDENSBURG, ST.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Number patients, men 827, women 802, total 1,629; number employees, men 165, women 176, total 341.

William Mabon, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

B. H. Hutchings, M. D., First Assistant Physician.

Warren L. Babcock, M. D., Second Assistant Physician.

E. M. Somers, Jr., M. D., Assistant Physician.

Sidney D. Wilgus, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Roy L. Leak, M. D., Junior Assistant Physician.

Caroline S. Pease, M. D., Woman Assistant Physician.

Charles M. Burdick, Medical Interne.

Vacancy, Medical Interne.

President Board of Managers, W. H. Daniels. Address 163 State Street, Ogdensburg. Telephone 314.

Steward, William C. Hall.

Treasurer, James M. Wells, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Counsel, George R. Malby, Ogdensburg.

Asylum Directory

Located three and one-half miles from centre of Ogdensburg on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, and Central Vermont railways. Accessible by trolley line every half-hour. Public carriages may also be obtained at railway stations.

Hospital long-distance telephone "State hospital."

**ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL—ROCHESTER, MONROE
COUNTY**

Number patients, men 248, women 316, total 564; number employees, men 62, women 62, total 124.

E. H. Howard, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

E. B. Potter, M. D., First Assistant Physician.

O. T. LaMoure, M. D., Assistant Physician.

E. P. Ballantine, M. D., Woman Assistant Physician.

Howard A. LaMoure, Medical Interne.

President Board of Managers, Frederick Cook. Address 19 W. Main Street. Rochester Telephone Co. No. 323.

Steward, W. S. Remington.

Treasurer, Frederick P. Allen, Rochester, N. Y. Rochester Telephone Co. 663.

Counsel, J. M. E. O'Grady, Rochester. Address, 211 E. & B. Building. Long-distance telephone No. 1384.

Two miles from railway stations. Accessible by electric cars of the South and Lake avenue line.

Hospital long-distance telephone No. 602.

LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL—KINGS PARK, L. I.

Number patients, men 1,212, women 1,562, total 2,774; number employees, men 287, women 247, total 534.

Oliver M. Dewing, M. D., Superintendent.

George O'Hanlon, M. D., First Assistant Physician.

Walter H. Kidder, M. D., Second Assistant Physician.

Asylum Directory

Paul G. Taddiken, M. D., Assistant Physician.
Arthur J. Capron, M. D., Assistant Physician.
Theodore I. Townsend, M. D., Assistant Physician.
W. H. Hagenbuch, M. D., Assistant Physician.
D. C. MacClymont, M. D., Junior Physician.
Bryan G. Williams, M. D., Junior Physician.
John R. Harding, M. D., Junior Physician.
B. Ross Nairn, M. D., Junior Physician.
Ethan A. Nevin, M. D., Junior Physician.
Anna Craig, M. D., Woman Physician.
Menas S. Gregory, M. D., Medical Interne.
Vacancy, Medical Interne.

President Board of Managers, Alexander E. Orr, 102 Produce Exchange, New York.

Vice-president, John G. Deubert, 853 Broadway, New York city.

Purchasing Steward, F. A. Wheeler, 309 Broadway, New York city.

Treasurer, Henry E. Abell, Jr., Franklin Trust Co. Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Resident Steward, W. A. Thomas.

Counsel, Marcus B. Campbell, 26 Court street, Brooklyn. Telephone "2666 Main."

Forty-five miles from New York city. Accessible by trains on the Long Island Railway. Surface and elevated road from Grand Central station, New York, to Thirty-fourth street ferry, connecting with Long Island City station of the Long Island Railway. Also from Flatbush Avenue station, via Jamaica, Long Island Railway. Railroad tickets at reduced rate can be obtained at the hospital or at the treasurer's office.

Hospital long-distance telephone No. 11 Northport. Telegraph office at hospital.

Asylum Directory

FULL SCHEDULE OF TRAINS

For Kings Park

Leaves	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Long Island City.....	6.42	9.06	11.10	4.40	5.42	6.40
Sundays, 9.00 a. m.; 10.02 a. m.; 5.34 p. m.; 6.34 p. m.						

Leaves	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Flatbush avenue	6.37	8.54	11.04	4.27	5.39	6.33
Sundays, 8.53 a. m.; 9.53 a. m.; 5.25 p. m.; 6.24 p. m.						

From Kings Park

Leaves	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Kings Park	6.07	6.58	7.41	9.11	10.01	2.11	3.53
Sundays, 7.48 a. m.; 4.20 p. m.; 6.35 p. m.; 8.46 p. m.							

BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT—Flatbush, Long Island

Number patients, men 393, women 784, total 1,177; number employees, men 103, women 126, total 229.

R. M. Elliott, M. D., Superintendent.

Ira O. Tracy, M. D., First Assistant Physician.

D. Edward Warren, M. D., Second Assistant Physician.

Edward L. Parker, M. D., Junior Physician.

Caroline M. Stengel, M. D., Woman Physician.

Wm. H. Young, M. D., Medical Interne.

Wm. L. Buck, Resident Steward.

Mrs. Mary P. Johnson, Matron.

Accessible by street car from East Twenty-third street and Fulton ferries; Fulton street car from Brooklyn bridge to Nostrand avenue, thence to Flatbush.

Hospital long-distance telephone No. 68 Flatbush.

Asylum Directory

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL.

WARD'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, AND CENTRAL ISLIP, LONG ISLAND

President Board of Managers, Henry E. Howland. Long-distance telephone 1696-18th street.

Purchasing Steward, F. A. Wheeler, 309 Broadway, New York.

Treasurer, W. H. Kimball, 184 Broadway, New York.

Counsel, George C. Austin, New York city. Long-distance telephone 4471 Cortlandt.

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, EAST

WARD'S ISLAND

Number patients, men, 1,965; number employees, men 336, women 12, total 348.

A. E. Macdonald, M. D., Superintendent.

John T. W. Rowe, M. D., First Assistant Physician.

Louis C. Pettit, M. D., Second Assistant Physician.

D. S. Spellman, M. D., Assistant Physician.

John W. Wickliffe, M. D., Assistant Physician.

J. Rudolph Knapp, M. D., Junior Physician.

Arthur B. Wright, M. D., Junior Physician.

Frank G. Hyde, M. D., Junior Physician.

Amasa P. Muir, M. D., Junior Physician.

C. Floyd Haviland, M. D., Junior Physician.

Jerome E. Young, M. D., Junior Physician.

Chester L. Carlisle, M. D., Medical Interne.

Charles S. Pitcher, Resident Steward.

Visiting days: Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Passes can be obtained at hospital or at the city office, No. 1 Madison avenue.

Asylum Directory

Post-office address, Station U, New York city. Hospital long-distance telephone 1696-18th street. City office, 1 Madison avenue, corner of Twenty-third street. Long-distance telephone 1696-18th.

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, WEST**WARD'S ISLAND DIVISION**

Number patients, men 199, women 1,748, total 1,947; number employees, men 87, women 221, total 308.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND DIVISION

Number patients, women 829, total 829; number employees, men 28, women 90, total 118. Total number patients, men 199, women 2,577, total 2,776; total number employees, men 115, women 311, total 426.

E. C. Dent, M. D., Superintendent.

Herman C. Evarts, M. D., First Assistant Physician.

George B. Campbell, Second Assistant Physician.

William B. Moseley, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Reuben F. Monette, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Horatio G. Gibson, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Arthur C. Delacroix, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Hunter A. Bond, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Frank H. Magness, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Louis Walther, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Anton Heger, M. D., Junior Physician.

Anna E. Hutchinson, M. D., Woman Physician.

Charles P. Frischbier, M. D., Medical Interne.

Wellington A. Crofoot, M. D., Medical Interne.

Resident Steward, Lewis Webb.

Matron, Annie F. Jestley.

Post-office address, Station U, New York city. Hospital long-distance telephone: Ward's Island, 1696-18th street; Blackwell's Island, 1697-18th street.

Asylum Directory

Visiting days—At Ward's Island: Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Blackwell's Island: Thursdays only. Accessible by steamer from foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth street.

Visiting hours: 1 to 3 p.m.

Passes can be obtained at hospital or at the city office, No. 1 Madison avenue.

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—CENTRAL ISLIP, SUFFOLK COUNTY

Number patients, men 898, women 392, total 1,290; number employees, men 162, women 55, total 217.

G. A. Smith, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

M. B. Heyman, M. D., Second Assistant Physician.

C. G. Brink, M. D., Assistant Physician.

B. W. Fowler, M. D., Junior Physician.

W. G. Ryon, M. D., Junior Physician.

M. B. Ruggles, Jr., M. D., Medical Interne.

E. T. Murray, M. D., Medical Interne.

Resident Steward, W. J. McKee.

Hospital long-distance telephone 19 Islip. Telegraph, Central Islip, Long Island.

SCHEDULE OF TRAINS

For Central Islip

Leave	A. M.	A. M.
Long Island City.....	8.40	11.10
Sundays, 9.14 a. m.		

From Central Islip

Leave	P. M.	P. M.
Central Islip	2.14	4.03
Sundays, 5.56 p. m.		

Asylum Directory

Railroad tickets at reduced rates can be obtained at the hospital or at the city office, No. 1 Madison avenue.

**GOWANDA STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL—GOWANDA,
ERIE COUNTY**

Number patients, men 176, women 174, total 350; number employees, men 49, women 27, total 76.

Daniel H. Arthur, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

George F. Adams, M. D., First Assistant Physician.

Clarence A. Potter, M. D., Junior Physician.

President Board of Managers, Eugene H. Porter, 181 West Seventy-third street, New York.

Steward, Earl R. Quackenbush.

Matron, Olive A. Carpenter.

Secretary and Treasurer, Fred J. Blackmon, 626-630 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y. Long-distance telephone "Seneca 426."

Counsel, Charles W. Terry, Randolph, N. Y. Long-distance telephone.

Hospital two miles from Gowanda, on Buffalo and Jamestown branch of Erie road. Accessible by carriage from Gowanda.

Hospital long-distance telephone 27.

**MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL—MATTEAWAN, DUTCHESS
COUNTY**

(For insane committed on orders of courts of criminal jurisdiction and persons convicted of petty crimes or misdemeanors—not felons—becoming insane while undergoing sentence.)

Number patients, men 570, women 56, total 626; number employees, men 105, women 19, total 124.

Post office and railroad station, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson.

H. E. Allison, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

Asylum Directory

Flavius Packer, M. D., First Assistant Physician.

Walter M. Clark, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Jesse M. W. Scott, M. D., Junior Assistant Physician.

Frank G. Weigand, M. D., Medical Interne.

Fifty-eight miles from New York city, on the New York Central and Hudson River railway. It is also accessible by the West Shore railway and the Erie, to Newburgh; thence by ferry to Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. The institution may be reached by an electric railway, which runs within one-half mile, from the Hudson River railway station; also public conveyances at the station.

Hospital long-distance telephone call No. 36.

**DANNEMORA STATE HOSPITAL—DANNEMORA, CLINTON
COUNTY**

Number patients, men 123, women 0, total 123; number employees, men 39, women 3, total 42.

Robert B. Lamb, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

Charles H. North, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Amos T. Baker, M. D., Medical Interne.

Located at Dannemora, N. Y., on the Chateaugay railroad, seventeen miles from Plattsburg.

Long-distance telephone "State Hospital."

**PATHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE STATE HOS-
PITALS—No. 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK**

Ira Van Gieson, M. D., Director.

Henderson B. Deady, M. D., Chief Associate in Pathology.

Henry Lyle Winter, M. D., Associate in Anthropology.

Ales Hrdlicka, Honorary Associate in Anthropology.

Asylum Directory

Boris Sidis, M. A., Ph. D., Associate in Psychology and Psychopathology.

Bronislauf Onuf, M. D., Associate in Pathology.

(Vacancy), Associate in Biology.

*Henry H. Brooks, M. D., Associate in Bacteriology.

*Phoebus A. Levene, M. D., Associate in Physiological Chemistry.

S. Bookman, M. A., Ph. D., Associate in Physiological Chemistry.

*O. Judson Herrick, A. B., Associate in Comparative Neurology.

Amalie Busck, Librarian.

Marie Onuf, Archivist and Preparator.

Long-distance telephone call 1728-18.

* On leave of absence.

Asylum Directory

LICENSED PRIVATE ASYLUM SYSTEM

SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL—BLOOMINGDALE,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

S. B. Lyon, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

Accessible by Harlem railway. Number of patients, 330.
Minimum for those who pay remunerative rates, \$10 per week.
This institution receives and treats, gratuitously, a small number of indigent insane, and receives a considerable number of acute and hopeful cases, which pay only part of their expenses.

Long-distance telephone No. 104, White Plains.

New York office, 10 West Sixteenth street, at noon.

New York telephone 278-18th.

PROVIDENCE RETREAT—BUFFALO, ERIE COUNTY

(Under the charge of the Sisters of Charity.)

Harry A. Wood, M. D., Physician in Charge.

John J. Twohey, M. D., First Assistant Physician.

Wm. J. O'Donnell, Second Assistant Physician.

Located on Main street, corner of Kensington avenue. Distance from Union railway station, four miles. Accessible by electric street car line. Number of patients limited to 125. Minimum rate for care and treatment of private patients, \$6 per week.

Long-distance telephone "Park 49."

MARSHALL SANITARIUM—TROY, RENSSELAER COUNTY

Hiram Elliott, M. D., Physician in Charge.

Warren H. Everett, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Situated on Linden avenue, one mile from Union railway station. Accessible by electric street car line direct from depot

Asylum Directory

and from the terminus of the Troy and Albany electric road. Number of patients limited to 90. Minimum rate, \$7 per week. Long-distance telephone 937 Troy.

LONG ISLAND HOME—AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND

O. J. Wilsey, M. D., Physician in Charge.

Thirty-two miles from New York. Accessible by Montauk division of Long Island railway; ferry from East Thirty-fourth street, New York city, also from Brooklyn. Only five minutes from railway station. Number of patients limited to 114. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1.30 to 2.30 p. m., 130 East Thirty-sixth street, New York. Telephone 2955-38th street. Minimum rate, \$10 per week.

Long-distance telephone No. 2-M, Amityville.

**BRIGHAM HALL HOSPITAL—CANANDAIGUA, ONTARIO
COUNTY**

D. R. Burrell, M. D., Physician in Charge.

Situated on Bristol street, one mile from the New York Central and Northern Central railway station. Accessible by public carriages, always to be found at the station. Number of patients limited to 78. Minimum rate, \$12 per week.

Long-distance telephone No. 35, or "Brigham Hall."

SANFORD HALL—FLUSHING, NEW YORK CITY

W. Stuart Brown, M. D., Physician in Charge.

Alvin W. Klein, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Situated about one-quarter of a mile from Long Island railway station, and easily accessible by carriage from any part of Greater New York. In coming from Borough of Manhattan, take ferry at East Thirty-fourth street, and train to Flushing,

Asylum Directory

Main street. From Borough of Brooklyn, take Flushing avenue trolley for Flushing.

Dr. Brown may be seen at the office in Borough of Manhattan, No. 56 West Fifty-sixth street, on Tuesday or Friday, between 10 and 12. Number of patients limited to 44. Minimum rate, \$25 per week.

Long-distance telephone "17 Flushing."

ST. VINCENT'S RETREAT—HARRISON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY
(Under the charge of the Sisters of Charity.)

H. Ernst Schmid, M. D., Attending Physician, White Plains.

Swepson J. Brooks, M. D., Physician in Charge.

For women only. Fifty minutes from New York on the New York and New Haven railway. Trains leave Grand Central station, New York city, for Harrison, every hour, from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Number of patients limited to 60. Applications for admission should be made to the Sister in Charge.

Long-distance telephone No. 78 "Mamaroneck."

BREEZEHURST TERRACE—WHITESTONE, NEW YORK CITY,
LONG ISLAND

D. A. Harrison, M. D., Physician in Charge.

D. R. Lewis, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Accessible from New York city, from East Thirty-fourth street ferry, via Long Island railroad. From James slip near the Brooklyn Bridge to Long Island City. Trains run every half hour to Whitestone, time 25 minutes. May also be reached by driving, via Ninety-ninth street ferry to College Point, from which place it is about ten minutes drive. Going from Brooklyn, take Greenpoint car or Crosstown car to Long Island City or Corona; thence to Long Island railroad. In taking patients from Brooklyn, it is better to drive, as it only takes a little more than one hour, via Grand street to Newtown, thence through Flushing to Whitestone. Cars arrive from Brooklyn in one hour.

Asylum Directory

Minimum rate, \$20 per week. Number limited to 30. (Voluntary patients received.) Breezehurst Terrace, five minutes' walk from Whitestone station.

Brooklyn office, 142 Clinton street. New York office, 110 West Fifty-seventh street.

Sanitarium telephone Whitestone, 46-F Flushing.

New York city telephone 260 Columbus.

WALDEMERE—MAMARONECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY

E. N. Carpenter, M. D., Physician in Charge.

Forty minutes from New York on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway. Trains leave Grand Central station, New York city, every hour, for Mamaroneck. Waldemere is one mile from station, where public carriages may be found. Number of patients limited to 18. Minimum rate \$25 per week.

No telephone connection.

DR. WELLS' SANITARIUM FOR MENTAL DISEASES—

945 ST. MARK'S AVENUE, BROOKLYN

(Between Kingston and Albany avenues.)

Thomas L. Wells, M. D., Physician in Charge.

V. E. Taylor, M. D., Assistant Physician.

The Sanitarium may be reached by the Bergen street car line, the Atlantic Avenue railway or elevated railway from Brooklyn Bridge. Stop at Albany avenue station of elevated road. Number limited to 16 women patients. Minimum rate, \$10 per week.

Long-distance telephone No. 69, Bedford.

**GREENMONT-ON-THE-HUDSON—POST OFFICE, OSSINING,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY**

Ralph Lyman Parsons, M. D., Physician in Charge.

Ralph Wait Parsons, M. D., Associate Physician.

Location, one mile from New York Central Railroad station at Ossining. Public carriages may be hired at the station, or a

Asylum Directory

private carriage will be sent by appointment. Only selected cases of mental or nervous diseases are received, and the number is limited to ten. Minimum rate for board, services of a private nurse, medical care and treatment, including Hydrotherapy, \$75 per week. Communication by telegraph or telephone, through the Ossining office. Dr. Parsons, or his associate, will be at No. 21 East Forty-fourth street, on Mondays and Fridays, between half past three and half past four o'clock p. m., or by appointment.

Long-distance telephone 146-A, Ossining, N. Y.

**DR. MACDONALD'S HOUSE—PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESTER
COUNTY**

Carlos F. MacDonald, M. D., Physician in Charge.

Edwin J. Gillette, M. D., Acting Assistant Physician.

One mile from Pleasantville station on Harlem railway; two miles from Briar Cliff station on New York and Northern railway; six miles from Tarrytown and four miles from Ossining (formerly Sing Sing), on Hudson River division of New York Central railway. Pleasantville is thirty miles (one hour) north of New York city. Number of patients limited to ten. House is conducted on the private family plan and only selected cases of mental disease are received. Rates on application. Telegraph, Pleasantville. Dr. MacDonald will be at 85 Madison avenue, New York city, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 11 to 1 o'clock, and by appointment.

New York telephone call "866 Madison Square."

Pleasantville telephone call "No. 4 Pleasantville."

THE PINES—AUBURN, CAYUGA COUNTY

Frederick Sefton, M. D., Physician in Charge.

Guy R. Montgomery, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Accessible by the Auburn branch of the New York Central and Hudson River railway, and the Southern Central division of

Asylum Directory

the Lehigh Valley railway. A little over three hours by rail from Rochester, four from Albany and Buffalo, seven from New York city. Number of patients limited to twelve. Minimum rate, per week, including medical attendance, special nurse, private room and special tray service, \$25.

Long-distance telephone No. 261.

VERNON HOUSE—BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY

William D. Granger, M. D., Physician in Charge.

Post office and telegraph, Bronxville, N. Y. Fifteen miles from Grand Central station, New York city. Two railroads. First, Harlem Railroad to Bronxville. Conveyance by public carriage. Trains every half hour. Twenty-eight minutes. Second, New Haven Railroad to Mt. Vernon. Electric cars meet each train, direct to Vernon House (ask for "Traction Company's" cars). Trains every even hour. Twenty-six minutes. Number of patients limited to twelve. Minimum price \$40 per week. New York office, 343 Madison avenue. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 3 to 4 p. m.

Long-distance telephone 34-B Mount Vernon.

INTERPINES—GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY

Frederick Whittlesey Seward, M. D., Physician in Charge.

Frederick W. Seward, Jr., M. D., Assistant Physician.

Sixty miles from New York city by Erie railway; 800 feet above tide water. Number limited to 56. Voluntary and committed cases received. Minimum rate, \$20 per week.

J. Perry Seward, M. D., Associate Physician, at New York office, 113 West Eighty-fifth street.

Long-distance telephone 3, Goshen.

GLENMARY—OWEGO, TIoga COUNTY

(Homeopathic. Incorporated 1897.)

J. T. Greenleaf, M. D., Physician in Charge.

Frank M. Hamblin, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Asylum Directory

Three-fourths of a mile from railway stations, where public carriages may be obtained. Accessible by New York, Lake Erie and Western and by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railways, and Auburn Division, Lehigh Valley railway. Number of patients limited to fifty. Minimum rate, \$10 per week.

Long-distance telephone call, "77" Owego, N. Y.

FALKIRK—CENTRAL VALLEY, ORANGE COUNTY

James F. Ferguson, M. D., Physician in charge.

Archibald Campbell, M. D., Assistant Physician.

Henry A. Ferguson, M. D., Assistant Physician.

One mile from the Central Valley station, on Newburg branch of the Erie railroad, 47 miles from New York. Post-office and telegraph Central Valley. Number of patients limited to thirty-four. Rates on application. Dr. Ferguson may be consulted at 168 Lexington avenue, New York, on Tuesday and Fridays, from half-past eleven to half-past twelve.

Long-distance telephone "Central Valley."

RIVER OREST—ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY

J. Jos. Kindred, M. D., and Wm. E. Dold, M. D., Physicians in Charge.

Situated on the east bank of the East River, opposite the foot of East One Hundred Twenty-first street, New York city. Accessible via the Ninety-second Street ferry to Astoria, from which it is one mile over the Shore road. From New York take Lexington avenue cars to Eighty-sixth street; transfer thence to Astoria ferry. From Brooklyn take the Greenpoint car or crosstown car to Long Island City, there transferring to the trolley line to the Ninety-second Street Ferry, Astoria. Patients from New York city and Brooklyn may best be transferred by carriage, as the distance to the foot of East Ninety-second street is only one and one-half miles, and the distance to the city limits of Brooklyn is less than two and a half miles. Telegraph and post-office address, Astoria. Minimum rate, \$15 per week. Number limited to seventy-five.

Long-distance telephone 36, Astoria.

Asylum Directory

DR. COMBES' SANITARIUM

(Jackson avenue and Flushing Bay, borough of Queens, New York city; Post-office, Flushing, N. Y.)

R. O. F. Combes, M. D., Physician in Charge.

William F. Moran, Assistant Physician.

New York city office with A. C. Patterson, M. D., 91 East One Hundred Third street. Brooklyn office, 93 Hancock street.

Telephone calls, 139 Flushing and 956 Bedford.

To reach the sanitarium from Manhattan borough take ferry to Long Island City, then new Jackson avenue trolley to the institution. From Brooklyn take trolley to Flushing and then Jackson avenue trolley to the institution. Minimum rate, \$10 per week.

DR. KELLOGG'S HOUSE—RIVERDALE, NEW YORK CITY

Theodore H. Kellogg, M. D., Physician in charge.

Located on the corner of Riverdale lane and Albany post road, opposite Van Cortlandt Park parade ground, twelve miles from Grand Central station, New York city, and one hour's carriage drive from Central Park via Kingsbridge. Accessible by half-hourly trains to Riverdale station, Hudson River railroad, where a carriage always meets trains, or to Van Cortlandt station via Putnam railroad from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street elevated railroad terminus. To be reached in six minutes by Broadway trolley from Kingsbridge, getting out at Albany post road and Broadway, within a few blocks of the house.

Rates \$75 per week, including trained nurse. Select cases and number limited to seven.

Address letters to Dr. T. H. Kellogg, Riverdale, New York city; telegrams to Riverdale station, Hudson River railroad, and call telephone No. 36, Kingsbridge, New York city.

REPORTS OF STATE HOSPITALS

FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
UTICA STATE HOSPITAL
AT UTICA
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL

MANAGERS.

W. STUART WALCOTT, Esq.....New York Mills
GEORGE E. DUNHAM, Esq.....Utica
CHARLES S. SYMONDS, Esq.....Utica
THOMAS F. BAKER, Esq.....Utica
FREDERICK T. PROCTOR, Esq.....Utica
MRS. MARIETTE D. COXE.....Utica
MRS. LIZZIE W. CONSTABLE.....Utica

TREASURER

HARRY S. PATTEN, Esq.....Utica

RESIDENT OFFICERS

HAROLD L. PALMER, M. D.....Superintendent and Physician
GEORGE H. TORNEY, Jr., M. D.....First Assistant Physician
EDWARD G. STOUT, M. D.....Second Assistant Physician
CLARENCE J. SLOCUM, M. D.....Assistant Physician
JULIUS E. HAIGHT, M. D.....Medical Interne
CLARA SMITH, M. D.....Woman Physician
CHARLES A. MOSHER.....Steward
EMMA BARKER.....Matron

CHAPTER 19

REPORT

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

To the Board of Managers of the Utica State Hospital

Pursuant to statute, I have the honor to submit the fifty-eighth annual report of the superintendent, together with the usual statistical tables.

THE STATISTICS

At the beginning of the fiscal year, October 1, 1899, there were in the hospital 1,119 patients; 545 of these were men and 574 women. Of the number admitted, 265 came from their homes on original commitments, and 6 were transferred from other institutions, making a total of 271. Of these 152 were men and 119 women.

The most potent factor in the causation of insanity in men, to which 29 cases are ascribed, was intemperance, and the climacteric period in woman's life was responsible for 12 cases, the largest number from any one cause. Twenty-five men and 20 women showed an inherited tendency to insanity. Seventy-three single and 62 married men were admitted during the year, and 38 single and 58 married women. As regards age, the largest number of cases occurred in those between 40 and 50, namely, 37 men and 27 women.

There were discharged recovered 35 men and 30 women, a total of 65, which gives a recovery rate of 5.85 per cent. on the average population and 27.67 per cent. on the number admitted, a rate of 5 per cent. greater than was the case in the previous year. Twenty-eight men and 24 women, a total of 52, were discharged improved; 31 men and 41 women, a total of 72, were discharged unimproved; four were not insane, and 51 men and 39 women, a total of 90, died. The death rate on the whole

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

number treated was 6.47 and on the average population 8.09, which is somewhat smaller than in the previous year.

The total number under treatment was 1,390, and the daily average population was 1,112.

There were remaining in the hospital September 30, 1900, 549 men and 558 women, total 1,107.

THE ACUTE INSANE

Recent cases of insanity have continued to receive the most special care. Immediately on their reception into the hospital they have been placed in bed and subjected to a thorough mental and physical examination. In many cases the bed treatment has been continued for a considerable length of time with special diet, baths and such therapeutic remedies as were deemed advisable. This course has been particularly applicable to cases in which there was great exhaustion and emaciation from long continued excitement, restlessness and sleeplessness. Every influence which would tend to act as a stimulus to the overcharged nerve centers was removed so far as was possible and the mind placed at rest. The physical well-being has been looked after at the same time, easily digested food and proper hygienic measures being utilized. The improvement in body and mind has thus gone hand in hand, with the results set forth in the accompanying tables.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the fact that in the construction of this building some sixty years ago no provision for the special care of acute cases was made for the reason that the hospital method of treatment had not then been developed. But to-day, after such great advances have been made in the methods of caring for the insane, we are still compelled to utilize the old wards, ill arranged and inconvenient as they are, for the modern treatment of our patients. Many times in the course of a year complaint is heard, and physicians and nurses are put to their wits' ends to solve the problems which constantly arise. A new hospital building for the care of this class of patients would afford the much needed relief.

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

OCCUPATION AND AMUSEMENT

It has been our endeavor to furnish a requisite amount of occupation and amusement for the patients, as in the past, fully believing that they are potent factors in re-establishing a normal mental balance. When the patient, after a period of special care and treatment on a reception ward, begins to realize something of his surroundings and to show some physical improvement, there comes a time when occupation of an interesting character is of the greatest importance in hastening convalescence. It is then that the mind must be diverted and the hands given something to do. Idleness predisposes to self-centered thought and the bemoaning of one's fate, with a tendency toward prolonging the period of mental instability and possibly establishing a state of chronicity. It is at this time that employment serves its purpose. The farms and gardens supply the needed opportunity for healthful outdoor exercise, and the labor expended on them is of mutual benefit to the patient in restored health, and to the hospital in the products of the soil. Both men and women have been engaged in this work, the latter in caring for small gardens, fruit trees, picking berries, peas, etc. Those who possess mechanical abilities are naturally drawn to the shops where many opportunities for the exercise of their talents are provided.

Amusements have been furnished for the diversion of the patients as usual. Dramatic and musical entertainments at intervals during the winter months, together with weekly dances in the Assembly hall, have broken the monotony of the regular hospital routine with beneficial results. Our large four-horse sleigh was a source of much pleasure and afforded a means of getting out of doors while the snow was on the ground, which was greatly appreciated, especially by the women patients. The regular Christmas entertainment and the annual field day sports were two events which were looked for with great anticipation by most of the patients and were particularly enjoyable occasions the past year. Many convalescent patients have been taken from time to time to the various parks adjacent to the city on the trolley cars. These trips were always appreciated.

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

PURCHASE OF GRAYCROFT

Early in April the farming property known as Graycroft, which had been leased by the hospital for three years, was purchased by the State for the sum of \$32,000, a special appropriation for this amount having been made by the Legislature. The lease under which the property had been held expired April 1st, at which time the transfer was to have taken place. There was some delay, however, owing to the fact that the title was not absolutely clear. A search of the records was necessary, and also for the sake of description, an outline survey was deemed essential. These details required time, but were finally satisfactorily accomplished and the formal transfer was made on April 7. This purchase adds to the lands owned by the hospital 160 acres of first-class farming property, with dwelling house and barns.

It may not be out of place here to state that in previous years when an appropriation has been asked for the purchase of this property \$3,500 in addition to the above amount has been included for an adjacent piece of land consisting of $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres. This property (Cragside) was also leased by the hospital, and the lease expired March 31st. As the accommodations at Graycroft were not sufficient for all the patients who can be employed, it was necessary to re-lease this property for another year, with the privilege of an extension to two years if desired. The building at Cragside affords sleeping room for fifteen patients who are otherwise cared for at Graycroft. I would therefore suggest to your board the desirability of adding to the hospital property this additional $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with house and barn.

COMB AND BUTTON PLANT

The manufacture of combs and buttons for the State hospitals has been carried on for the past four or five years, and has been a means of employing a number of male patients. Originally the combs were made of horn, but the difficulty experienced in handling this material led to its abandonment, and the substitution of hard rubber for both buttons and combs. The expense

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

was thus increased, and as combs made of aluminum can be purchased for much less than those of rubber, it was deemed unwise by the Commission in Lunacy to continue the plant, especially as the services of a skilled artisan were required to direct the work. While no substitute has been offered for rubber buttons the manufacture of these cannot be carried on advantageously alone. Accordingly this department is no longer numbered among our industries, the employee has been allowed to go and our machinery is now on the market.

SUICIDE

I regret that I have to chronicle the death of one patient by poison and one by strangulation. On January 24th a male patient ended his life by taking paris green, which he obtained by scraping a number of farming utensils which had been used to sprinkle this substance over potato plants.

On September 4th a female patient strangled herself with a portion of the bed-clothing which she tied about her neck and to the head of the bed.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL

The course of instruction in the training school has followed the usual lines. Ten out of twelve members of the senior class obtained the necessary rating on examination for the degree of graduate nurse and the additional compensation incident thereto. At the beginning of the session the junior class numbered thirty-two, and thirteen successfully passed the examination for entrance to the senior class, several in the meantime having left the service.

ROTATION OF NURSES

There has been one change inaugurated in the care of women patients which may be worth mention. It has been customary for many years to allow a nurse to remain in charge of a ward for an indefinite period. If the nurse's lot happened to fall in a quiet ward where the patients were able to assist in the

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

various ward duties and in a great measure look after their own wants there was no complaint, but if fortune did not so favor her and it became necessary for her to take charge of a disturbed ward, there was considerable objection, particularly as no extra compensation is provided. To correct this state of affairs with justice and equity to all a system of rotating service for a number of months, first on a disturbed ward and then on a quiet ward, has been adopted. This enables each nurse while undergoing the strain incident to the care of violent and restless patients to look forward to a considerably longer service on a ward where the wear and tear on her nervous system and vital forces in general are much lessened.

IMPROVEMENTS

During the year two new sewers have been constructed; one from the boilerhouse to the storehouse, 258 feet in length, of 8-inch vitrified pipe to carry off surface water, and one from the laundry of 12-inch vitrified pipe to replace old sewer.

About 400 square yards of cement walk have been laid in the laundry dry yard, replacing old plank walk which had rotted away.

A new 8-ton Fairbanks scales has been placed in front of the storehouse. The scales formerly in use were not of sufficient capacity and were also very inaccurate.

Gas sad-iron heaters have been set up in the laundry, and the old stove which was used to heat irons taken away. This improvement is greatly appreciated as it does away with the dirt and dust of coal and ashes.

A bath-house 12 feet by 21½ feet, with sprays and a heater to furnish hot water, has been put in at Graycroft. It has been necessary heretofore to take patients to the hospital for bathing purposes, and in the winter months the liability to taking cold has been considerable.

An icehouse of 80 tons capacity has also been erected at the colony and the horse barn and cow barn have been resingled, also the hennery at the hospital.

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Considerable work has been done in repairing the ceilings, walls and floors in the basements which were in urgent need of this attention. The work is not yet completed.

Repairs have been made to the hull of the hospital launch and to the roof of the boathouse.

The bathrooms in wards 14 and 15 have been tiled.

Sandstone blocks have been laid in the boiler house yard and the approach put in much better condition than was formerly the case.

Several rods of wire fence have been set on the farm and considerable more is needed.

A new hot water heater recommended by the engineer who inspected our steam plant has been purchased and is ready to be installed. This is designed for large water storage capacity and will save the heat of a portion of the exhaust steam which now goes to waste.

A much needed improvement has been the ceiling of the printing and binding rooms. A space of several inches existed between the side walls and roof and in cold weather it was impossible to keep these rooms comfortable. This difficulty has now been remedied.

Ward 4, used for attendants, has always been difficult to heat owing to its proximity to the circulating fan. Steam coils and radiators have been placed in this ward with very satisfactory results. The ward has also been painted.

A new mangle has been placed in the laundry and greatly facilitates the work. It is of Hagen make, 5-roll, 100 inches. A disinfecting and washing machine has also been installed.

An electric lighting outfit was asked for for lighting Graycroft. The expense was considered too great and as a substitute an acetylene generator has been placed in the basement and the house piped. So far it has given good satisfaction.

Considerable painting has been done and there is much more needed. The walls of the buildings forming the laundry courtyard have received two coats of buff and the verandas of both the men's and women's departments have been painted.

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

The old sorting room in the laundry, which was very dark, unhygienic and much too small, has been enlarged by tearing out several partitions and incorporating a part of the dormitory of ward 19. This is a very desirable change as more room, light and better air are furnished.

The commission has approved the building of a barn at Graycroft, 40 x 100 feet, with gambrel roof. The site chosen is a knoll in the rear of the present barns. Work is to be pushed as rapidly as possible as the structure is greatly needed. The basement will be used for cows and those now at the hospital will be transferred to the new barn, leaving the old one for storage of vegetables, farm implements, wagons, hay and straw, etc.

THE STAFF

The changes in the staff have been as follows:

Dr. William Moffatt resigned January 14, 1900, to enter private practice in Utica.

Dr. Francis Vander Veer was appointed January 15, 1900, to fill the vacancy.

Dr. George H. Torney, Jr., and Dr. Edward G. Stout were appointed first and second assistant physician, respectively, on July 13, 1900, the first position becoming vacant by my own promotion to the position of superintendent.

On August 18th, Dr. Vander Veer resigned, and Dr. Julius E. Haight was appointed in his place.

Dr. Clarence J. Slocum, who had served as junior physician at the Hudson River State Hospital, was appointed assistant physician September 1, 1900.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

It is fitting at the end of this, my first annual report, that I should make personal acknowledgment to your board of the deep sense of gratitude I feel for the honor conferred upon me at the beginning of the year. The confidence you have reposed in me in placing me at the head of this institution I fully appreciate, and my chief ambition is to render such an account of my stew-

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

ardship as will ensure a continuance of your approbation and good will. I am also under the deepest obligation to your board for the generous sympathy, hearty encouragement and wise counsel which you have extended to me with unstinting hand during this first year of my administration, and it is with the grateful memory of these past favors and the earnest hope for your continued interest that I enter upon the duties of the future.

H. L. PALMER,
Superintendent.

September 30, 1900.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Of the Utica State Hospital for the year ending September 30,
1900.

Receipts

1899, October 1. Balance on hand.....	\$1,229 84	
Received from State Treasurer for maintenance.	\$166,180 58	
Received from State Treasurer for appropriations.	35,309 69	
Received from reimbursing patients...	7,920 66	
Received from private patients.....	13,271 01	
Received from steward's sales.....	845 25	
Received from manufacturing depart- ment.	72,301 65	
Received from interest on bank ac- count.	434 78	
Received from clothing, manufacturing department.	9,185 67	
		305,449 29
		<u>\$306,679 13</u>

Expenditures

Paid officers' salaries	\$11,495 96
Paid wages	60,996 59
Paid provisions and stores	51,969 84
Paid ordinary repairs	3,310 58
Paid farm and grounds	6,709 31
Paid clothing	7,675 68
Paid furniture and bedding	3,760 35
Paid books and stationery	1,604 59
Paid fuel and light	11,944 08
Paid medical supplies	1,634 11
Paid miscellaneous expenses	4,547 43

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Paid transportation of patients.....	\$2,146 46	
Paid clothing, manufacturing department.....	7,145 46	
Paid construction	35,309 69	
Paid manufacturing department.....	45,681 65	
Paid State Treasurer, under chapter 580, Laws of 1899.....	45,466 04	
	<hr/>	\$301,397 82
1900, October 1. Cash balance in bank.....		5,281 31
		<hr/>
		\$306,679 13
		<hr/> <hr/>

HARRY S. PATTEN

Treasurer

MATRON'S DEPARTMENT

The matron reports the following number of articles made and mended in the house during the year:

Aprons	1,565
Blankets, quilted	17
Bags for bran	12
Curtains for telephone booth	5
Curtains, sash	7
Covers for laundry bars	24
Clothes bags	10
Cloths for covering meat and bread	6
Caps for kitchen	7
Caps for bath-house, rubber cloth	24
Caps for nurses	380
Chemises	493
Drawers, pairs	530
Dresses	941
Handkerchiefs	1,132
Holders	50
Napkins	154
Nightdresses	142
Pad for covering mattress	1
Pillow cases	1,006
Sheets	1,580
Shirts	1,153
Skirts	568
Suspenders	382
Spreads, cupboard	138
Spreads, bureau	136
Spreads, stand	90
Strainers for tea and coffee	16
Sofa cushions covered	19
Screens covered	3
Shades for eye	2

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Tablecloths	332
Towels	3,269
Ticks, mattress	120
Ticks, straw	59
Underwaists, canton flannel	14
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Number of articles made	14,376
<hr/>	
Number of articles mended	69,112
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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS*To the Honorable the State Commission in Lunacy*

The board of managers of the Utica State Hospital for the Insane have the honor to submit herewith their annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900.

Of necessity the annual report of the managers must consist of two and only two features; the one a review of the work accomplished during the year, and the other recommendations for the current and future year. With both branches of this subject your honorable body is already more or less familiar through personal visits to the institution and general inspection of the entire property. We deem it to be the duty of the managers to give annual account of their stewardship, putting ourselves on record as to matters of equipment and accomplishment, as well as to matters of proposed betterment and absolute needs. It has been the constant purpose of the members of this board to keep in touch with the conduct of the hospital so as to be fully informed regarding its affairs and in a position, through familiarity with its wants, to make such recommendations to your honorable body as will commend themselves to your good judgment and your favorable consideration.

During the year 134 recorded visits were made by managers to the institution, of which the president of the board made 47. Thus it will appear that during every week there was an average of more than two visits made by managers for the purposes of personal inspection. On these occasions there was always conference with the medical superintendent, his assistants and the heads of departments, and frequent visits made to wards, buildings, shops and farm. The regular and special meetings of the board have been well attended throughout the year. At all times the patients have been free and indeed given every opportunity to communicate with the members of this board, either verbally or in writing, and frequent advantage has been taken of this privilege. The effort of the board has been

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

to so co-operate with your Commission and with the medical officers as to establish the best service possible under the circumstances.

At the beginning of the year Dr. H. L. Palmer, after having successfully passed the civil service examination, was, by the unanimous vote of the board, promoted from the position of first assistant to that of medical superintendent. It gives the managers pleasure to thus publicly testify to his efficiency and faithful service. He entered zealously upon the discharge of his duties and responsibilities, bringing to the work familiarity with it and this hospital which especially equipped him therefor. He has been painstaking and conscientious, devoting his best energies to this important trust, and we have every reason to believe that under his direction the institution will live up to and maintain the high standards established by his predecessor.

Superintendent Palmer nominated Dr. George H. Torney for promotion to the office of first assistant, and Dr. Edward G. Stout to that of second assistant, July 13th, both of which nominations were unanimously confirmed by the board. These promotions are richly deserved and eminently appropriate. Drs. Torney and Stout had the advantage of experience in this hospital, a knowledge of its methods and its inmates, and during their service here had been faithful in the performance of all duties assigned them and evidenced signal devotion to their profession and the best interests of those entrusted to their care.

In this connection it will not be out of place to mention the board's hearty approval of the amendment to the civil service rules which gives an assistant physician who has attained a high rating in a competitive examination preference for appointment in the hospital with which at the time of the examination he is connected. The sole purpose and aim of the entire state hospital service is not only to make the chronic cases as comfortable as they may be, but to do everything possible to aid and hasten the recovery of the acute cases. It needs no argument to prove that knowledge of a patient's history and familiarity with the indi-

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

vidual case are great helps to the physician in its successful treatment. To this end it is better where the circumstances warrant it, for each hospital, under certain well defined restrictions, to make promotions from its own staff, than to bring men from other hospitals, even though they be equally proficient and as well able to answer a given number of technical questions correctly. The physician coming from another institution must of necessity devote weeks and perhaps months to becoming familiar with the individual cases and gaining the confidence of the patients, so that valuable time must be lost before the newcomer is able to reach the proficiency of his predecessor. The amendment referred to will also be beneficial as an incentive to more thorough, painstaking work on behalf of the assistants, because it insures its recognition by the superintendent whenever opportunity offers. This hospital was the first to avail itself of the new ruling and here the experiment has proven the wisdom of the change.

During the year the farm known as Graycroft has been purchased and become the property of the State. For three years it had been controlled and occupied by the institution under a lease, with option to buy, and was found a very valuable adjunct and became a positive necessity. It not only furnishes a comfortable home for a goodly number of patients able and willing to work, but it also brings to the State a large revenue in farm products raised at comparatively little expense and which are very valuable in supplying the needs of the institution. It is a well established fact that employment is of itself a remedial agent in the care and treatment of the insane. Surely there can be no healthier work than that out of doors on such a farm as Graycroft. Under intelligent guidance and direction the patients work daily and their accomplishments in the aggregate are very considerable. The products taken from Graycroft will compare very favorably with those of an equal acreage anywhere in central New York. The fresh fruit and vegetables have not only been much appreciated by the inmates, but have saved the State thousands of dollars in the expense account. The purchase of

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Graycroft has proven one of the best investments this hospital has ever made. An additional acreage in the same locality is desirable whenever your honorable body can see its way clear to provide the purchase price. Permit us to suggest in this connection that land in that locality is constantly advancing in value and can be bought cheaper now than at some future time.

Such improvements as funds were forthcoming to provide have been made on the buildings at Graycroft. A new bathhouse and a new icehouse are among the betterments and work on a new barn has been commenced. This should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, in order to be complete and available for the housing of stock and provisions next season. The Graycroft colony has been very prosperous during the year. Mr. Mosher, the steward, has given it his personal attention and to him much credit is due for the handsome showing made.

On land belonging to the State adjoining the Erie canal is a large wooden building originally erected as a storehouse and still used for that purpose. On the death of a former inmate the hospital became possessed of a steam launch used for giving the patients pleasure excursions on the canal during the summer season, and a slip was made in this storehouse for the boat named Russell Hazzard, in honor of the donor. The condition of the building is such as to demand immediate attention. During the year, with the consent of your board, improvement was made to the extent of reshingling the middle part, which is now in excellent condition. The roofs on either side are insecure and leaking badly. If this building is to be preserved from ruin and the money expended for betterment this season to be of permanent value, further appropriation must be forthcoming for new rafters and new shingles on the parts now dilapidated. This done, the building will be practically as good as ever and useful for years to come.

Comparatively little in the way of substantial betterment has been done to the main buildings of the hospital within the year. This, however, is not because much is not needed. It should be borne in mind that buildings which received their first patient in

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

January, 1843, have reached that age where constant repairs are necessary. The entire time of at least one mason and two or three carpenters could be wisely occupied in keeping up the minor repairs essential in buildings of this size and age. More than a year ago, under the ruling of your board, the mason regularly employed in this institution was laid off and we have been obliged to estimate for minor repairs which, we submit, has occasioned a delay that has resulted in permanent disadvantage and detriment to the State's property. A little break which could be repaired at once by a few hours' work grows rapidly and the time required for the making, submission and return of an estimate is sufficient to double the outlay necessary to repair the damage. Nowhere else than in maintaining the proper condition of buildings like these does the adage that "a stitch in time saves nine" have more forcible application. Then, too, the mason regularly employed could be had at less per day than rates charged on special work or small contracts, and an outside mason being hired necessitates the employment of a helper, whereas our own mason generally had a patient at no expense to the State to serve as helper. We respectfully submit that in a year the State suffers by not having constantly on its pay roll a competent mason.

The average population of the hospital for the year has been about 1,112, the highest average during the history of the institution. This has necessitated some crowding, but the endeavor has been to get along with it as well as possible, and that has been done. It seems to the managers that better results could be obtained if there were better facilities for the special care of acute cases, to the end that every possible chance for recovery might be made the most of, an advantage not only to the patient, but as well to the State. The infirmary provides opportunity for housing a certain class of patients by themselves, at the least disadvantage to the balance of the inmates, and at the same time providing reasonable comfort and convenience for the patients in that department. It would be well if some special provision could be made for the seriously disturbed, maniacal

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

and noisy patients. These are perhaps not matters which can be arranged for immediately, but it seems to us they should be taken into account, with an idea of providing for them in the near future.

During the year the farm and garden under good management have been very productive. There were under cultivation about 174 acres divided as follows: 13 acres of field corn, yielding 1,450 bushels; 50 acres yielding 2,550 bushels of oats, 56 tons of straw; 35 acres of potatoes, yielding 6,105 bushels; 25 acres of ensilage, yielding 400 loads of about 2 tons each; 4 acres of green fodder; 72 acres of meadow, including 50 acres on flats which was of poor quality and light crop; 2 acres of strawberries, yielding 10,285 quarts; 6 acres of bush berries, yielding 5,170 quarts (this being the first year for bearing); 25 acres of garden, producing vegetables of all kinds in large quantities, so large, in fact, that the hospital will not be obliged to purchase during the remainder of the year. With one exception, hay, this has been an unusually productive season, enough corn, oats, straw, potatoes, ensilage, etc., having been raised to last until next harvest. The yield of berries was very large and we were able to serve them in generous quantities to the patients.

There have been employed through the year at Graycroft and Cragside about 38 patients, and they are deserving of the highest praise for the labor they have performed and the interest they have shown in the farm work, as are also the several employees.

The steward makes the following report of the products of the farm and garden, together with an account of the stock:

STOCK

Bulls.	2
Calves.	13
Cows.	76
Heifers.	11
Horses.	21
Swine.	157
Turkeys.	40

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Chickens.	290
Ducks.	98
Colts.	2

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE .

Milk, quarts	221,233
Eggs, dozens	1,373
Beets, table, pounds.	25,190
Beets, cattle, tons.	83
Celery, heads	26,082
Lettuce, heads	27,782
Onions, bushels	507
Parsley, bunches	697
Potatoes, bushels	6,105
Potatoes, small, bushels.	475
Basil, bunches	427
Carrots, table, pounds.	22,826
Cabbage, heads	34,805
Squash, pounds	19,449
Mint, bunches	22
Cauliflower, heads	2,130
Radishes, bunches	31,392
Scotch kale, bushels.	395
Turnips, pounds	24,036
Dill, bunches	431
Brussels sprouts, bushels.	15
Parsnips, bushels	247
Summer savory, bunches.	274
Horseradish, bushels	82
Leeks, bunches	366
Rhubarb, bunches	12,847
Asparagus, bunches	870
Green onions, bunches.	11,839
Salsify, bunches	187
Spinach, bushels	503
Green peas, bushels.	187

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Beets, table, bunches	1,389
String beans, bushels.....	201
Kohl rabi, pounds.....	4,140
Cucumbers	118,606
Tomatoes, bushels	897
Peppers ..	979
Green corn, dozens.....	2,796
Lima beans, bushels.....	83
Egg plant	14
Muskmelons ..	9,253
Watermelons ..	1,311
Apples, bushels	240
Carrots, horse, bushels.....	50
Oats, bushels	2,550
Pears, bushels	13
Field corn, bushels	1,450
Ensilage, tons	800
Corn fodder, tons.....	80
Straw, tons	56
Hay, tons	110
Strawberries, quarts	10,285
Blackberries, quarts	850
Raspberries, quarts	4,320
Currants, quarts	38
Cherries, quarts	64
Plums, quarts	40
Pumpkins, pounds	3,000
Grapes, pounds	360
Pork, pounds	9,750
Beef, pounds	3,955
Veal, pounds	7,857
Ducks ..	87
Chickens ..	91
Turkeys ..	41
Geese ..	20

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

As was said before, the managers respectfully submit that an institution housing over 1,100 patients, with the physicians, attendants and employees necessary to their care and keeping, should have more land available for farm and garden purposes than the Utica Hospital has, even with the recent addition of Graycroft. The cost of cultivating it is small compared with the products annually taken from it. There is every reason to believe that the excellent showing made above could be duplicated acre for acre upon an additional purchase. It would not only afford healthful employment for more patients, but would supply vegetables, fruits, milk, meat, eggs, etc., aggregating annually a large sum in value.

The shops have made a good record during the year, and have furnished indoor work for a goodly number of inmates whose condition has been improved thereby. Another result of the employment has been the manufacture of products at small expense, which have saved a many times larger investment for the maintenance of the institution and its inmates. The tailor reports the number of pieces made and repaired during the year as 15,075. The upholsterer reports the number of pieces made and repaired during the year as 6,656. The shoemaker reports the number of pieces made and repaired during the year as 2,086. The knitter reports the number of dozens of stockings made during the year as 3,011. The combmaker reports the number of combs made during the year as 735 dozen. The combmaker reports the number of buttons made during the year as 392 gross.

A part of the duty of the managers is in their annual report to submit to your honorable body such recommendations for enlargement, improvement, betterment and increased facilities as in their judgment are needed. The managers of this institution fully appreciate that it is their province only to suggest, and yours to make effective by providing the appropriations without which the work cannot be done or the advantages secured. Accordingly we submit the following schedule of needs, with the estimated cost thereof:

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

An employees' home is much needed. With the increase in the number of patients it has been difficult to find sufficient room for both the patients and the employees who now lodge on the premises. There are at present 177 employees who are furnished rooms on the wards or upon the premises. Such a building would cost in the neighborhood of..... \$50,000

A small hospital building for cases of acute illness, to contain two wards—one for men and one for women—and should be of sufficient size to contain twenty or thirty patients. In the same building an operating room for the performance of such operations as are necessary and which are now done in various rooms in the main building. Cost..... 20,000

One of the most urgent needs is a change in the women's disturbed wards. More room is required to care for these cases in a satisfactory manner. An addition should be built to wards 20 and 24 in order that patients may be separated..... 10,000

Alterations to south kitchen..... 2,500

The arrangement of this kitchen is far from satisfactory. There is not room enough for the number of people who are required to work here and the position of range, sinks, urns, etc., together with certain partitions, should be changed to facilitate the cooking and serving of food.

Purchase of Craggside..... \$3,500

A pavilion at Grayercroft where the patients can spend the time, when not employed, in reading, smoking, playing games, etc., is needed..... 2,000

Many new windows are needed throughout the hospital.

This item has been mentioned many times and the need is greater now than ever before..... 2,500

Wards 21 and 25 require new hardwood floors, bases, new doors, new casings; and walls and ceilings of plaster need repairing in all the side rooms of the corridor, at an expense of \$6,000. This item has appeared on our list of requirements several times, and last year the president of the Commission recommended steel ceilings. This would make an added expense of \$550.

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Ward 4, which is now used as an attendants' hall, should be repaired in the same way as Wards 21 and 25 mentioned above. The cost of this improvement would be \$3250.

The vegetable greenhouse should be enlarged. The sum of \$750 was asked last year for the purpose of building a new hot-house and an additional sum of \$700 to put the present hot-house, which is very old, into good condition. Total, \$1,450.

The fences about the farms and also on the hospital premises are in very bad condition and many rods should be rebuilt. We have found the Page wire fence very satisfactory..... \$1,000

Also on Ward 9 there are gutters—about 200 feet—that need replacing. They have been in use about sixteen years, or since the roof was put on, and have been repaired from time to time but are now in very poor condition. The roof above the gutters is in good condition, with the exception of the portion over the dormitory, which will last a long time with occasional repairs. Two hundred feet gutters, 3 feet 6 inches wide, at \$1 per linear foot \$200

There are several hundred feet of 4-inch copper conductor pipes that lead the water from the roofs to the tanks in the different attics that have been in use 30 or 40 years. The action of the water has rendered the underside so thin that they are continually leaking. It is suggested that they be cut apart and turned upside down so as to bring the good part to the wearing side. They would then last 20 or more years longer. This work could be done for about one hundred and fifty dollars (including some new pieces through the cornices), whereas to put in entirely new pipes would cost several hundred dollars..... 150

No. 2 Shaw collar and cuff shaper. This shaper is used on a bench or table. Used for laundering shirtwaists, turn-down collars, turning collars on negligé shirts, etc., also for removing rough edges from collars and cuffs 29 40

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

One combined neck, wristband and sleeve ironer. This machine is needed in the ironing room as the present machine is nearly worn out and the quality and quantity of work turned out on it is not satisfactory. Cost	\$50
One body ironer, 36-inch rolls. This is a much needed machine in the laundry. It is adapted for the ironing of skirts, shams, drawers, night-dresses, vests, coats, nurses' uniforms, shirt bodies, also all kinds of flannels. Cost	150
One steam heated collar and cuff ironer. The present collar and cuff ironer has been in use in the laundry about nine years. A machine of larger capacity should be installed to meet the increased demands of the hospital. Cost	300
One Bishop shirt starcher. This work is now done by hand; with a machine the work could be done in half the time and much more satisfactorily. Cost	50
The above laundry machinery is very essential. The present outfit is not only inadequate for the amount of work required but is very old and the quality of the work turned out is below par.	
New timbers and flooring are needed in the space between the engine room and laundry. This room has been left unfinished in anticipation of installing machinery for lighting the colonies by electricity. It is at present covered with loose planks. A new floor will make this space available	\$300
Wards 18, 23 and 27 need radiators in the bays which are now insufficiently heated	200
Wards 1, 5, 9, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26 and 27, third center, need new water-closet fixtures. These closets are not worn out but are of very poor design and not suitable for the service required. They are frequently out of order and expensive to repair. The cost of closets for these wards would be	600
Placing same would cost \$225 more	225

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Rewiring should be done in the following wards in order to bring them up to the standard of the rest of the institution where rewiring has already been done: 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 4, 5 and 9. These wards, as well as the north, south and center kitchens, could be rewired for \$3,500.

Fire hose and chemical engine..... \$1,500

Several lengths of hose are needed at the colonies.

New furniture and beds, carpets and rugs to the amount of \$2,500 for various wards..... 2,500

No furniture has been purchased for several years and there is great need of renewal in many of the wards. Strips of carpet and carpet rugs are needed for corridors and single rooms. The carpets formerly in these rooms have been worn out and discarded and never replaced.

A large supply of crushed stone is needed for repairing roads about the hospital grounds, \$1.50 per cubic yard, (2,300 lbs.)..... \$500

The roads about the grounds, especially in the rear of the buildings where heavy teams enter, are greatly in need of this repair. In this connection it may be well to call attention to the condition of York street, which at times is almost impassable. All our coal must be hauled on this street. The property owners on the side opposite the hospital are understood to be favorably disposed toward paving this thoroughfare. The hospital should be in a position to assure all interested parties that it is prepared to pay its share for such improvement.

Estimate of extraordinary painting needed:

Brick walls, east side women's department, 1,569 square yards, at 15c. (2 coats)..... \$235 35

Brick walls, east side men's department, 1,093 square yards, at 15c. (2 coats)..... 163 95

All above walls were painted in 1882.

Wood and copper cornice around main buildings, 5,579 linear feet 550

(Two coats of paint and spatter work) was painted in 1882.

Tin roofs of infirmary, 1 coat of Nobrack roof paint.... 325

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

260 windows and iron guards in infirmary building.....	\$150
Spray baths.—Several of the bathrooms, now provided with bathtubs only, should be provided with spray baths and the tile flooring so arranged as to carry away the water. The spray is particularly needed in bathrooms where disturbed patients are untidy and require bathing. Accidents are quite liable to happen when a resisting patient requires to be placed in a tub. These sprays should be placed in Wards 7, 12, 20 and 24.....	600
Iron posts should be substituted for the wooden posts on which the wire clothes-lines are stretched and some device for stretching the wires provided.....	150

The managers of this institution are not unaware that this list may seem long and the aggregate of its proposed expenditure large, but we respectfully submit that there is thereon not a single item which is not needed. Every one, if provided, would make a substantial contribution to the value of the State's property and to the facilities for the proper care of the hospital's inmates. All the items enumerated above are not of equal urgency, though the majority of them should be provided within the year if the hospital is to do the best work in the best way of which it is capable. Some of the requests set forth in the above schedule have been delayed a good while and perhaps some have a good while yet to wait. We feel it incumbent upon us, however, to go on record as setting forth the needs as we see them and to the best of our judgment. We respectfully urge, however, upon your honorable board the very careful consideration of all these items, for the purpose of determining favorably upon many of them and enabling us to carry on the work without delay. Many of them are positively imperative if the State's property is not to deteriorate. Many of the repairs will cost a good deal less now than later on and must eventually be made and the sooner it is done the less the outlay. We beg again to remind the Commission that this is the oldest hospital in the State, and that from 1843 to 1900 is a long time

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

for a building to sustain the continued occupancy of insane people constantly requiring special treatment and restraint. Hundreds of the patients have destructive tendencies and daily repairs are as essential as daily meals. Without further discussing particular items in the schedule given above, the managers will be glad to meet the commissioners at any time they may appoint, to go over the matters in detail, making inspection of the premises and the particular points referred to in the request for appropriations.

In later years more attention than formerly has been given in all the hospitals for the insane to the entertainment of the patients. Our institution has a suitable hall especially designed for that purpose, and therein there have been held during the year concerts, plays, dances and other amusements calculated to divert for an evening at least the minds of the patients and give them something to think about besides themselves. The attendants and employes have generously contributed of their leisure and their talents and therefor are to be commended. From the city on several occasions performers have graciously donated their services, which have been appreciated by the patients and the officers of the institution. The annual Christmas tree is one of the great events of the year and brings untold happiness to an unfortunate class. All who in any way have contributed to the entertainment of the patients are entitled to sincere thanks, in addition to their consciousness of having done a good deed.

The managers have to commend the faithful and efficient service of the superintendent and his assistants during the year, and as well of the steward, the engineer, the matron and the heads of the several other departments. Especially do we desire to commend the work done by the nurses and attendants. The employment is in many respects unattractive, the work always arduous and perplexing, requiring the exercise of an exceptional amount of patience and forbearance. No one familiar with the exacting character of these duties can fail to appreciate the high character of the service rendered by the nurses and

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

attendants. We believe that they are entitled to special consideration, and while the thanks of this board may not be substantially satisfying, these faithful employees are at least entitled to the recognition of a public avowal of our appreciation. It is confidently asserted that in no other department of the State does the same pay bring more or better work.

The relations during the year between your honorable Board and the managers of this institution have continued cordial. We for this institution assume that we are doing for it what you seek to do for all the insane wards of the State; that is, providing the greatest amount of comfort, the best facilities and opportunities for recovery, in the wisest and most economical way and at the least possible expenditure of public funds. We believe that the money available by your Commission should be sufficient to carry out the hospital idea in the care of the insane. Your work has frequently been referred to as the "State's greatest charity," as indeed it is. It should always be borne in mind that the inmates of the State hospitals are not criminals but people who are sick and as such should be provided at least with a measure of such equipment and comfort as are accorded the inmates of general hospitals, there for treatment of other than mental maladies. In every institution like ours there must be a considerable proportion of population set down as chronic cases and another considerable proportion is made up of what are known as acute cases, where under favorable conditions there is hope for recovery. It seems to us that every possible encouragement and opportunity should be provided to increase the recovery rate. The taxpayers of the State will object to no reasonable expenditure which they feel sure is wisely made to accomplish this result. No one would counsel or suggest extravagance, but if a closer classification might be made, affording greater facilities in the treatment of acute cases, it is believed that the results would justify the change. This we understand is the end aimed at by your Commission and we fervently express the hope that the day of its realization may not be far distant. It will always give the members of this board pleasure

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

to co-operate with your honorable body in the discharge of the duties entrusted to you and to us. The managers of the several institutions, serving without pay, are actuated only by a desire to recommend and secure such things as will give the service its greatest efficiency. Bespeaking a continuance of the cordial relations between this board and your Commission, this report and its recommendations are respectfully submitted.

W. S. WALCOTT

MARIETTE D. COXE

FREDERICK T. PROCTOR

THOMAS F. BAKER

CHAS. S. SYMONDS

GEO. E. DUNHAM

LIZZIE W. CONSTABLE

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing Movement of Population for the Year Ending September 30,
1900

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1899.....	545	574	1,119
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 1900:			
On original commitments:			
From residences.....	147	118	265
By transfers from other institutions for insane	5	1	6
Total number under treatment during year..	697	693	1,390
Daily average population	546	566	1,112
Capacity of institution	536	597	1,133
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	35	30	65
As improved	28	24	52
As unimproved	31	41	72
As not insane*.....	3	1	4
Died	51	39	90
Whole number discharged during the year ..	148	135	283
Remaining October 1, 1900.....	549	558	1,107

*Of the four cases discharged "not insane," two men were inebriates and one man and one woman were opium habitués.

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900	
Date of opening.....	Jan. 16, 1843
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	429 acres
Value of real estate, including buildings ..	\$1,085,000 00
Value of personal property	\$95,000 00
Acreage under cultivation	370 acres
<hr/>	
Receipts during year, maintenances fund:	
Balance on hand October 1, 1899 ..	\$1,163 50
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates	
1 to 12 inclusive	166,180 58
From private patients.....	13,271 01
From reimbursing patients.....	7,920 66
From all other sources.....	1,280 03
<hr/>	
Total receipts for maintenance.....	\$189,815 78
<hr/>	
Total receipts from State Commission in	
Lunacy for extraordinary improvements...	\$35,309 69
<hr/>	
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1899, manufacturing fund.	\$66 34
Total receipts from manufacturing fund	41,621 30
Total receipts for manufacturing fund from	
Comptroller	30,680 35
<hr/>	
Disbursements during year for maintenance:	
Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	\$11,495 96
Estimate No. 2. For wages	60,996 59
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores.....	51,969 84
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs.....	3,310 58
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds.....	6,709 31
Estimate No. 6. For clothing.....	7,675 68
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	3,760 35
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.....	1,604 59
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light.....	11,944 08
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.	1,634 11

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 1—(Continued)

Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses.....	\$4,547 43
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	2,146 46

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	\$167,794 98
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Total disbursements, under chapter 580, Laws of 1899	22,264 12
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Total	\$190,059 10
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Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	\$85,309 69
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Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund.....	\$45,681 65
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Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund, chapter 580, Laws of 1899.....	\$21,662 27
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Balances October 1, 1900:

General maintenance fund overdrawn.....	\$243 32
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Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements.....	
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Manufacturing fund	5,024 07
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Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	\$2 90
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Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men, per month	\$24 00
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Women, per month ..	18 00
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Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men, per month.....	\$20 00
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Women, per month.	14 00
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Proportion of day attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 10.1
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Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 1—(Concluded)

Proportion of night attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 74
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	50%
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$25,000 00
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	12,000 00

Clothing manufacturing department :

Balance October 1, 1899.....	.....
Received from Comptroller during year	\$4,080 20
Received for sales of clothing	5,105 47
	<hr/> \$9,185 67 <hr/>
Paid for material.....	\$7,145 46
Paid State Treasurer, under chapter 580 Laws 1899.	1,539 65
Balance on hand October 1, 1900	500 56
	<hr/> \$9,185 67 <hr/>

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Moral:						
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)....	5	4	9	.....	1	1
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above).....	11	9	20	3	2	5
Religious excitement		2	2	.....	.....	.....
Love affairs (including seduction).....		1	1	.....	.....	.....
Fright and nervous shock.	1	2	3	1	1	2
Physical:						
Intemperance.....	29	4	33	5	.....	5
Sexual excess.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Venereal diseases.....	4	1	5	4	.....	4
Masturbation.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Sunstroke.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury.....	4	1	5	1	.....	1
Parturition and Puerperium.....	.....	5	5	.....	1	1
Change of life.....	.....	12	12	.....	5	5
Privation and overwork.	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy.....	5	2	7	2	.....	2
Diseases of skull and brain.....	5	1	6	1	.....	1
Old age.....	17	8	25	1	.....	1
Epidemic influenza.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Abuse of drugs.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Loss of special sense....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Other auto-infection....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
All other bodily disorders and ill health.....	8	8	16	1	.....	1
Heredity.....	5	10	15	5	10	15
Congenital defect.....	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained.....	36	44	80	.....	.....	.....
Not insane.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	152	119	271	25	20	45

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1900, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious				2		2
Mania, acute	61	27	3	945	433	99
Mania, recurrent	6	1	1	68	39	3
Mania, chronic	37		13	365	5	81
Melancholia, acute	84	28	17	1,223	544	121
Melancholia, simple	10	9		54	39	6
Melancholia, chronic	9		10	254	18	100
Alternating (circular) insan- ity	2			14	3	3
Paranoia	2			22		
General paralysis	14		5	194		203
Dementia, primary				25	12	2
Dementia, terminal	30		32	779		339
Epilepsy with insanity	6		8	164	3	54
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	8		1	49		5
Idiocy				1		
Not insane*	2			96		2
Unclassified				37		
Totals	271	65	90	4,292	1,096	1,020

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 5
Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS	PRESENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			ADMITTED DURING YEAR			UNDER TREATMENT DURING YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms	22	22	44	36	28	64	58	50	108
	4	8	12	2	6	8	6	14	20
	1	1	2	2	5	7	3	6	9
Mania in acute forms....	8	7	15	18	14	32	26	21	47
	2	1	3	7	5	12	9	6	15
	1	.....	1	2	3	5	3	3	7
All other curable forms..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Concluded)

CURABLE CONDITIONS	DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING YEAR			AVERAGE LENGTH OF TREATMENT OF RECOVERED CASES (LAST ATTACK)				DIED DURING YEAR			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER GROUPS			REMAINING AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	MEN		WOMEN		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
				Years	Months	Years	Months									
Melancholia in acute forms.	15	11	26	...	5	...	11	6	5	11	8	19	27	29	15	44
Second admission.	4	6	10	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	1	6	7	1	6	7
Third admission.	2	2	4	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	3
Mania in acute forms.	8	5	13	...	4	...	9	2	...	2	4	5	9	12	11	23
Second admission.	3	4	7	...	2	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	6	2	8
Third admission.	3	2	5	...	9	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
All other curable forms.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
First admission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second admission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Third admission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	16	10	26	1	.....	1	216	180	396	8	6	14
One to three months.....	9	11	20	15	4	19	123	162	285	125	89	214
Three to six months.....	3	4	7	12	10	22	56	74	130	199	155	354
Six to nine months.....	1	2	3	3	4	7	40	35	75	104	117	221
Nine months to one year.....	2	1	3	3	4	7	19	12	31	40	58	98
One year to eighteen months.....	1	1	2	.....	4	4	25	22	47	49	61	110
Eighteen months to two years.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	6	.....	6	6	14	20
Two to three years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	11	20	22	15	37
Three to four years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	3	8	11	5	16
Four to five years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	2	7	2	2	4
Five to ten years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9	3	4	7
Ten to twenty years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1
Unascertained.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	55	24	79	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	35	30	65	35	30	65	570	526	1,096	570	526	1,096

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases :						
Influenza					1	1
Diphtheria					1	1
Erysipelas		1	1	5	7	12
Septicemia and pyemia	1		1	6	3	9
Dysentery				3	2	5
Syphilis					2	2
Tuberculosis	9	6	15	47	62	109
Constitutional diseases :						
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus					1	1
Diseases of the digestive system :						
Diseases of the stomach		1	1	3	2	5
Diseases of the intestines	7	7	14	28	32	60
Diseases of the liver				2		2
Diseases of the peritoneum	2		2	8	3	11
Diseases of the respiratory system :						
Diseases of the nose and larynx				1		1
Diseases of the bronchi				1		1
Diseases of the lungs	9	4	13	41	38	79
Diseases of the pleura	1		1	1	2	3
Diseases of the circulatory system :						
Diseases of the pericardium				1	1	2
Diseases of the heart	3	5	8	29	71	100
Arterio-sclerosis	1		1	5		5
Aneurism				1	1	2
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands :						
Anemia, pernicious anemia and leukemia				1		1
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	2	4	6	16	37	53
Diseases of the nervous system :						
Diseases of the spinal cord				2	2	4
Diseases of the meninges	1		1	17	2	19

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 7—(Concluded)

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Diseases of the nervous system— (continued):						
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions).....	6	2	8	38	26	64
Epilepsy				8	8	16
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental dis- ease	4	4	8	56	24	80
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease						
General paralysis of the insane.	3	1	4	161	35	196
The intoxications; heat-stroke; obesity:						
Alcoholism				1		1
Heat-stroke				1		1
Debility of old age				92	29	121
Accident				2		2
Suicide	1	1	2	11	4	15
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin		1	1	10	11	21
Malignant new growths or cancer.	1	2	3	2	12	14
Unknown					1	1
Total	51	39	90	600	420	1,020

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch.....	8	9	17	185	206	391
Maternal branch.....	9	12	21	192	215	407
Paternal and maternal branches.....				61	60	121
Collateral branches...	17	17	34	171	152	323
No hereditary tendency	102	66	168	638	536	1,174
Unascertained.....	16	15	31	1,023	755	1,778
Not insane.....				81	17	98
Total.....	152	119	271	2,351	1,941	4,292

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single.....	73	38	111	1,087	698	1,785
Married.....	62	58	120	1,020	834	1,854
Widowed.....	13	23	36	180	361	541
Divorced.....	2		2	10	13	23
Unascertained...	2		2	54	35	89
Total.....	152	119	271	2,351	1,941	4,292

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	3	.....	3	41	2	43
Academic	7	11	18	93	159	252
Common school	126	82	208	1,542	1,313	2,855
Read and write	1	4	5	211	122	333
Read only	1	4	5	104	75	179
No education	12	11	23	186	153	339
Unascertained	2	7	9	174	117	291
Total	152	119	271	2,351	1,941	4,292

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 11
Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	13	3	16	4	3	7	93	47	140	80	50	130
One to three months.....	8	10	18	10	4	14	91	61	152	70	53	123
Three to six months.....	5	7	12	5	4	9	60	43	103	72	35	107
Six to nine months.....	1	2	3	2	4	6	33	33	66	53	26	79
Nine months to one year.....	2	3	5	.....	1	1	25	27	52	31	29	60
One year to eighteen months.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	42	23	65	78	39	117
Eighteen months to two years..	3	3	6	4	1	5	19	13	32	33	30	63
Two to three years.....	1	1	2	3	.....	3	44	25	69	62	42	104
Three to four years.....	1	1	2	1	3	4	29	15	44	37	32	69
Four to six years.....	.....	1	1	9	5	14	23	21	44	43	30	73
Six to ten years.....	2	.....	2	6	8	14	24	19	43	24	39	63
Ten to twenty years.....	5	2	7	1	3	4	23	28	51	9	12	21
Twenty years and over.....	2	1	3	2	.....	2	13	15	28	8	3	11
Not insane*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained.....	8	5	13	.....	.....	.....	80	49	129	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	51	39	90	51	39	90	600	420	1,020	600	420	1,020
Average duration of insane life (give years and tenths).....	4.4			2.9			.....			4.4		
				3.7			.....			4.5		

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 5 to 10 years ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 10 to 15 years ..	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7
From 15 to 20 years ..	7	2	9	77	66	143
From 20 to 25 years ..	10	7	17	177	131	308
From 25 to 30 years ..	14	11	25	228	195	423
From 30 to 35 years ..	21	14	35	305	232	537
From 35 to 40 years ..	19	20	39	332	214	546
From 40 to 50 years ..	37	27	64	508	433	941
From 50 to 60 years ..	17	23	40	326	305	631
From 60 to 70 years ..	14	10	24	245	216	461
From 70 to 80 years ..	12	3	15	117	105	222
From 80 to 90 years ..	1	2	3	32	40	72
Total	152	119	271	2,351	1,941	4,292

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years ..	4	1	5	23	39	62
From 20 to 30 years ..	4	6	10	137	148	285
From 30 to 40 years ..	9	9	18	153	140	293
From 40 to 50 years ..	12	8	20	133	102	235
From 50 to 60 years ..	5	3	8	68	61	129
From 60 to 70 years ..	.....	2	2	46	26	72
From 70 to 80 years ..	1	1	2	10	10	20
Total	35	30	65	570	526	1,096

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since
October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 15 to 20 years.. .. .				4	3	7
From 20 to 25 years.. 1	1		1	21	9	30
From 25 to 30 years.. 1	1	3	4	16	15	31
From 30 to 35 years.. 6	6		6	47	16	63
From 35 to 40 years.. 3	3	3	6	61	37	98
From 40 to 50 years.. 14	14	7	21	134	66	200
From 50 to 60 years.. 15	15	12	27	110	88	198
From 60 to 70 years.. 5	5	9	14	107	77	184
From 70 to 80 years.. 5	5	3	8	68	72	140
From 80 to 90 years.. 1	1	2	3	32	37	69
Total	51	39	90	600	420	1,020

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	46	23	69
One to three months	36	25	61
Three to six months	10	15	25
Six to nine months	3	5	8
Nine months to one year	9	4	13
One year to eighteen months	4	...	4
Eighteen months to two years	13	11	24
Two to three years	5	9	14
Three to four years	4	3	7
Four to five years	1	7	8
Five to ten years	2	5	7
Ten to fifteen years	3	2	5
Fifteen to twenty years	6	2	8
Twenty to thirty years .....	...	4	4
Thirty years and upwards	2	3	5
Not insane*	2	.....	2
Unascertained	6	1	7
Total	152	119	271

* Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	13	12	25
One to three months	23	23	46
Three to six months	23	16	39
Six to nine months	22	17	39
Nine months to one year	19	24	43
One year to eighteen months	37	26	63
Eighteen months to two years	32	31	63
Two to three years	62	37	99
Three to four years	23	34	57
Four to five years	43	42	85
Five to ten years	210	216	426
Ten to fifteen years	29	58	87
Fifteen to twenty years	3	9	12
Twenty to thirty years	7	8	15
Thirty years and upwards	3	5	8
Not insane*			
Total	549	558	1,107

*Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional:						
Clergy, military and naval officers, phy- sicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engin- eers, surveyors, etc.	3	.....	3	60	3	63
Commercial:						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shop- keepers, shopmen, stenographers, type- writers, etc.....	15	.....	15	270	.....	270
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.....	38	.....	38	493	.....	493
Mechanics, at out- door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpen- ters, enginefitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc.....	20	.....	20	389	.....	389
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary voca- tions:						
Bootmakers, book- binders, composers, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.....	23	1	24	340	1	341
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, ser- vants, etc.....	7	21	28	30	500	530
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, house- keepers, nurses, etc.	.....	65	65	16	962	978

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(Concluded)

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Commercial :						
Shopkeepers, s a l e s-						
women, stenograph-						
ers, typewriters, etc.		1	1	.....	25	25
Employed in sed-						
entary occupa-						
tions :						
Tailoresses, s e a m-						
tresses, bookbinders,						
factory workers, etc.		12	12	1	196	197
Miners, seamen, etc..	3	.....	3	12	.....	12
Prostitutes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Laborers	32	.....	32	555	.....	555
No occupation	10	19	29	145	219	364
Unascertained	1	.....	1	40	26	66
Total	152	119	271	2,351	1,941	4,292

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year
and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Connecticut				12	4	16
Georgia					1	1
Iowa				2		2
Illinois		1	1		5	5
Kansas				1		1
Kentucky				2		2
Louisiana				1		1
Maine				2	1	3
Maryland		1	1	7	11	18
Massachusetts				13	8	21
Michigan				2	1	3
Missouri				2	3	5
Nebraska				2		2
New Hampshire	1		1	3	4	7
New Jersey				5	7	12
New York	100	73	173	1,467	1,176	2,643
North Carolina					1	1
Ohio				4	3	7
Pennsylvania	2	3	5	10	12	22
Rhode Island				5	1	6
South Carolina				1		1
Tennessee					1	1
Vermont	2	3	5	18	10	28
Virginia				4		4
West Virginia				1		1
Wisconsin		1	1	2	4	6
United States	1		1	47	27	74
Austria	1	1	2	5	3	8
Bohemia				4		4
Canada	2	3	5	45	35	80
Denmark				7	3	10
England	6	1	7	79	53	132
France				7	6	13
Germany	17	7	24	167	144	311
Holland		1	1	2	3	5
Hungary				4		4
Ireland	5	17	22	233	283	516
Italy	3	2	5	13	10	23

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 18—(Concluded)

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
New Brunswick				1	.....	1
Poland		2	2	12	12	24
Roumania.				1	.....	1
Russia	4	.....	4	11	1	12
Scotland	2	1	3	12	9	21
Sweden				1	4	5
Switzerland	1	1	2	11	7	18
Wales	2	1	3	31	21	52
Unascertained	2	.....	2	91	67	158
Norway	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Total	152	119	271	2,351	1,941	4,292

Of the total number admitted since the first of October, 1888, the parents of 42.8 per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 2.56 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 3.61 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany	3	.....	3
Allegany .....	.....	.....	.....
Broome .....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus .....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	1	.....	1
Chautauqua .....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung .....	.....	.....	.....
Chenango .....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton .....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	1	.....	1
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess .....	.....	.....	.....
Erie .....	.....	.....	.....
Essex .....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	1	.....	1
Fulton	30	1	31
Genesee .....	.....	.....	.....
Greene .....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	1	.....	1
Herkimer	29	1	30
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....
Kings .....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis .....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston .....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	1	.....	1
Monroe	1	.....	1
Montgomery	27	1	28
New York .....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara .....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	98	3	101
Onondaga	2	.....	2
Ontario .....	.....	.....	.....
Orange .....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans .....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego .....	.....	1	1
Otsego	1	.....	1
Putnam .....	.....	.....	.....
Queens .....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer	1	.....	1
Richmond .....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland .....	.....	.....	.....

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(Concluded)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
St. Lawrence			
Saratoga	27		27
Schenectady	18		18
Schoharie			
Schuyler			
Seneca			
Steuben			
Suffolk			
Sullivan			
Tioga			
Tompkins			
Ulster			
Warren	21		21
Washington	1		1
Wayne			
Westchester			
Wyoming			
Yates			
Soldiers' Home			
Total	264	7	271

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany.....	46	54	100	1	1	2
Broome.....					1	1
Cayuga.....	2		2		1	1
Chemung.....		3	3		1	1
Clinton.....	1		1			
Dutchess.....	2		2			
Erie.....				1		1
Fulton.....	31	37	68		1	1
Greene.....	1		1			
Hamilton.....	3		3	1		1
Herkimer.....	25	56	81		1	1
Jefferson.....	1	1	2		2	2
Kings.....				1		1
Madison.....	19	19	38		1	1
Monroe.....	1		1		1	1
Montgomery.....	46	49	95		2	2
New York.....	43	8	51	1		1
Oneida.....	203	186	389	5	6	11
Onondaga.....	2	8	10	1		1
Ontario.....					1	1
Orleans.....				1		1
Oswego.....		1	1			
Otsego.....		3	3	1		1
Queens.....	1		1			
Rensselaer.....	13	2	15		1	1
Richmond.....				1		1
St. Lawrence.....					1	1
Saratoga.....	30	53	83			
Schenectady.....	37	32	69		1	1
Schoharie.....	1	1	2			
Suffolk.....		1	1			
Warren.....	14	16	30			
Washington.....	11	5	16			
Westchester.....		1	1	1		1
Wyoming.....	1		1			
Total.....	534	536	1,070	15	22	37

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy
FOR THE YEAR 1900

CHAPTER 20

Report of the Board of Managers of the Willard State Hospital

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL

MANAGERS

HON. S. H. HAMMOND.....	Geneva
WILLIAM J. POLLARD.....	Seneca Falls
JOHN H. OSBORNE.....	Auburn
ABRAM S. STOTHOFF.....	Watkins
MARTIN L. ALLEN.....	Seneca Falls
PROF. J. L. MORRIS.....	Ithaca
MRS. C. S. MONGIN.....	Waterloo

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

PRESIDENT

HON. S. H. HAMMOND, Geneva

SECRETARY

WILLIAM J. POLLARD, Seneca Falls

TREASURER

HENRY PETERSON, Lodi

ATTORNEY FOR WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL

HON. S. S. PARTRIDGE, Phelps

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

RESIDENT OFFICERS**MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT**

WM. AUSTIN MACY, M. D.

FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN

WM. L. RUSSELL, M. D.

SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN

THOMAS J. CURRIE, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS

ROBERT E. DORAN, M. D. WILLIAM STEINACH, M. D.

CHARLES F. SANBORN, M. D. JOHN W. RUSSELL, M. D.

JUNIOR PHYSICIAN

DONALD L. ROSS, M. D.

WOMAN PHYSICIAN

J. ERNESTINE HILLS, M. D.

MEDICAL INTERNE

LOUIS T. WALDO, M. D.

STEWARD

MORRIS J. GILBERT

MATRON

S. LOUISE LAIRD

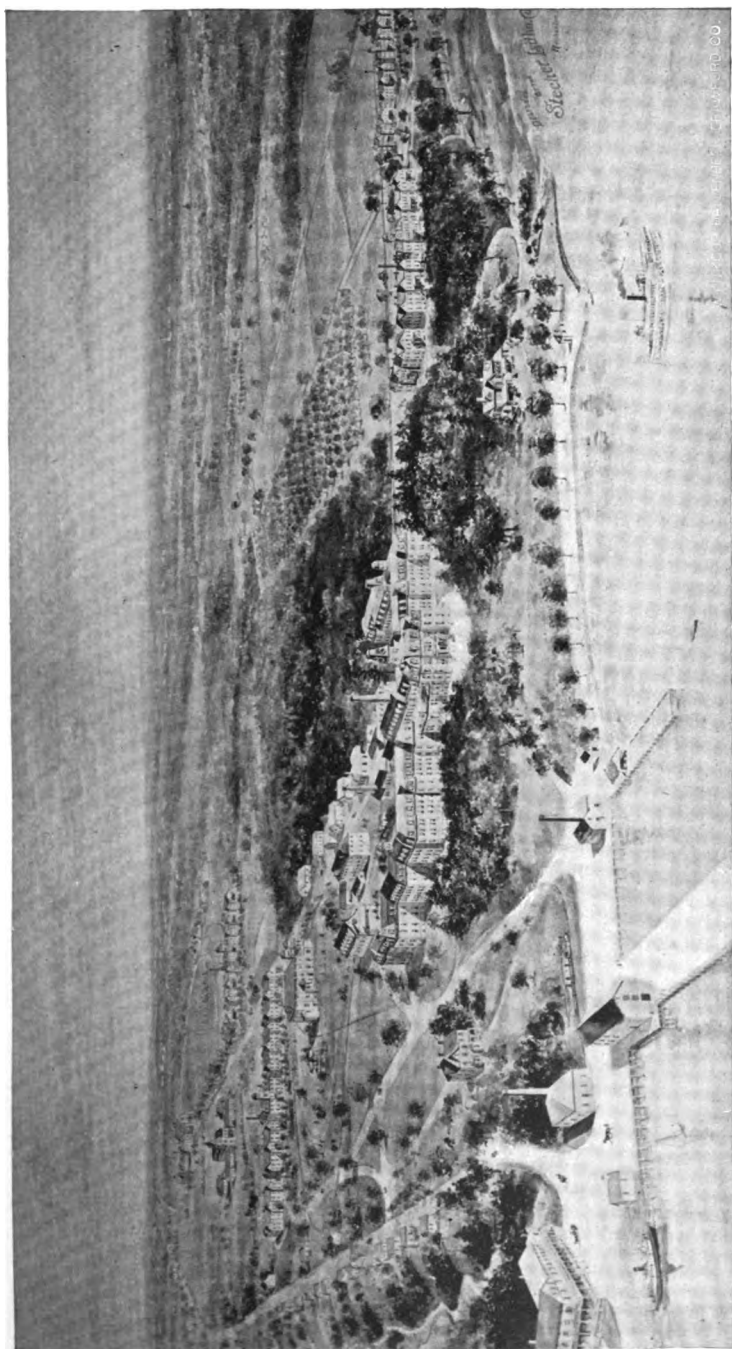
REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS*To the State Commission in Lunacy*

The managers of the Willard State Hospital have the honor to submit the thirty-second annual report of this institution, for the year ending September 30, 1900, together with the reports of the Superintendent and the Treasurer for the same period of time.

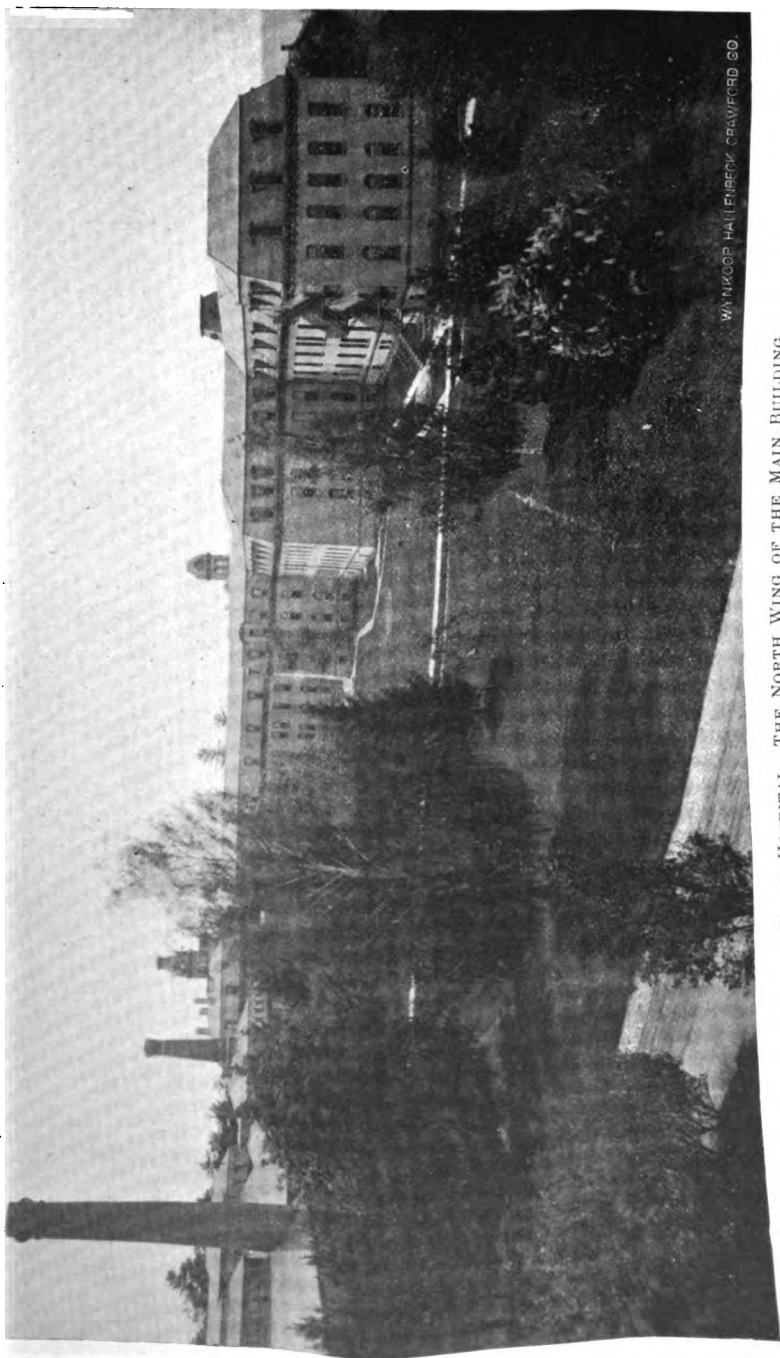
Respectfully submitted

S. H. HAMMOND

President of the Board of Managers

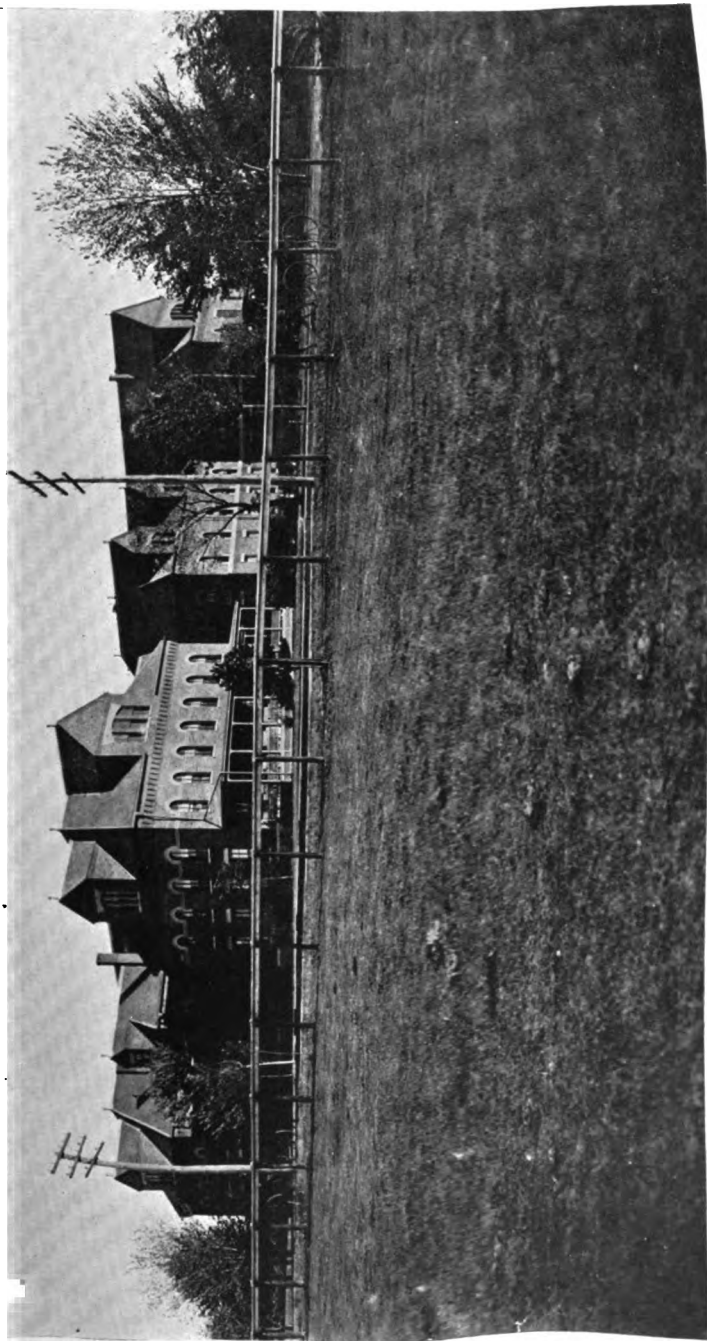


WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF HOSPITAL AND GROUNDS.

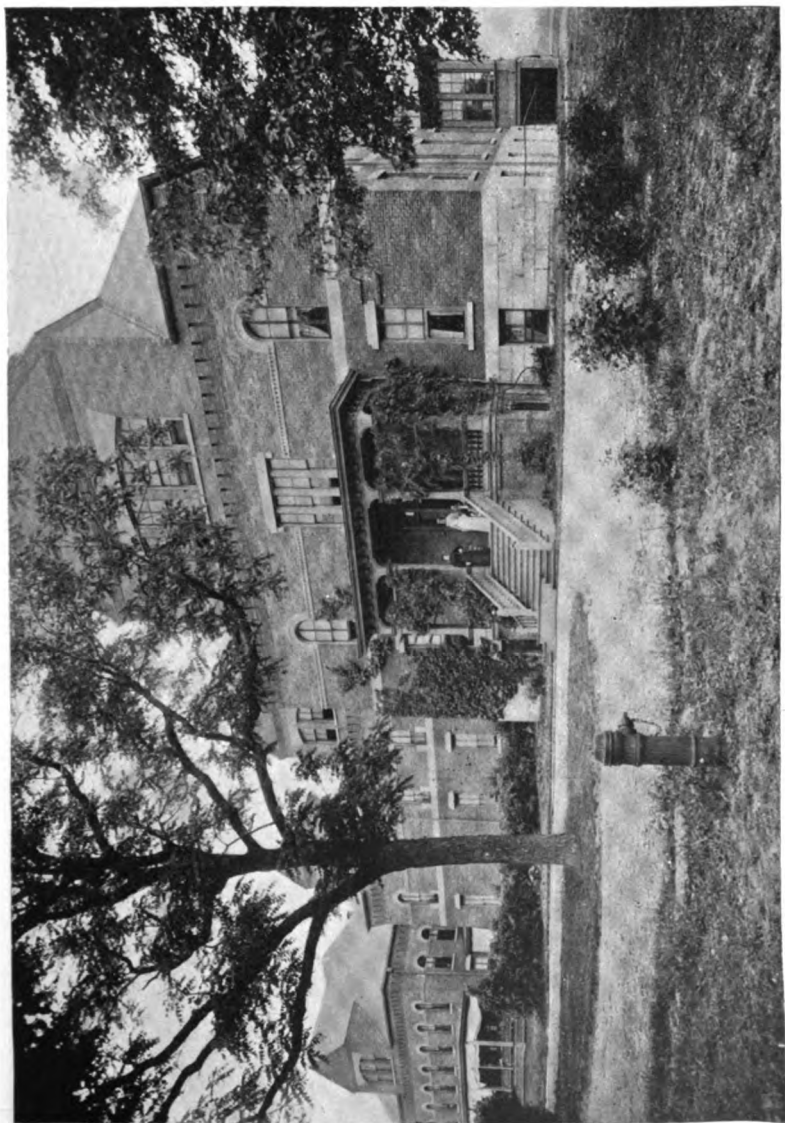


WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—THE NORTH WING OF THE MAIN BUILDING.

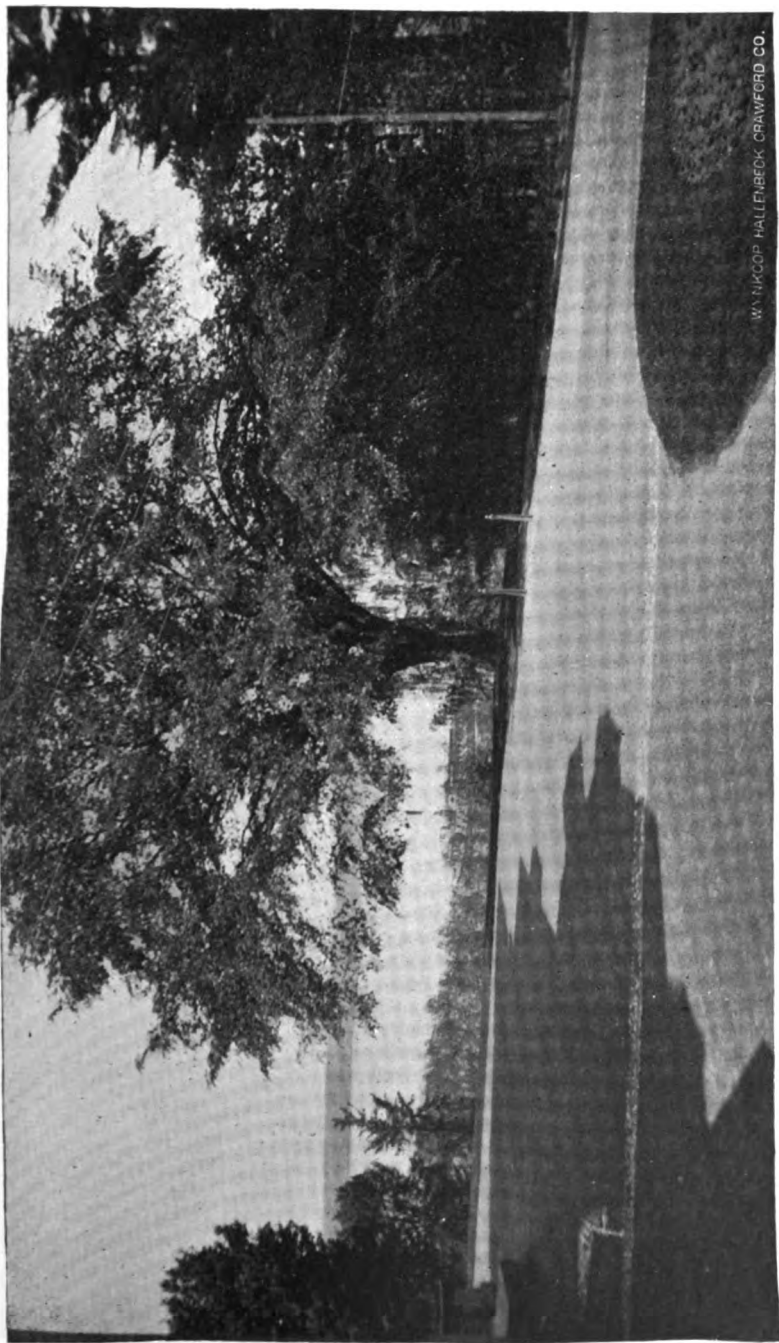
WYKWOOD HALL ENBERG CRAWFORD CO.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—VIEW OF BRANCH FROM THE NORTHEAST.

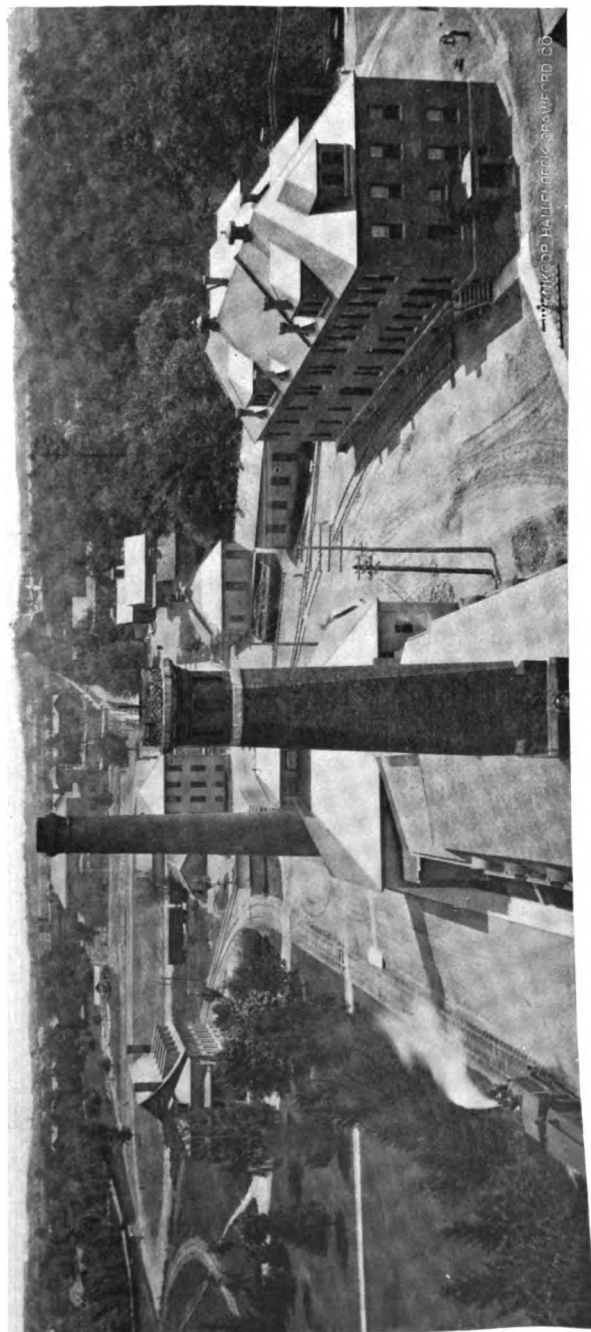


WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—VIEW OF BRANCH FROM THE WEST.

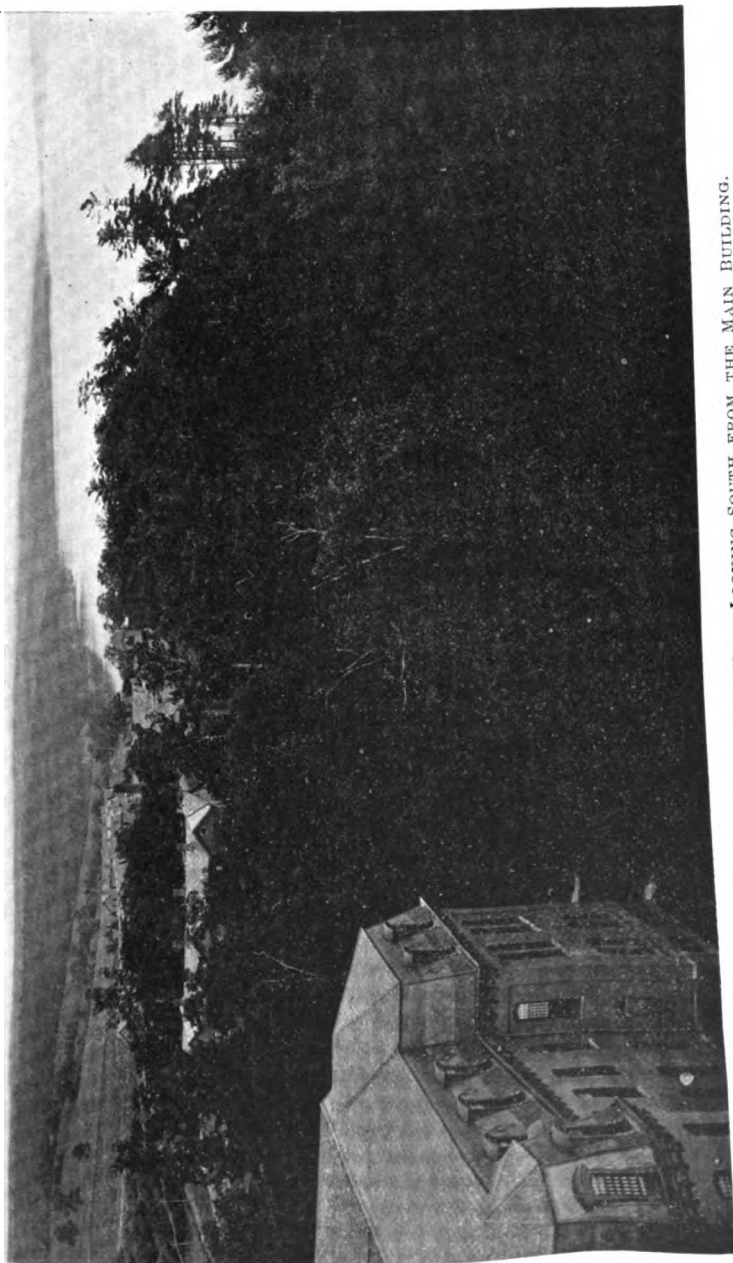


W. H. KROOP, HALLENBECK, CRAWFORD CO.

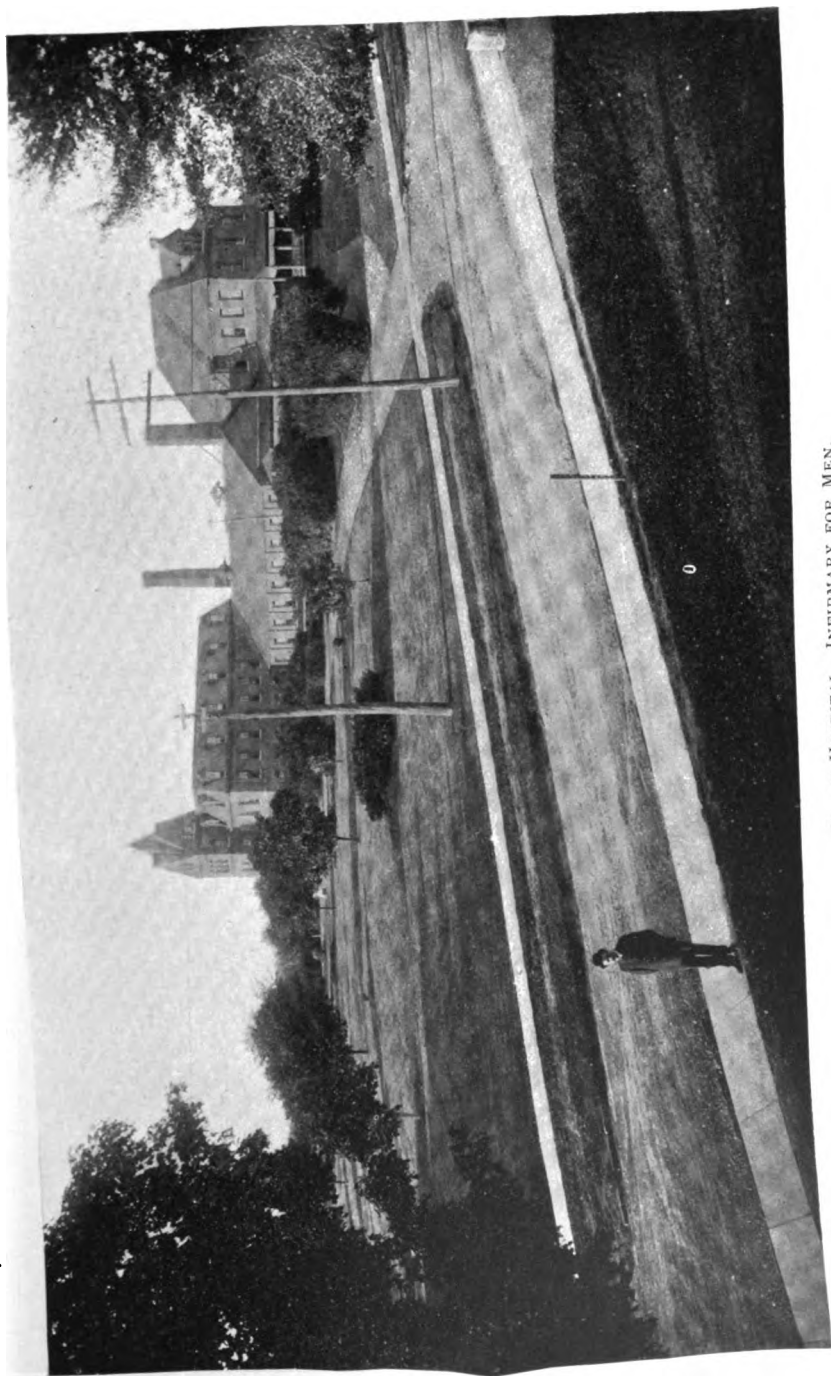
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—VIEW IN FRONT OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



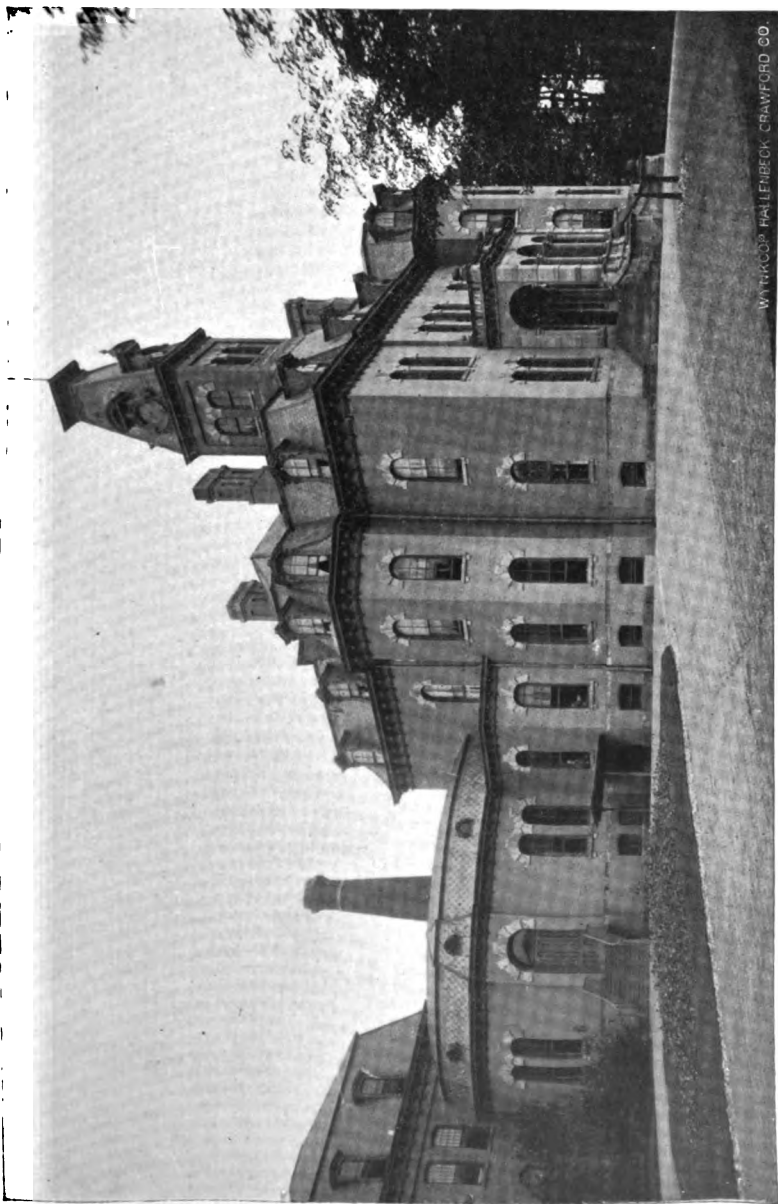
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—HIRD'S-EYE VIEW LOOKING EAST FROM TOP OF MAIN BUILDING,



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE MAIN BUILDING.

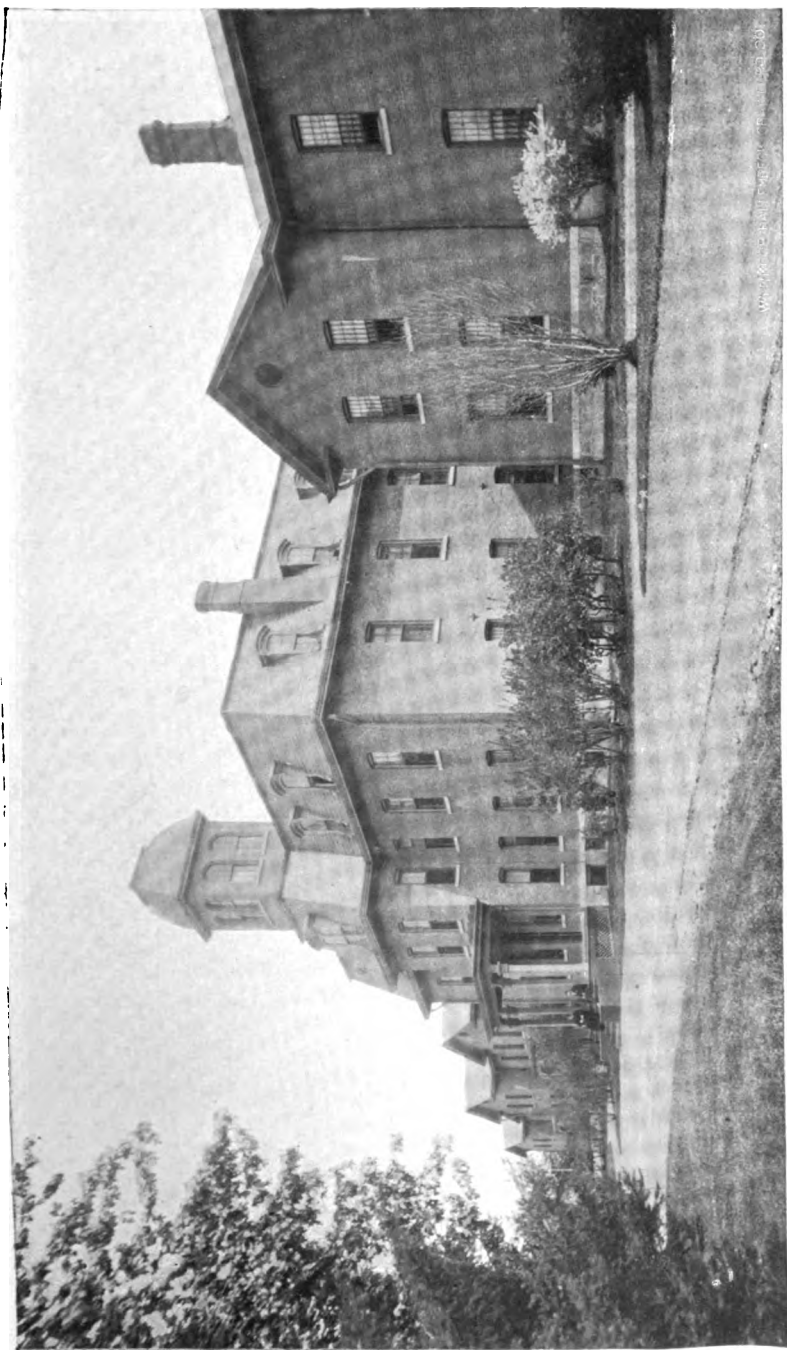


WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—INFIRMARY FOR MEN.

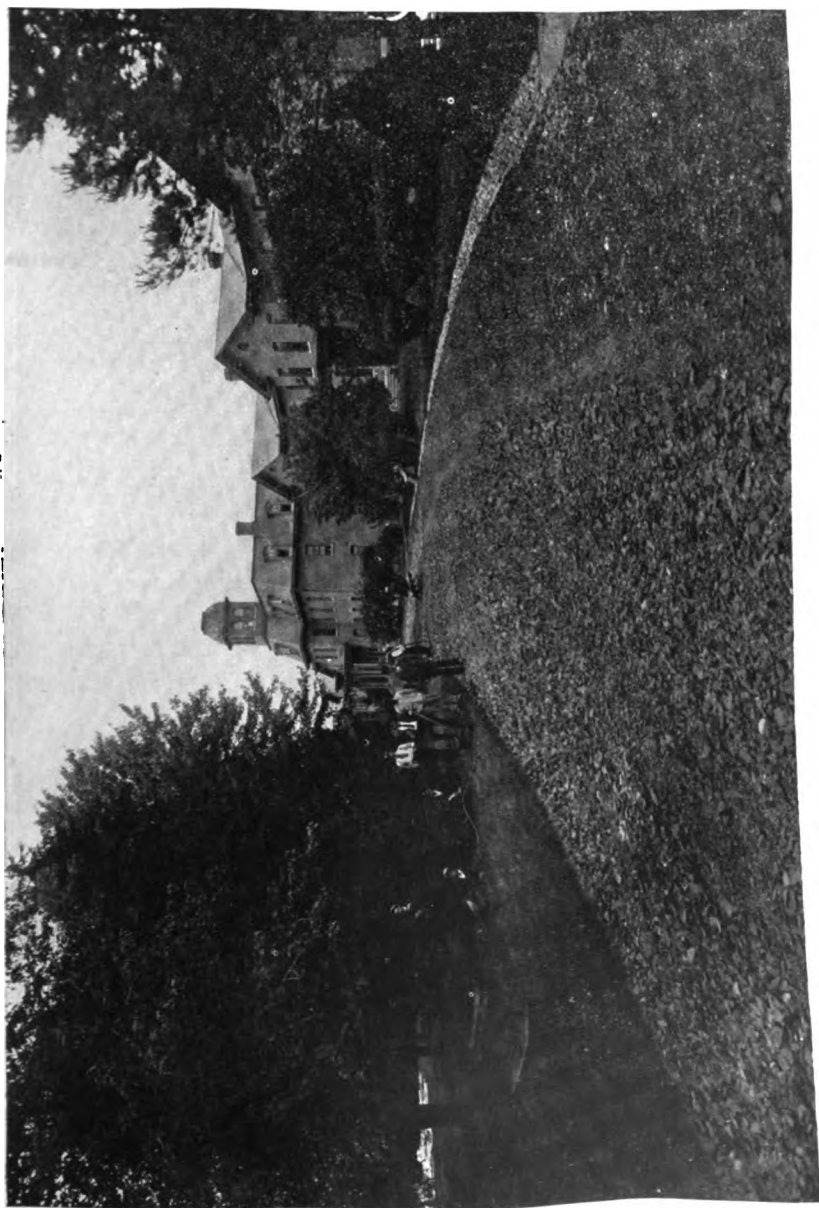


WYTKOP HALEBECK CRAWFORD CO.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—MAIN BUILDING.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—DETACHED BUILDING NO. 1.

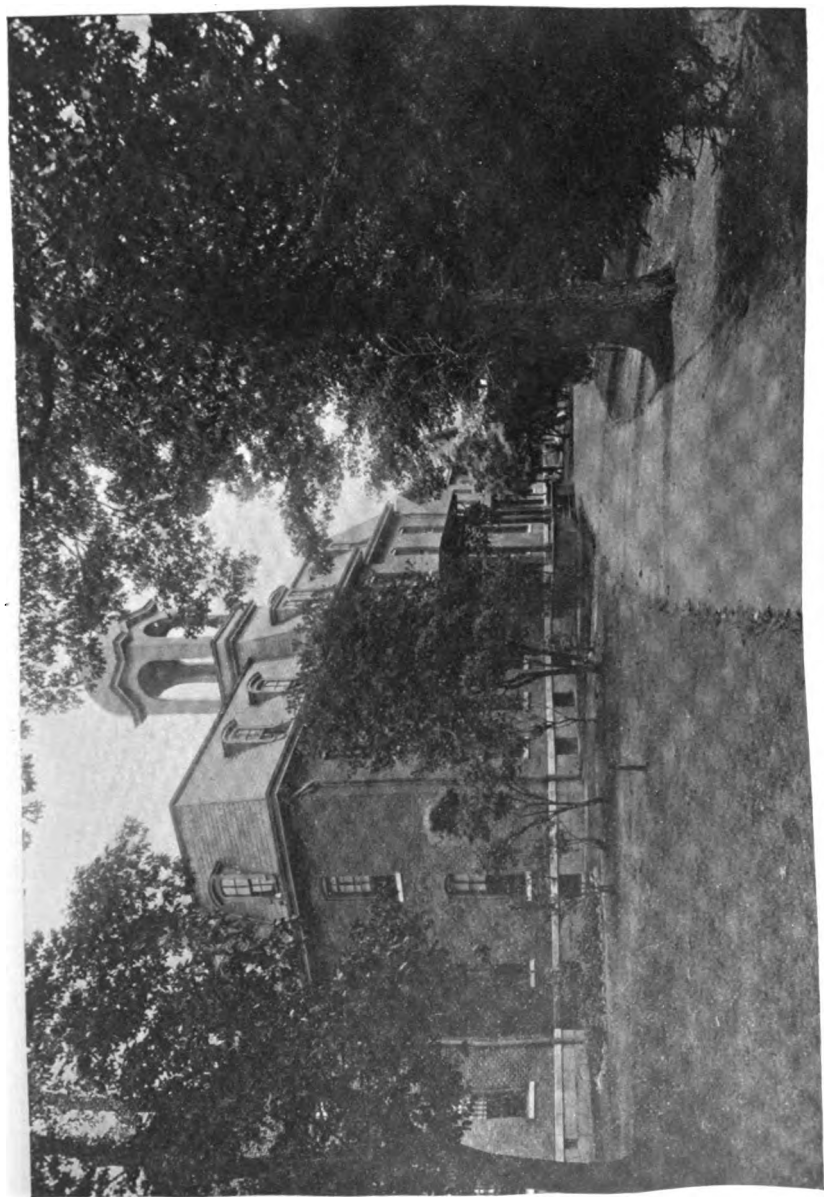


WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—DETACHED BUILDING NO. 1. PATIENTS MAKING A NEW ROAD.

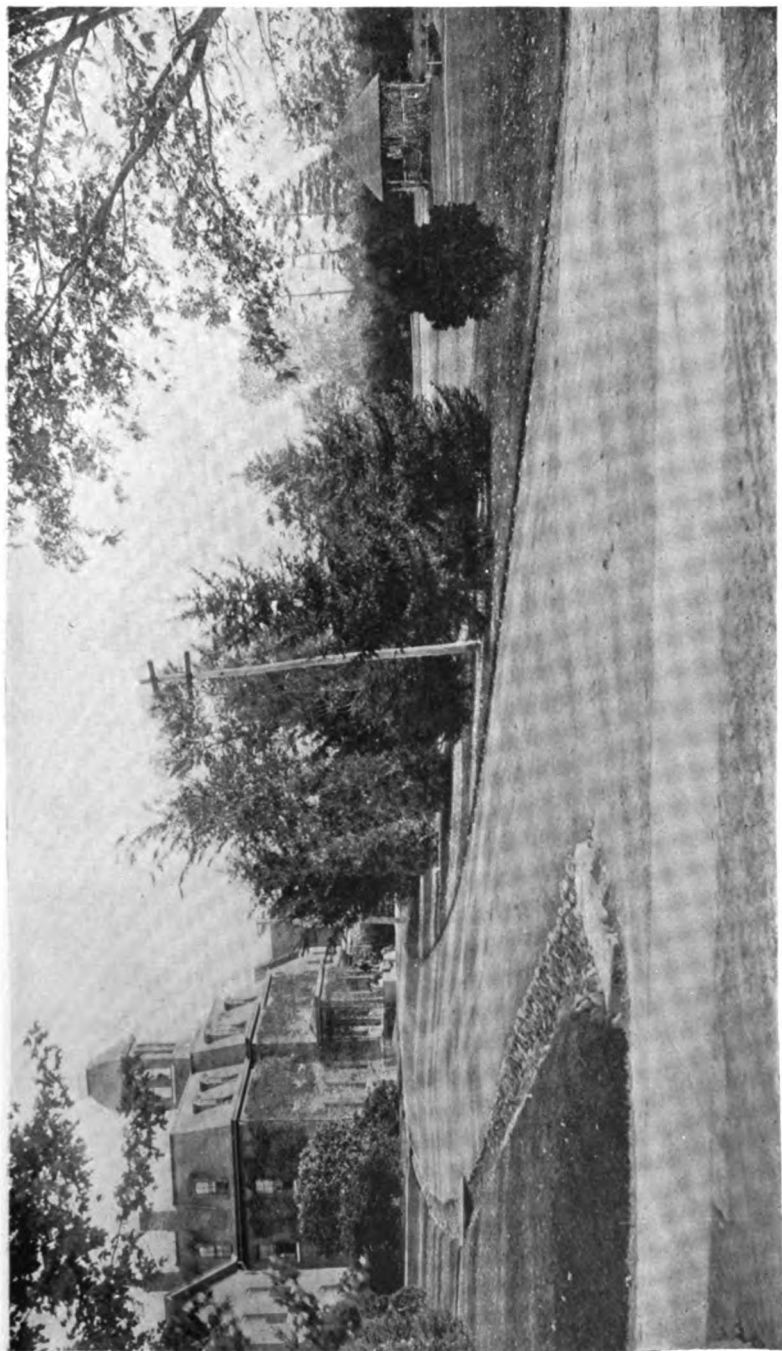




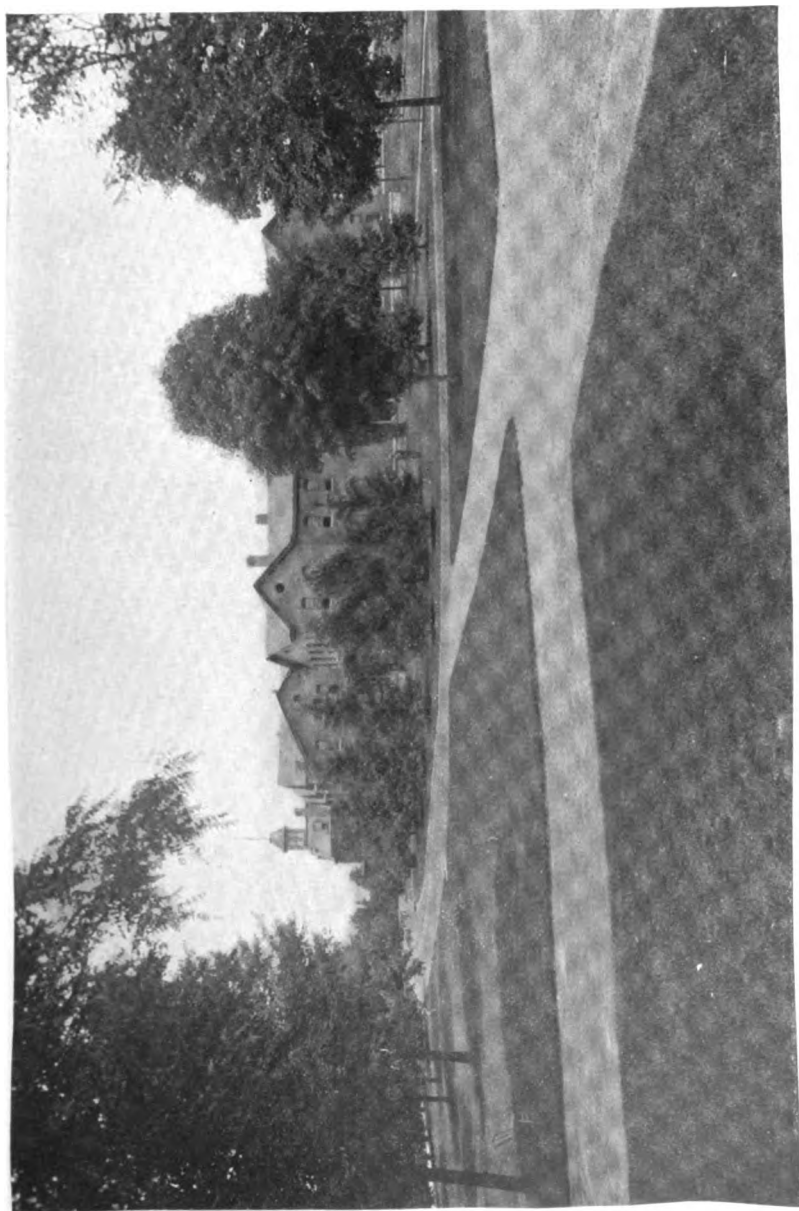
NO. 1. PATIENTS MAKING A NEW ROAD.



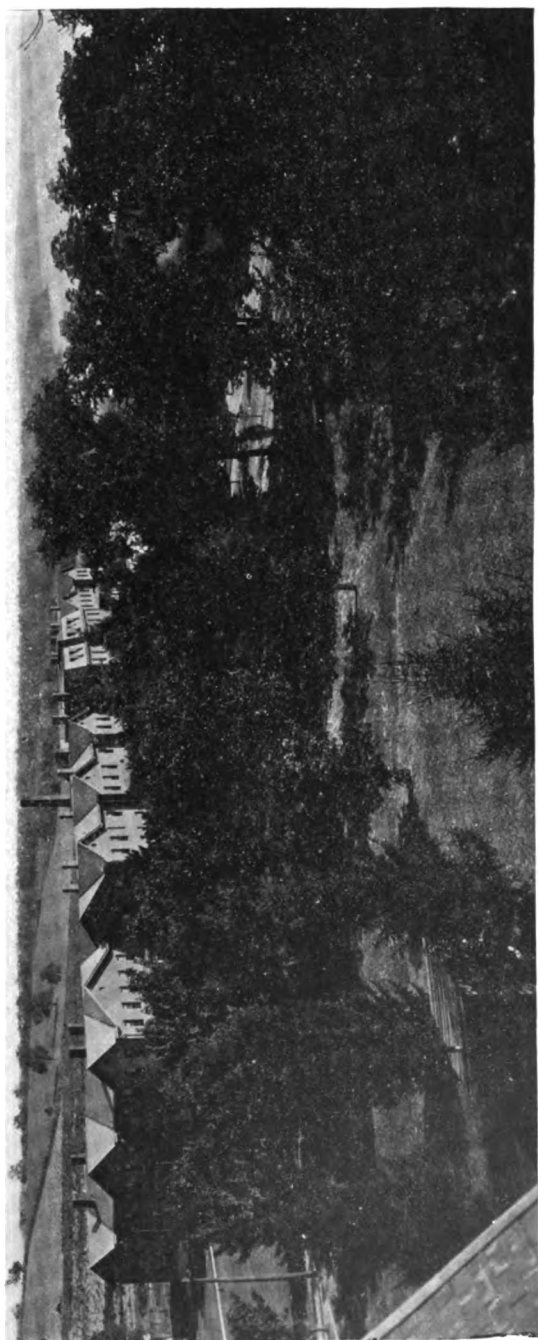
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—DETACHED BUILDING No. 2.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—DETACHED BUILDING NO. 3.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—DETACHED BUILDING NO. 3.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—DETACHED BUILDING NO. 4.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—A BIT OF THE DRIVE AT DETACHED BUILDING NO. 4.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

HON. S. H. HAMMOND, *President of the Board of Managers, etc.,*
Geneva, N. Y.

Dear Sir.—I respectfully forward to you herewith, for presentation to the managers of the Willard State Hospital, the annual report of the said institution for the year ending September 30, 1900. The usual statistical tables, together with the other customary reports of the treasurer and steward, are also appended.

The following table shows the movement of population during the past year:

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1899.....	* 1,101	1,152	2,253
Admitted during the year.....	145	124	269
Total number treated during the year.	1,246	1,276	2,522
Average daily population.....	1,115	1,155	2,270
Discharged during the year.....	124	132	256

The patients discharged were divided as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
Discharged as recovered.....	23	27	50
Discharged improved	25	24	49
Discharged unimproved	7	7	14
Discharged not insane.....	5	0	5
Died	64	74	138
Remaining October 1, 1900.....	1,122	1,144	2,266

During the year there was an increase of 21 men, a decrease of 8 women, making a total increase of 13. The largest number under treatment on any one day, was 2,295, on August 4th, and the smallest number was 2,252 on October 2d. Of the patients admitted during the year, 188 were brought direct from their homes; 18 were admitted from almshouses; 6 from hotels; 31 from jails; 6 from city hospitals; 11 were transferred from other

* A patient who eloped, but who could not be discharged because committed under a criminal order, is included in these figures.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

New York State hospitals, and 9 were received from the Soldiers' Home. All of those admitted were public patients. There were 2 patients admitted who were under 15 years of age; 10 per cent. of the whole number were over 70, and of these, 5 were over 80. The largest number admitted were between the years of 50 and 60. The percentage of recoveries, calculated upon the daily average population, was 2.2 per cent. If calculated upon the number of admissions it would be 18.7 per cent. Of the 118 patients discharged, 9 were transferred to other State hospitals in the State; 45 were discharged at the expiration of parole; 56 went direct to their homes and 7 eloped. One of the number who eloped was located after he was discharged and sent to one of the other State hospitals. Five others were found after their discharge to be with their friends, and were getting along sufficiently well to allow their remaining at home. This will show that of the 7 people who eloped, all were satisfactorily accounted for, and their cases closed, except one, who has not been heard of.

The death rate for the year was 6 per cent.

AMUSEMENTS

Such amusements as have been provided for the patients during the past year were much the same as in the immediate preceding year. The Commission has continued to allow us a special fund for the amusement of patients, and this has been expended by having entertainments at the hospital from time to time; by the purchase of one or two new pianos; the purchase of games at different times, music boxes, or such other articles as would conduce to the greatest amount of amusement for the patients.

On September 19th, Field Day was observed as usual, and was considered one of the best affairs of the kind known in the history of the hospital. Some two or three thousand or more people were upon the grounds, and many outsiders from some little distance from the hospital were among those viewing the exercises.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

OCCUPATION

Such occupations as have been provided for the patients at the hospital during the past year have been very much the same as usual, though in some directions, such industries as have hitherto been started, have been carried out to a greater extent than formerly.

The work on the farm and in the gardens has been very materially interfered with because of the excessive drought, and much less new work in the way of improvements, such as grading, ditching, and many other things of this kind, has been undertaken than usual, partly for the reason that the reduction in the number of employees last year has drawn from our attendants and nurses' force to almost an equivalent degree, for the relief that has had to be provided to meet cases of absence on account of vacations, pass-days and sickness, in different departments that were affected, though in some of the mechanical departments, such as the carpenter and painter's divisions, we have not allowed this to interfere appreciably, but have either had work that was required done by special help allowed by the Commission, or have allowed minor matters to go, because of our not feeling able to meet them. There are quantities, in fact I might almost say, hundreds of small matters during the course of the year, that come up, on the reports, that have to wait, because little alterations to locks, doors, windows, walls, porches and all sorts of things of this kind, have to be attended to, and yet, if we have to put them in an estimate for matters of this kind, they would seem remarkably trivial when asking for additional help by the month. A great many things of this sort accumulate in an institution as large as ours, and particularly when so old, and what I outlined as probable last year, in the matter of accumulation of things of this kind, has already begun, and we find it requires the most constant and painstaking care to prevent this. Of course, as far as we are able and can foresee it, we try to prevent the accumulation of minor repairs and the running down of the hospital, but we find that our former experience still holds, namely, that it is very desirable to have

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

enough permanent men to attend to all of these things, such an arrangement being calculated to do much more towards keeping the hospital in good repair than that which prevails at present, when all repairs or betterments in excess of the capacity of our working force have to be foreseen and separately provided for.

This also affects the employee largely, in not reporting many matters that it is known may have to be waited for indefinitely. I trust that one of these days we will be able to have this matter placed upon a somewhat different footing, and one that will do somewhat more justice to the institution.

I will not burden this report by detailing at length under this caption, the various kinds of employment which our patients have been engaged in, as these are well known to all of the managers, and it is sufficient to say that where possible, our industries have been extended rather than contracted. As to certain matters of new work, I would state that we finished building the breakwater on the lake front and filled in and graded the grounds back of it. We have now almost completed the grading and road building around the exercise field, east of the electric light plant, and a large number of trees were planted on these grounds. We also planted a large number of ornamental trees and shrubs which were allowed us by the Commission, along the main roadside, through the grounds and about the buildings. Such excavation as was necessary at the new building now known as "Hillside," and formerly known as the "Meddick House," was done and a good cesspool was built and water and sewer pipe put in. A water pipe was also run connecting this building with the main water system, giving fire protection as well.

The water system that had been previously started, for giving us fire protection at the different buildings was completed during this season, and hydrants were conveniently located where necessary. Water was also carried into some of the meadows east of the main road near "Hillside," and a cement watering trough was placed there for the stock. Considerable grading was done around the piggeries, and the grounds were otherwise

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

improved. At detached building No. 1, the old driveway was filled in with new shale, and a sidewalk was made to each cottage, and considerable grading was done. Some of the gutters were also repaved to carry off the roof water. With the aid of patients' labor a cement walk 1,500 to 1,800 feet in length, was built from the main administration building to the railroad depot. The cost of material, considering that we were able, with our sand barge, to get all the sand needed from the hospital sand bank, was only 4½ cents per square foot, and as the paid labor was limited to only one special attendant and an attendant detailed to look after the patients, the total cost of this sidewalk was extremely reasonable.

An excavation was made for a new locomotive house, south of the laundry building, and water and sewer pipes were put in, and such work as was necessary to be done, in connection with the paid labor for building this, was performed by the patients.

The grading about the laundry was well started, and in time we hope to have a bleaching ground back of this building, and to very much improve the surroundings at this point on the hospital grounds.

Quite a quantity of rock and shale were placed upon our roads and walks, they being afterwards rolled with a steam roller, and this work we now hope to continue until finished. A dock was built at the sand bank, partly by patients' labor, and a large amount of sand was loaded on the barge and brought to this hospital, as well as a matter of 180 yards or more of gravel. About 10,000 tons of coal were unloaded during the year. We harvested and packed all of the ice used in this institution, gathering during the past winter about 1,800 tons.

During the past year we have introduced into the tailor shop the making of winter caps, mittens, suspenders and fine shirts for men, and ulsters for the women patients. We are employing about one hundred patients regularly in the laundry, and with the new machinery given us by the Commission this last year, we hope in the future to get along better in this division, even than during the past year. We have had much less complaint

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

in our laundry during the past year or two, since the system was inaugurated of checking everything in and out and keeping closer track of the clothing on the wards, except that we have found that our equipment has been hardly great enough to do the work involved, which amounts to about 50,000 pieces per week, or 200,000 pieces per month.

Notwithstanding the conditions which I referred to, from increasing the amount of relief that had to be provided from our ward service, I am glad to state that we have by constant effort, been able to increase the percentage of people employed at some useful occupation. This percentage for the average daily employment for the year, being 51.69 as against 50.49 for the preceding year.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL STAFF

At the first of the year the staff was reduced by two. This obliged us to make a very complete change in the medical organization of the hospital, as laid out prior to this time, and effected a reduction in the number of men working on the acute services. For this reason several methods for the closer study and observation of cases which were being introduced, had either to be modified or abandoned. The reduction of the staff, taken in connection with the large amount of additional work that was thrown upon us during the last year, by reason of the epidemic of diphtheria which we have had to deal with, has, we regret to say, prevented us from making such progress as we would have liked towards the closer study and better individual care of special cases, which we had previously anticipated could have been brought about as time went on. With the present staff, when all are on duty, there are only just about enough men for the ordinary routine work, when done in the way that we would wish, the proportion of physicians to patients being less than 1 to 200, when both the superintendent and woman physician are included in making up the percentage and the special detail, because of having to send physicians to inspect and see patients at a distance; absences because of vacations and sickness; disin-

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

fecting and other work of this kind, effect such conditions, that practically it might be considered as equivalent through detailed duty, to having one physician off duty during almost every day of the year. As a matter of fact, during the last year the absences have amounted to over 332 days of twenty-four hours or double the number for twelve hours for one physician, and this, of course, reduces the effective working force, even when the superintendent and woman physician are included in making out the percentage, to very much less than 1 to 200, the standard that it has hitherto been thought necessary to maintain.

Manifestly in an institution as large as this, the superintendent can scarcely be counted in, in making a proportion of this kind, because of any detailed medical work that he is likely to accomplish in giving *individual* care to patients. While the superintendent does have time for a large amount of medical work of every description, still, with 2,200 or 2,300 patients, it can not be expected that he is going to participate very much in the individual care of a great many patients, as there is always an enormous amount of every kind of medical and other work that must pass under his supervision to take his time and attention from such duties.

Even the woman physician must necessarily spend much time in looking after women employees and special cases of women patients, so that the medical service to which she might be assigned, consisting of a definite number of wards, must be comparatively small as compared with that of the men physicians. I merely state these observations, and leave it for time to show which view is the most correct on this subject, well knowing that the views of different individuals vary considerably, but feeling that it is much better to work towards giving the greatest amount of individual care, particularly in acute cases, for the reason that this promises to increase the recovery rate in these cases, while with the chronic cases it tends to make their lives much more endurable, and to very much increase the number who will acquire useful habits, thereby assisting through the work that they accomplish, to maintain themselves and their

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

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Notwithstanding the conditions which I referred to in increasing the amount of relief that had to be provided for the ward service, I am glad to state that we have been able to increase the percentage of people engaged in useful occupation. This percentage for the year, being 51.69 as against 50.00 for the preceding year.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL STAFF

At the first of the year the staff was obliged to make a very complete reorganization of the hospital, as later effected a reduction in the number of services. For this reason severe and observation of cases which either to be modified or abandoned in connection with the epidemic that was thrown upon us of diphtheria which we regret to say, probably would have like the care of such cases to have been

Annual Report

hospital from Rochester, and if he be arrived at with the Commission, it is very fitting that it should be carried out. It has already been tendered us by Dr. Jones. It is especially prevalent during the past year and from this we lost no patients. The death rate at the hospital was 5.47% on the whole number of cases admitted to the sick wards, but in the infirmaries for the aged and feeble, the cases of slight ailments as occurred on the ward were severe enough to necessitate removal to the

TYPHOID

much pleased to state that only two cases of typhoid occurred during the year, but on the other hand, during the year an exceptionally large amount of typhoid fever prevailed at the hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS

percentage of deaths from this cause is 14.7%. This was the lowest last year (16%), and the lowest in the history of the hospital for the first three years, although it may be assumed that the diagnosis is now more carefully made than formerly. It seems, therefore, that the segregation and more systematic and thorough treatment were having some effect. Isolation is still, however, very imperfectly accomplished, owing to the location of the isolation wards and their limited capacity. In the case of the ward for women, the exposure is toward the north and it does not receive sufficient sunshine.

Facilities for getting the patient out of doors are also important. It would be very desirable if, following the reduction in the death rate thus far obtained, and the improvement in the great many cases which has resulted because of segregation and giving special care to tuberculosis cases, we could add to our equipment a special building, with sun rooms and other

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

fellows at a lower per capita rate, and to give them, particularly where large farms and gardens are utilized, a much more liberal diet than would be the case if the same had to be paid for.

Rather less work of a surgical character has been done during the past year, than in the preceding one. This has been particularly because of the prevalence of diphtheria at the hospital. However, twenty-five operations were performed besides minor surgical work, such as the care of wounds, some few fractures, etc. The operations performed included trephining, fixation of kidney, repair of vesico-vaginal fistula, herniotomy, laparotomy, relief of urethral stricture, opening of mastoid process, amputation, etc. This work is much handicapped by lack of facilities and a good operating room, and a special hospital for caring for the sick, separated from all the wards, so as not to have infection of any sort introduced into it, would be very much appreciated.

We are also at somewhat of a disadvantage because of the amount of surgery done not being large, and the inability on this account to have nurses who have received the amount of training in surgical work that we would like to have available in handling operations that we wish to undertake. However, the results from our work have been excellent, and in this we have been fairly well satisfied.

Dr. Wm. B. Jones, of Rochester, N. Y., has gratuitously given his services as surgeon to the hospital when required, virtually acting as consulting surgeon for us. Dr. Jones has been called in cases of a particularly serious nature, when we have felt the need of dividing the responsibility with some one who is doing more surgery than we ordinarily do at the hospital, and he has always very willingly and cheerfully assisted us at all times, and his cooperation has been extremely helpful to the hospital.

I would respectfully recommend to your board that Dr. Jones be made regular consulting surgeon to the hospital. Positions of this kind connected with institutions as large as this, are usually honorary, and Dr. Jones has signified his entire willingness to accept such a position with us, without compensation, providing he is reimbursed to the extent of his actual carfare

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

and expenses in coming to the hospital from Rochester, and if an arrangement of this sort can be arrived at with the Commission in Lunacy, I think it is only fitting that it should be carried out in recognition of the help already tendered us by Dr. Jones.

No particular disease was especially prevalent during the past year, except diphtheria, and from this we lost no patients. The death rate of the hospital was 5.47% on the whole number treated. There were 165 cases admitted to the sick wards, besides those cared for at the infirmaries for the aged and feeble, and such occasional cases of slight ailments as occurred on the various wards, not severe enough to necessitate removal to the hospital.

TYPHOID

We are very much pleased to state that only two cases of typhoid fever occurred during the year, but on the other hand, at certain seasons of the year an exceptionally large amount of diarrhoeal trouble prevailed at the hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS

The percentage of deaths from this cause is 14.7%. This was less than last year (16%), and the lowest in the history of the hospital since the first three years, although it may be assumed that the diagnosis is now more carefully made than formerly. It would seem, therefore, that the segregation and more systematic and thorough treatment were having some effect. Isolation is still, however, very imperfectly accomplished, owing to the location of the isolation wards and their limited capacity. In the case of the ward for women, the exposure is toward the north, and it does not receive sufficient sunshine.

The facilities for getting the patient out of doors are also insufficient. It would be very desirable if, following the reduction in the death rate thus far obtained, and the improvement in a great many cases which has resulted because of segregating and giving special care to tuberculosis cases, we could add to our equipment a special building, with sun rooms and other

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

facilities for combatting disease. There are at present in the hospital 42 patients, in whom the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis has been made, 26 being women and 16 men.

DIPHTHERIA

Twenty-five cases of this disease have occurred during the year, nine of whom were men and sixteen women; nineteen of the number were employees, among whom the disease has prevailed more extensively than among the patients, whenever it has appeared at the hospital. The disease was distributed as follows: Two in the main building; two at D. B. 1; two at D. B. 3; four at D. B. 4; four at the infirmary; ten at the branch, and one at "Hillside." The number of cases mentioned in this paragraph include only cases of membranous diphtheria, and no mention is made of the large number of germ cases, from many of which we found infection spread.

Counting from early in the summer of 1899 through to the end of this fiscal year, but, of course taking a few more months, the number of cases of diphtheria that we have had to contend with was between seventy and eighty, and, aside from the large number of people showing germ infection that we have had to isolate and quarantine, during the recurrent outbreaks during the development of the twenty-five cases referred to, the principal difficulty that we have had here in the year mentioned, has come through the strain of meeting these conditions, and the fright occasioned by it among the employees and consequent changes in the service, etc.

Still, I desire to record in connection with what I said about the diphtheria, that the majority of the employees have all met this matter in a very self-sacrificing spirit, and that they have very earnestly cooperated with us in carrying out the methods taken to stamp out the infection. Considerable has been written about the outbreak of diphtheria at this hospital, and we have noticed similar accounts of epidemics of this sort in other institutions and places, but it would burden the report considerably to detail all that has been done at this place. It would

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

probably be sufficient to state that in addition to the very large number of cultures, aggregating over 21,225, which have been taken and examined during the year, and the immense amount of laboratory work which this has occasioned, we have immunized patients and employees at each outbreak very extensively, hundreds of people having been treated in this way, with few, if any cases of alarming reaction from the remedy. We have also disinfected as far as this seems possible, with formaldehyde, sulphur and disinfecting solutions of various kinds, and have made a series of laboratory tests to see whether the disinfection of clothing, bedding and all sorts of articles which required disinfection was thorough, etc. Narration of these details might properly belong to a medical article, but such steps are so constantly taken nowadays, that I hesitate to introduce an account of them into this report. No absolute way of eradicating infection of this kind seems thus far to have been found. When introduced into a very crowded institution, infection does not seem to be confined to the human being involved, but extends to the bedding, walls, wall paper, and many other things which apparently carry infection for a very long time, and surroundings thus infected may be dangerous for months, outbreaks occurring sometimes long after it had been supposed that places previously disinfected were free from germs. There is thus always a question whether this outbreak is from an old or a new infection. Some data, of course, have been collected by the bacteriologists concerning the life of the Klebs-Loeffler in the air, and under ordinary conditions, but time will probably tell whether all of the conclusions thus far drawn have been correct.

Massachusetts is drawing marked attention to the necessity of finding some way of absolutely stamping out diphtheria infection, and the attention of all bacteriologists interested in this has been directed to this matter for a long time. While we do not claim that we have discovered any positive way of guaranteeing the stamping out of diphtheria infection, we have found great aid both from immunizing and antitoxin and also from culture taking.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

If we had to-day to depend on one or the other, I think there is no doubt that we would entirely prefer to fall back upon the immunization method, but at the same time, culture taking in our experience, has enabled us to determine, to some considerable extent, what individuals carry infection, and thus to keep some track of its spread through the hospital, and so valuable has this been that we feel it is almost entirely because of the culture taking methods that we have pursued, that, with the combined use of antitoxin as an immunizing agent, we have been able to keep informed of the infection and to virtually keep it under control, while it has seemed from time to time and week to week as if we were almost on the point of absolutely stamping it out. That we have not actually stamped out the infection at these times would seem to be due to the saturation of the surroundings with the germs, and it has been a great satisfaction for us to keep it as well in check as we have been able to, and also to be able to record that in spite of many cases of considerable severity, some of which were among the children of the officers or employees as well as among the adult population, we have been fortunate enough not to lose a single case by death in the past two years among over eighty cases of membranous diphtheria treated. It may be interesting in this connection to mention one of the limits that we place in the culture taking, to determine as far as possible the absence of infection from the throats, etc., of those previously showing bacilli.

Early in the investigation we found that some limit had to be fixed upon, so as to enable us to decide when to discharge people from quarantine, and, believing that all cases carrying the Klebs-Loeffler germ were undoubtedly dangerous and a menace to our community, we readily isolated and quarantined all those showing such germs, continuing to take culture until we succeeded in getting at least three successive negative cultures on alternate days from both nose and throat. A number of instances occurred where patients showed germs in the nasal secretions long after they disappeared from the throat, and one reason why we have tried to guard against these cases, was our conviction,

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

based on the work of others (and particularly because of our own experience in the outbreaks that we have suffered here in the past), that germs left in the human system upon the mucous membrane, etc., even though degenerated and incapable of reproduction, may regain their virility, and again become capable of spreading the disease. We have thus far found no case of germ infection reappearing in the same case, except from new infection, after the disappearance of the germs from both throat and nose was established by the method referred to. I do not mean to claim that this test is absolute and that there may not be exceptions to this, as I can conceive that germs might exist in very small colonies isolated upon inaccessible portions of the mucous membrane, which might develop activity after the six days mentioned in connection with this culture taking method. Still, as this is the best result that we have been able to arrive at within comparatively narrow limits, it is given for the benefit of those who may wish to try it.

THYROID TREATMENT

The use of thyroid extract as a remedial agent in the treatment of insanity, has been continued in a few cases. Four women, who were becoming chronic and were regarded as very unfavorable cases for mental improvement, were given thyroid in increasing doses until the usual reaction was obtained.

Two of the patients became much brighter, more active mentally and progressed favorably for two or three weeks, but after that time relapsed into the previous stuporous and indifferent state. The remaining two were not appreciably improved at any time.

PAINT

One of the matters that has been most firmly impressed upon us by reason of our having to contend with diphtheria at the hospitals for so long, is the necessity of abandoning the use of cheap preparations for the walls, and relying for wall coverings entirely upon paint. In fact, it would seem as if it was almost as necessary to have the same smooth surface as is obtained by

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

the so-called porcelain paints that is always insisted upon for general hospitals. Our different investigations into the methods of disinfection show that wall paper and wall coverings of any kind which are partly porous are absolutely dangerous, and cases of infection have started up immediately after the use of rooms the walls and ceilings of which were covered with material of this nature, upon the first use of these rooms, after having, as we thought, been freed from infection, and although we had resorted to every known method of disinfection. Further confirmation of this lies also in the experience that we have had here in relation to the subsidence of erysipelas in wards where we had previously used kalsomine, or other wall dressings. Here we have found a history, upon careful investigation among older employees, of cases of erysipelas appearing with quite a great deal of regularity over considerable extent of time. Probably when the matter was first looked into there had been an interval during which some protection had been afforded by something which had been placed upon the walls, but, upon having them carefully scraped and painted, all the seams being thoroughly filled, the base-boards removed, the walls plastered behind these boards to the floor, the floor itself being carefully dressed, etc., there has seldom been any reappearance in the rooms treated in this way; though, up to the time that we finally abandoned all dressings except paint, we had quite a number of cases recur in these rooms, without there being apparently any ascribable cause. My own experience has always been in favor of paint and of surfaces that were just as smooth as they could well be made on side walls and ceilings, but in the tendency to economize in order that institutions like ours can be maintained at the very lowest per capita, there is always a tendency for the different superintendents to become pitted against each other, in seeing how far they can go in different directions to reduce expenses. Some of the older institutions in this country show a very plain record of results of such tendencies in their annual reports.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

MEDICAL MEETINGS

During the past year the same custom was pursued of having the medical staff met daily by either the first assistant physician or the medical superintendent, and bringing up the discussion of such medical or other matters as affected the welfare of the patients directly or indirectly, the discussion of special cases, and many other matters that would be of constant interest to us in the care of our cases, and we have also continued to maintain our medical society, meeting as a rule once a month, and having a certain number of especially prepared papers read and discussed.

This past year our meetings were somewhat interfered with by various matters, still, several regular meetings were held at which 20 papers were read and discussed and a number of cases presented. The medical meetings, though not at all largely attended by outsiders, were of great value, and many of the papers prepared were well up to the average of such papers, as are usually read at the meetings of other medical societies.

The Journal Club of the hospital staff has continued to meet each two weeks, as in the past, and different members have at these occasions been assigned regular work in the culling over of the current medical journals, and the review of such special subjects, as they take, or are assigned to them so as to keep the different members in this way in close touch with what is being done in the various lines of interest to them.

AUTOPSIES

There were 28 autopsies made, and in many of these interesting and valuable observations were made, but we would have liked to have made more systematic and closer study and collection of data in some of these cases than has been entirely possible with the great amount of work that our medical staff has had in hand during the past year.

LABORATORY

The usual clinical work has been carried on, though in rather an incomplete way, because of the large amount of cultures and other work made necessary by the presence of diphtheria in the hospital, which has largely absorbed the energies of the laboratory assistants. Two, and for a time, three extra assistants were employed in this laboratory work by permission of the Lunacy Commission, two of them being physicians, and the others medical students.

MEDICAL LIBRARY

Seventy-seven volumes were added during the year, and the number of journals subscribed for was increased by three.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

During the past year 25 applicants were admitted to the school, and 8 were graduated. The school for nurses at this hospital has been handicapped considerably because of the amount of detailed work that it has been necessary to throw upon our ward attendants, and the constant changing in service that this has occasioned. Then, too, owing to commercial relations in the general community and other matters of this sort, there have been a large number of changes in the employees during the past year, there having been 179 resignations and dismissals.

The number of changes has even caused difficulty to us in filling the higher positions among the employees with those who have had sufficiently good and thorough training. While I believe that outside conditions have contributed quite a little to these results, still it is certain that the isolated condition of this institution and the lack of facilities for recreation and change, in the surroundings of the hospital, because of the lack of pleasant and healthful quarters for the nurses, or opportunities for diversion and amusement, except by going to some considerable distance from the hospital by cars, have had a great

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

deal to do in producing this result. Some of the best nurses that we have had have very frankly told us when leaving that they had nothing whatever to complain of as far as the hospital was concerned, and were grateful for the opportunity which they had for studying and training themselves in nursing, etc., but the one plea we invariably do have, is that it was too lonely here for them to remain in such quiet surroundings. We must necessarily cope with this because of the peculiar location of the institution, but, it is to be hoped that, as time goes on, attractive attendants' homes with recreation rooms and sufficiently ample quarters, fitted up well enough to be pleasant and attractive will do much to offset this feeling. The nurse's life, as everyone knows, is one round of tiring routine and the monotony of such existence is all the more marked when it is among the insane. We have done the most that was possible with the facilities at hand, to make the surroundings of the nurses as attractive as possible, and have done whatever seemed practicable in encouraging a proper interest in their work.

A special library of books pertaining to nursing and allied subjects has been established during the past year, and now contains thirty-three volumes and has been very extensively used.

IMPROVEMENTS

In reporting on the matters that come under this caption, I wish to take advantage of the opportunity to state that during the past year, as in the year preceding, we have had to feel that as far as the resources of the Lunacy Commission are concerned, they have willingly cooperated, and the remarks that we have made concerning the necessary improvements which should be taken up, have not been intended to be taken as coming from the superintendent in any hypercritical spirit, but merely as a matter of record to draw attention to matters that much need attention at this hospital.

In an old institution like the Willard State Hospital, there is much that was built up on a standard that was ideal many years ago, but that does not now conform to modern ideas. Then, too,

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

there are things which progressive institutions try to secure from year to year to increase their facilities or equipment that must be mentioned in lists of needs though it is not always expected that they can be obtained at once. All hospitals, as a rule, furnish data of this kind, and then try to follow them up as years go on, in order that the resulting institution, after the lapse of considerable time, may have such betterments and additional facilities as have from time to time been asked for, and the necessity of which has been made apparent. In this hospital the most trying necessities are a better supply of drinking water, better plumbing and improved sanitary conditions in general. After these are finally provided for, we come to minor improvements that it would be desirable to secure, and as large appropriations are often harder to obtain than smaller ones, an institution frequently succeeds in gradually getting small allotments, when it is very difficult to get large ones.

I would state in regard to the change in the water supply, that it has been our hope that we would be able to find water in this section which we could utilize in place of the lake water, and at one of the meetings of the board of managers a committee consisting of Managers Morris, Osborne and the superintendent were appointed to begin a study of the resources of the surrounding country, to see what could be done in this line. This work has been pursued uninterruptedly up to the present, and the work done by the committee was very materially enhanced by the assistance of the State geologist, Prof. Frederick J. H. Merrill, and one of the gentlemen connected with his department, Mr. E. C. Eckels, the State geologist very kindly allowing his assistant to come to the hospital on several different occasions and make a careful survey of the geology of the section, with particular regard to its water carrying capacity. Our relations with these gentlemen have been of the pleasantest kind, and we desire to acknowledge the very ready cooperation that we have met from them.

The work of the water committee has tended to show that for a temporary source of water, comparatively shallow wells driven

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

on the uplands would probably give us a supply during about nine months out of the twelve in the dryer seasons, but that in an exceedingly dry year or great drought, such as we have had this year, even these wells would be likely to fail because of the demand upon them, on account of the size of the institution, and that the only prospect of obtaining a supply other than by putting in a filtration system, would probably be met with by driving a deep well and going down through the different strata and testing each stream of water as it was met with, in order to see if a good supply of pure water might be obtained at considerable depth. To do this would be a very expensive experiment, but the necessities of the case entirely justify quite a considerable expense, with any possibility in view of getting good water. At the last meeting of the board of managers a resolution was passed requesting that the Lunacy Commission set aside for the digging of a test well, and the other work in connection with it, at least \$5,000, the details of the method of digging, etc., being left for further consideration. It is thought that the proper way to do would be to sink either a 12-inch well, so as to have ample space for testing different supplies of water met with, or a 6-inch and going down and pumping at each level, carrying the casing by bad water, and stopping at sweet water wherever it is met with, this size pipe being considered amply large enough for all the immediate needs of the institution.

It is not necessary to refer to the lists of desirable additions to, or changes in the facilities and equipment of this hospital, as they have appeared in our reports of late years. They speak for themselves, and some of these matters have gradually been attended to, while many others remain to be done. To place this institution on the basis of a thoroughly modern institution in every respect would probably cost a good many thousand dollars, and it is to be hoped that the effort in this direction that has been persevered in in the past will still be continued until this and all the institutions in this State stand among the best of their respective type in the land.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Early in the spring when the time came for us to take up the needs of the hospital, we had some small matters in hand which had been carried over from the preceding fall. The Lunacy Commission then called upon us for a list of such needs as it might be possible to attend to at that time, and at the time of their visit to the hospital, such a list was presented and gone over, and provisional allotments were made as far as they were willing to grant us funds. Under the arrangements in effect at that time, and those which were presented by reason of our having the provisional allotments referred to, the following named sums of money were expended for the purpose described opposite the expenditure, as follows:

Sand dock	\$268 54
Repairs to Meddick and VanVleet houses.....	159 96
Change in water supply.....	882 97
Rebuilding locomotive house.....	1,093 22
Screens for laboratory and shops	113 00
Repairs to employees' home.....	452 68
New gutters on store and rear east buildings.....	242 04
Additional laundry machinery.....	1,197 20
Steam carving tables.....	221 95
Addition to " Hillside " for boots, clothing and bath room	625 90
Cement walk, main building to railroad station....	536 20
Painting outside buildings.....	868 80
Food car, trainway to kitchen.....	60 00
Reshingling grain barn at " Hillside ".....	80 00
Spray bath at branch and infirmary.....	31 80
Farm fence	244 40
Steam heating plant at hotel.....	72 95
Switches to locomotive house and scales.....	32 90
Total	<u>\$7,179 51</u>

The list practically speaks for itself, but I draw attention to just a few matters. The sand dock has already been of a very

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

great value to us, and four or five hundred cubic yards of sand, and quite a large supply of gravel, have been brought across the lake during the season for use at the hospital. The repairs to the Meddick house, which is now known as "Hillside" enabled us, together with other appropriations which have since been made, to provide accommodations for twenty-five farm workers, outside of the regular buildings of the hospital. It had been hoped that we could have provided accommodations at the lake farm for between 30 or 40 patients additional, who could be utilized in the small fruit orchard and gardens that we have been establishing there, and had hoped to extend, but this work was brought to a standstill, and in all probability will not now be pushed for some time to come. We would not advocate these extensions as a matter of increasing the size of the hospital but rather in giving additional facilities in caring for the insane in a better and more profitable way, and reducing overcrowding in our main buildings.

Changes in the water supply as far as fire protection was concerned, were finally accomplished by putting in a very effective outside hydrant system, giving us 100 to 150 pounds pressure at the hydrants at most of our buildings.

The old locomotive house was taken down and a new one has been built with the sum of money specified. The house is of brick and is 75 feet long by about 40 feet wide, and the reason for the small expenditure is that we had a great deal of old material that we used in the construction of the building. The building is now placed where it is not unsightly, and the old site will gradually be cleaned up and improved.

The facilities for laundry work will be very materially improved by the addition of two machine washers and one new centrifugal wringer.

The cement walk from the administration building to the railroad station has been a very much needed improvement, and we have apparently obtained a very fine piece of work, and visitors can now come dry shod from the station directly to our office.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

The painting of the outside buildings, other than the main building, was begun, but this work will still take some time to complete. We found, on going over these old buildings, that some twelve years had elapsed since anything had been done upon them in the way of painting, and much more labor and material was necessary on this account than would otherwise have been the case, and various repairs were also necessitated by reason of rotten wood, etc. This work is still in progress and excellent headway is being made, although it is very slow, particularly by reason of the large number of windows that have to be gone over and the constant changing of swing scaffolds, etc.

Repairs were made to the roofs of the buildings during the period specified, to the amount of about \$400. We also built two silos and intend trying the use of silage for the dairy of the hospital. A new floor was placed in the ironing room of the laundry.

In the spring the question came up as to what we should do with the hotel near the lake, and this matter was referred to the president of the Lunacy Commission, who advised that inasmuch as there was no guarantee of there being sufficient business to pay any regular hotel keeper to keep the hotel open at his own expense and pay rent, we should make whatever terms we could with the party to whom we should give the hotel, and either employ him to run it for the hospital in order that the friends of patients from such a wide district as this hospital has, should have proper accommodations when they came here to visit their relatives, or else that we should remit all rent and make some kind of an arrangement to have the hotel run by some hotel proprietor on his own account. The hospital was very unwilling to make any provision which would make it responsible for the actual arrangements, and therefore an offer was made to the party having the hotel during the previous year to take the hotel and run it, and he agreed to do this if all the rent was remitted or waived to him, and if the hospital should make some arrangements during the season to heat the hotel properly so that when winter came this could be done by burn-

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

ing coal at one point and thus allowing him to save help. These matters were all brought before the board of managers, and such arrangements meeting with their approval, they were also brought before the Commission in Lunacy who also approved of them, and since the time referred to we have been working under this agreement which has thus far been fairly satisfactory.

I wish to say that I am particularly pleased to report one small matter, but one worthy of some attention, and that is, that during the past year we were able to get the Lehigh Valley railroad to change the name of the station formerly known as "Willard" by naming it "Gilbert," after Captain Gilbert, who has been for so many years connected with the hospital. The name of the station at the hospital proper is also changed from "Asylum" to "Willard." This change obviates a very annoying complication that has previously come from the wrong ideas that people got who wanted to come to the hospital from a distance, because of the peculiar name of these stations. Generally outsiders expected that the station known as "Willard" was right at the hospital, and many of them would go there, not knowing it was over a mile away from the hospital, while the name "Asylum" clinging to the locality years after the name of the institution itself had been changed to hospital, was something that we had long wished to have changed.

The railroad has finally made the substitution in the name as described, and now those coming to Willard arrive at a little station that the railroad people built upon the grounds, only a short distance from the hospital, to which a cement walk leads directly.

NEEDS OF THE HOSPITAL

This fall the Commission notified the superintendent that when they visited the hospital they wished to have presented to them a list of such needs as the hospital would like to have considered by them during the coming year, and after careful consideration, and having referred the subject to one of the Board of Managers (almost all of these items have been before

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

the Board itself at one time or another, either upon the direct representation of the superintendent at the meetings of the Board, or in the annual reports), a list was drawn incorporating some of the items that had previously been presented in the annual report, and this list was divided under the two headings of "Needed" and "Desirable."

At the time of the visit of the said Commission these matters were all gone over with them carefully in detail, and the two members of the Commission who were present at the visitation agreed to incorporate such items as they were willing to endorse in the list of needs that would be presented to the Legislature this fall. It would seem to the superintendent that the bringing up of such matters in the fall, in anticipation of a session of the Legislature (instead of in the spring) was much more desirable than the method which has hitherto been followed, and, if these matters are brought in itemized form before the finance committee at the coming session, it is to be hoped that this hospital will receive substantial aid in getting some of the betterments that it has waited for a good many years to obtain. When these have been given us some of the other matters which have figured in previous lists, and which would be considered as desirable, can be brought forward.

As the minutes of the visitation of the Commissioners referred to immediately before will probably best give an idea of the matters that were brought to their attention and their view of the same, we will include the same hereafter in full. The remarks of the Commission which are placed opposite the items in the different lists will be printed immediately beneath each item as it occurs, and the full minutes of the visits of the Commissioners in the visiting book will be included as an appendix at the end of the report.

OVERCROWDING

There is very little to be said under this caption, other than what has appeared in previous reports. The conditions are virtually the same as they have been for the past two years,

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

and, relatively, I suppose must continue as now, until the general condition of the State, as far as overcrowding is concerned in the State hospitals, is improved sufficiently to allow of materially lessening the numbers that are cared for in our principal wards.

This overcrowding of the institution is probably more appreciated in the dining rooms and serving rooms than it is when one walks through the wards and sees them as they are usually made up and a few or none of the patients in bed. In four of our detached buildings we still continue to have to place tables in the day wards between the sleeping rooms and comparatively close to the water section, to avoid the most pernicious kind of overcrowding in the dining rooms, overcrowding that would mean the placing of the patients back to back, so that it would be utterly impossible for an attendant to pass between in order to serve the patients. This method of arrangement gives us quite tolerable results, but of course is not desirable when it can be overcome.

Proper pantries and serving rooms were not planned for when the buildings were originally constructed, and apparently little attention was given to this subject in the way that it is now arranged for in any modern institution.

One of the worst ways in which overcrowding makes itself felt in institutions for the insane is in rendering it very difficult to separate from close contact with the well, those patients suffering from diseases of contagious or infectious character. We have met with great difficulties in fighting diphtheria at this hospital, on this account particularly as it was necessary to free one or two wards from the patients who ordinarily resided there, doubling them up in other wards, and thus giving room for detention wards in order to care for those whom it was necessary to isolate from the others, as no ordinary building built for infectious cases would be likely to be elastic enough to meet all of the requirements of an institution of this size. We have been fortunate in having a small quarantine station where mem-

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

brane cases have been treated. This will accommodate on a pinch 12 or 15 beds.

Another extremely important matter in an institution of this kind to be considered in this connection is the presence of tuberculosis cases, and the facilities required for their proper care.

This subject has already been touched upon in connection with remarks concerning the work of the medical staff, etc.

For the sick and particularly for all such cases, proper facilities are always required, and with the tuberculosis patient, not only are ordinary comfortable surroundings necessary, but I think as much as anything, these surroundings should be such that they would have ample solarium space, which could be enclosed in summertime with screens to prevent flies and other insects from getting on them and possibly spreading the trouble. This matter has attracted our attention, particularly during the last very warm summer or two that we have had, and especially since much has been noted regarding the possibility of flies carrying disease germs.

MEDICAL STAFF

The following changes have occurred in the medical staff during the past year: Erving Holley, M. D., transferred from Manhattan State Hospital October 1st, to the position of junior assistant physician; William Steinach, M. D., resigned October 20th; Donald L. Ross, M. D., promoted to assistant physician October 21st; Albert G. Bising, M. D., appointed medical interne October 26th; Louis T. Waldo, M. D., appointed junior assistant physician at Hudson River State Hospital September 1st; Robert M. Andrews, M. D., appointed medical interne September 19th.

EMPLOYEES

The following changes have occurred among the employees during the past year: F. M. Hamlin, M. D., died March 19, 1900; W. J. McKee appointed Steward at Central Islip, left June 30th; J. X. Williams, transferred from Buffalo State Hospital to the position of bookkeeper.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Religious services of visitation have been performed during the past year, and we desire to tender our thanks to Rev. H. A. Porter, Rev. C. W. McNish, Rev. Wesley Mason, Rev. Joseph W. Hendrick and Rev. J. A. Kennedy, all of Ovid.

During the latter portion of this year we were officially notified by the Assistant Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association of the appointment to this hospital as regular visitors for the said Association of Mrs. Clara E. Field of North Hector, N. Y., and the Rev. Robert Ellis Jones, President of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. Both Mrs. Field and Dr. Jones have already made several visits, and the relations sustained with them have been extremely pleasant.

Several of the surgical operations have been performed by Dr. William B. Jones of Rochester, N. Y., to whom the hospital is indebted for skillful service freely rendered.

Contributions of reading material have been received as follows:

- American Baptist Flag, St. Louis, Mo., 1 copy.
- Attica News, Attica, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Auburn Weekly Bulletin, Auburn, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Allegany County Democrat, Wellsville, N. Y., 2 copies.
- Albion Free Lance, Albion, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Addison Advertiser, Addison, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Auburn Democrat and Argus, Auburn, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Batavia Daily News, Batavia, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Batavian, Batavia, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Cayuga Chief, Weedsport, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Castilian, Castile, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Christian Uplook, Buffalo, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Cohocton Times, Cohocton, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Caledonia Advertiser, Caledonia, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Cayuga County Independent, Auburn, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Cuba Patriot, Cuba, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Clyde Times, Clyde, N. Y., 1 copy.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Deaf-Mute Journal, New York city, 1 copy.
Dansville Advertiser, Dansville, N. Y., 1 copy.
Democratic Herald, Clyde, N. Y., 1 copy.
Dryden Herald, Dryden, N. Y., 1 copy.
Farmer Review, Farmer, N. Y., 2 copies.
Geneva Advertiser, Geneva, N. Y., 1 copy.
Geneva Gazette, Geneva, N. Y., 1 copy.
Geneva Courier, Geneva, N. Y., 1 copy.
Groton and Lansing Journal, Groton, N. Y., 1 copy.
Holley Standard, Holley, N. Y., 1 copy.
Hammondsport Herald, Hammondsport, N. Y., 1 copy.
Hornellsville Times, Hornellsville, N. Y., 1 copy.
Hornellsville Weekly Tribune, Hornellsville, N. Y., 1 copy.
Ithaca Daily News, Ithaca, N. Y., 3 copies.
Ithaca Democrat, Ithaca, N. Y., 1 copy.
Livingston Republican, Geneseo, N. Y., 1 copy.
Lake Shore News, Wolcott, N. Y., 1 copy.
LeRoy Gazette, LeRoy, N. Y., 1 copy.
Livonia Gazette, Livonia, N. Y., 2 copies.
Montour Falls Free Press, Montour Falls, N. Y., 1 copy.
Mount Morris Enterprise, Mt. Morris, N. Y., 1 copy.
Naples Record, Naples, N. Y., 1 copy.
Orleans American, Albion, N. Y., 1 copy.
Oakfield Reporter, Oakfield, N. Y., 1 copy.
Ovid Gazette, Ovid, N. Y., 2 copies.
Ovid Independent, Ovid, N. Y., 2 copies.
Ontario County Times, Canandaigua, N. Y., 1 copy.
Ontario County Journal, Canandaigua, N. Y., 4 copies.
Prattsburg News, Prattsburg, N. Y., 1 copy.
Perry Herald and News, Perry, N. Y., 2 copies.
Penn Yan Express, Penn Yan, N. Y., 1 copy.
Penn Yan Democrat, Penn Yan, N. Y., 1 copy.
Seneca County Courier, Seneca Falls, N. Y., 1 copy.
Seneca County Journal, Seneca Falls, N. Y., 1 copy.
Seneca County News, Waterloo, N. Y., 1 copy.
Seneca County News Letter, Geneva, N. Y., 1 copy.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Seneca Falls Reveille, Seneca Falls, N. Y., 3 copies.
Southern Steuben Republican, Woodhull, N. Y., 1 copy.
Spirit of the Times, Batavia, N. Y., 1 copy.
Steuben Courier, Bath, N. Y., 1 copy.
Steuben Farmers' Advocate, Bath, N. Y., 1 copy.
Truth, Catholic Magazine, Raleigh, N. C., 1 copy.
Union Springs Advertiser, Union Springs, N. Y., 1 copy.
Victor Herald, Victor, N. Y., 1 copy.
Waterloo Observer, Waterloo, N. Y., 1 copy.
Watkins Express, Watkins, N. Y., 1 copy.
Watkins Democrat, Watkins, N. Y., 1 copy.
Watkins Review, Watkins, N. Y., 1 copy.
Union and Advertiser, Wayland, N. Y., 1 copy.
Yates County Chronicle, Penn Yan, N. Y., 2 copies.
New York Herald, New York, 24 copies.

SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I desire again to particularly acknowledge the assistance and help that has been given to us by the New York city board of health, in connection with the work that we have done in fighting the epidemic of diphtheria at this hospital, and in particular to recognize the courtesy and kindness received, both for the institution and in a personal way, in this matter from Dr. Hermann M. Biggs and Dr. William H. Park.

OFFICIAL VISITS

The members of your Board and members of the State Commission in Lunacy have visited the hospital from time to time during the past year.

Although a great many people visit the hospital first and last, and it hardly seems possible to make a record of visitors that would be of special importance because of this fact, and for the reason that many people come to the hospital without always

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

making themselves known to us, we deem it well to follow the old custom of acknowledging the visits of the following:

Hon. Otto Kelsey.

Dr. Everett Flood, Epileptic Hospital, Palmer, Mass.

Dr. Ernest Scribner, superintendent Worcester, Mass., insane asylum.

Dr. H. E. Allison.

In conclusion I wish to express to your Board and through your Board to the Lunacy Commission, my appreciation of the treatment that has been accorded to me in this work during the past year.

Very respectfully yours

WM. AUSTIN MACY

Medical Superintendent

NOTES OF VISITATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION OF
VISIT ON MARCH 16, 17, 1900. VISITATIONS OF COMMISSIONER PARKHURST HAVE NOT BEEN RECORDED

Dr. Macy, superintendent, was present and on duty, although suffering to a degree from neuralgia, and should have been in bed. All medical staff, except Dr. Waldo, on duty. Dr. Waldo on his annual vacation. Steward and matron on duty.

The weather very severe, snow about a foot deep, and wind blowing 40 miles. Western portions of main building, especially on the 15th, were quite cold.

All patients admitted since previous visit, still remaining in the institution, were seen and examined, and also all patients who had requested to see the Commissioners. There were no complaints of abuse offered, some complaints of electrical persecution excepted.

Since the previous visit a static and X-ray cabinet has been made from the old annex clerk's office. It is in good working condition and was tested for me. The superintendent reports it is given frequent practical use, and is a valuable adjunct to the armamentarium, and I have no doubt of it.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

The medical staff were seen at the noon conference on the 15th, and the attendance was complete. The medical men are interested and there seems to be a live and healthy medical spirit pervading the work. It still seems to me that the elements of study which characterizes the favorable from the unfavorable cases should be given more attention and time. Admitting the difficulties of classification, much might be accomplished by the influence of location in different stages of the disease.

The superintendent proposes the construction of two annexes, to corridors leading to north and south wings, the one on the north side to provide a room for the reception and examination of patients, and submits a plan. I approve of this, but suggest it should be made larger than proposed, so as to furnish several beds and facilities to keep a patient over night, in case examination is delayed. There are no accommodations for this service now, and it is very desirable. Patients then, before entering the wards proper, could receive the preliminary examination, receive a bath, have the clothing sterilized, and remove all dangers of infection. During this period, also, a better classification could be determined.

On the south corridor, an annex to be used for the dentist and ophthalmologist is desired. Also a room for occasional training school clinics. Although this is desirable, the former room is more so, and should be constructed in preference.

A large number of wires, telephone, telegraph, etc., emerge from the main building on south side and are carried over the roof. Besides being an eyesore, they are a menace to the safety of the roof. It seems at inconsiderable expense they might be carried by cable through the basement and out to the rear of the buildings where they could be distributed to poles.

The plumbing in the south wing needs some extraordinary repairs, and can not last much longer. It seems that the first most desirable change should be the creation of the general bathroom. The superintendent makes a suggestion which is highly approved, that a general linen room for the wing should be made adjacent to the general bath. This would relieve the

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

linen room for each ward, and would also increase the efficiency of the service. He is requested to study this question in its several phases, and present his views to the Commission.

At a cost of about \$900, the material and labor necessary to complete the fire lines about all the hospital buildings under the plans of Engineer Manning, and it seems desirable that this should be done.

By the use of the old hoppers and some old material taken out of the north wing, a water flush closet system can be put in the Meddick house in place of the dry earth closets, discharging into a cess pool, at a total cost of \$264. This seems desirable and is approved.

In the convalescent ward, south, a great improvement in appearance could be made by dressing the windows, and in this ward some lace or scrim curtains might be hung. In other wards white cotton curtains, embroidered where feasible by patients, will be sufficient.

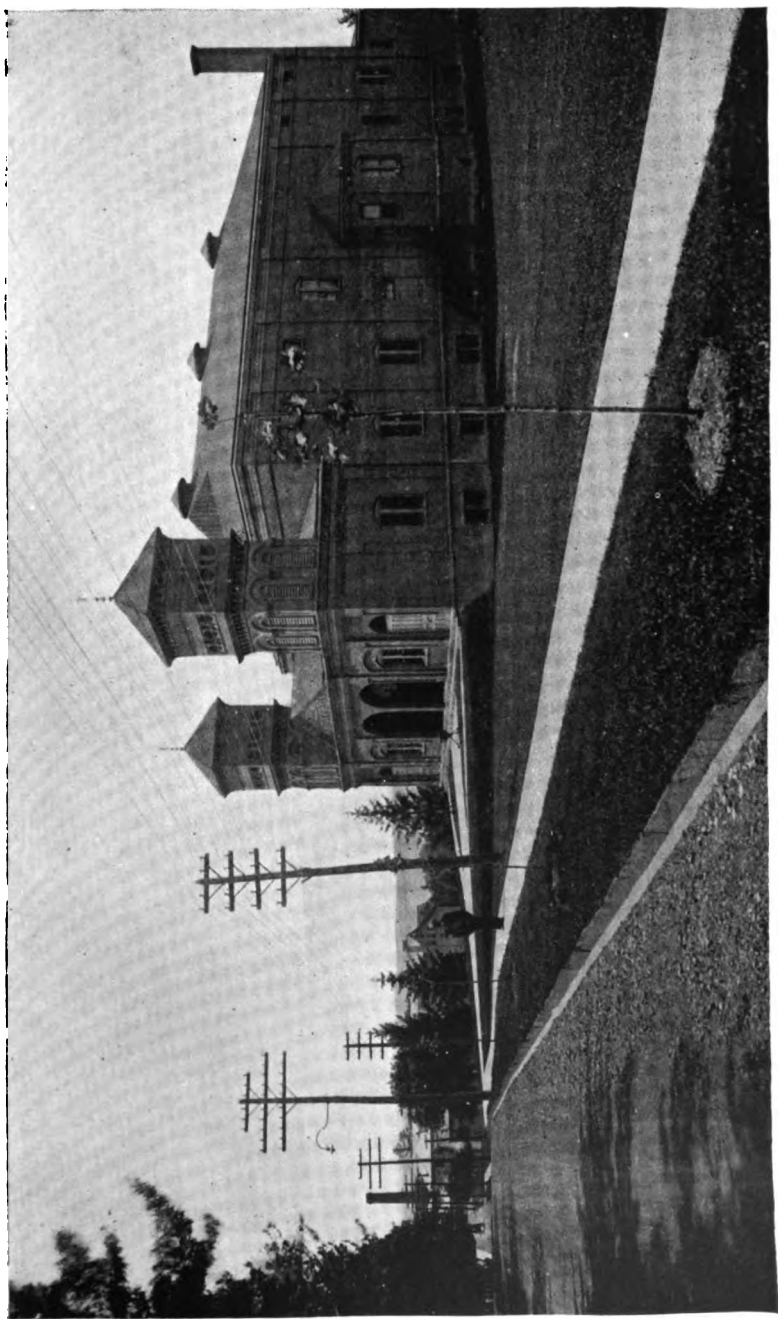
A few bureaus or chiffoniers in the hospital wards are needed; also several plain couches.

The detached buildings were visited March 17th. The temperature was 0°F. The wards were all comfortable, although a strong west wind was blowing. Infirmary and branch also visited.

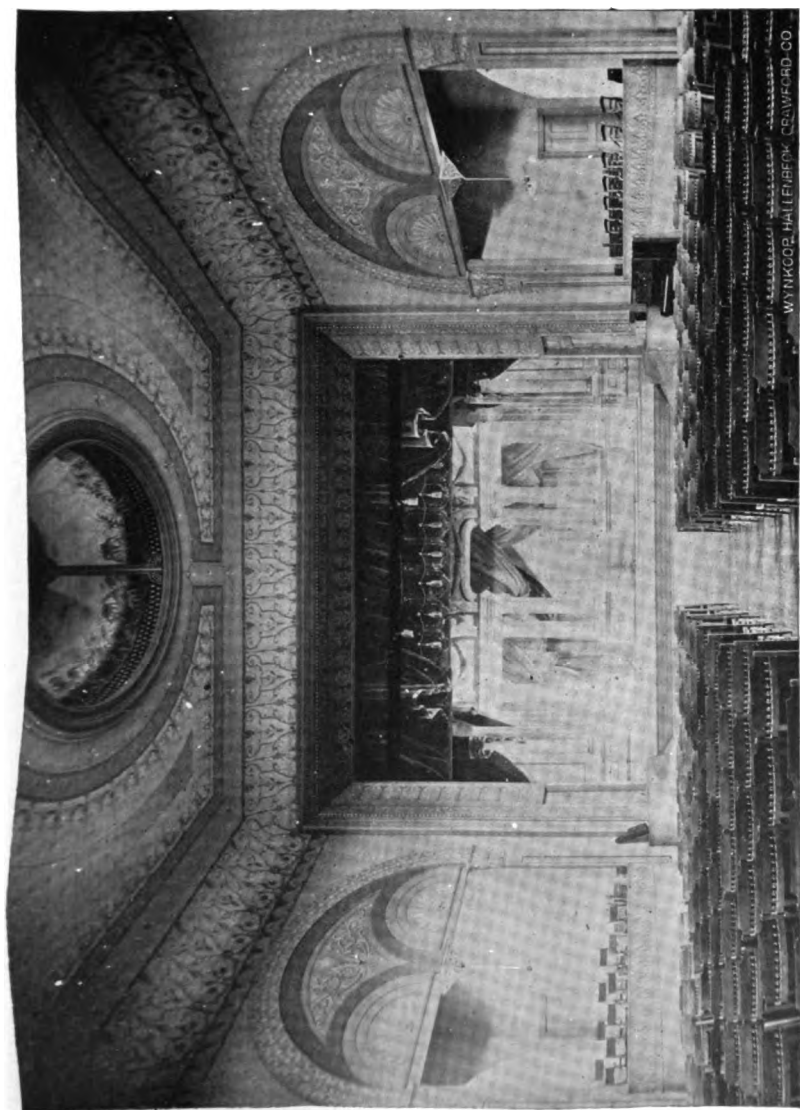
At detached buildings 2 and 4 an improvement is a new method of hanging dresses in clothes rooms. Dresses are also ironed to a large extent.

At the branch, the paper has been removed from the walls, and walls have been painted, improving their appearance. An application is made for material and labor to widen the doors. The walls are heavy, and the work would be quite expensive. It seems certainly desirable to widen doors between wards in bath and dining rooms, to allow easy passage of stretchers and wheel chairs.

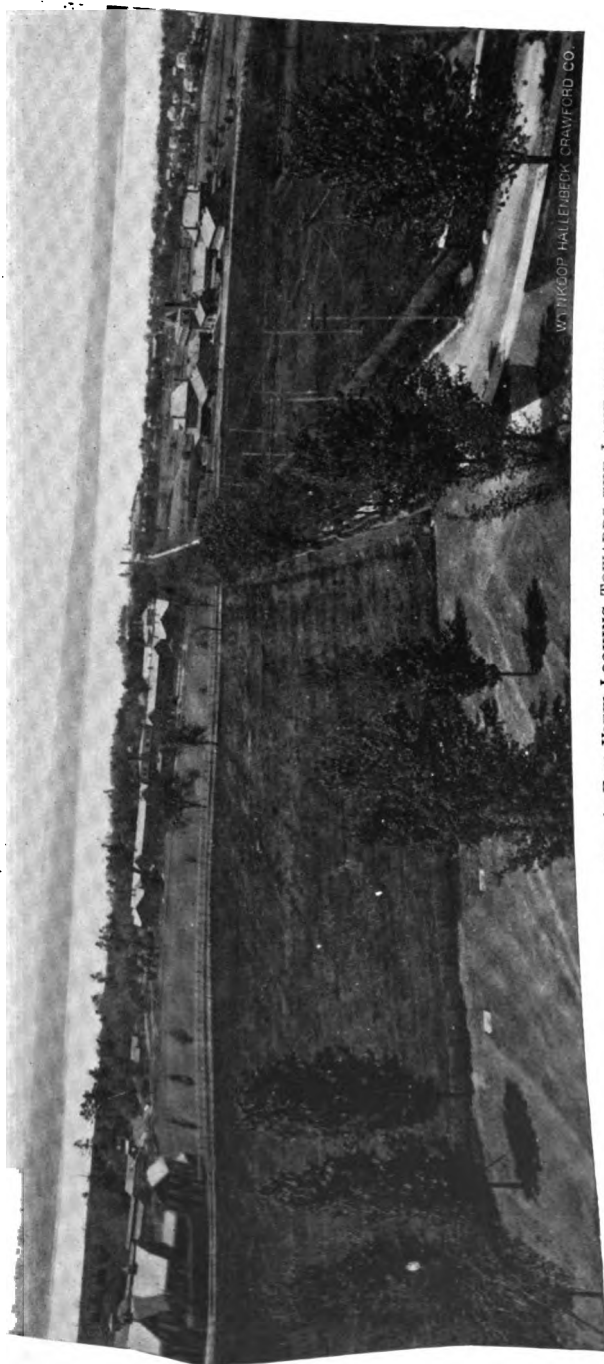
At detached groups the floors in the dining rooms are now being polished successfully and is an improvement.



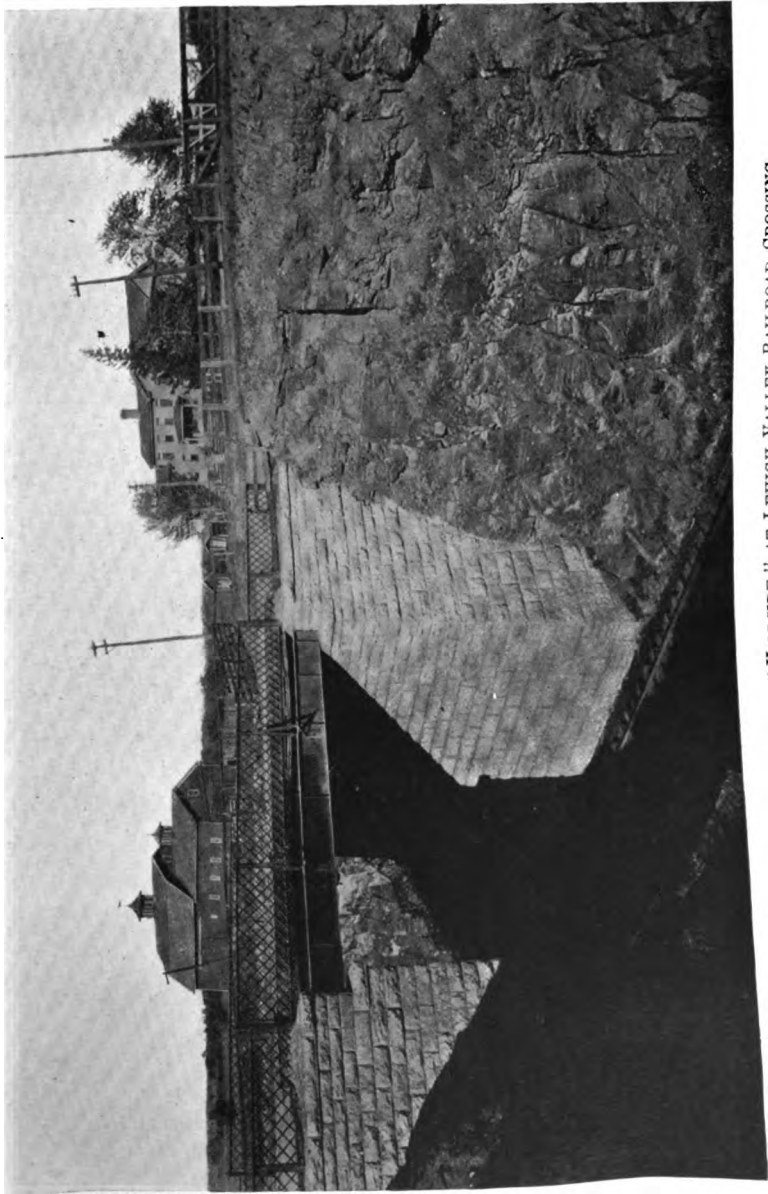
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—AMUSEMENT HALL.



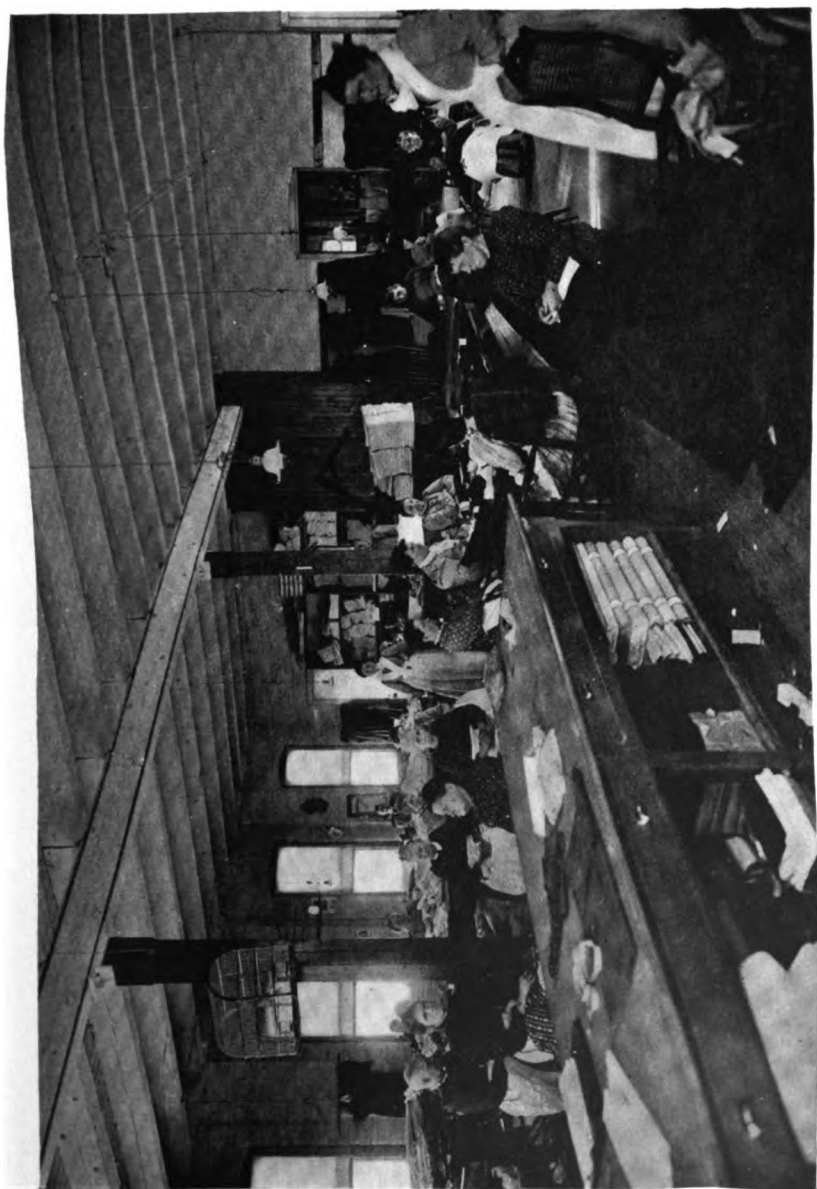
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—INTERIOR OF AMUSEMENT HALL.



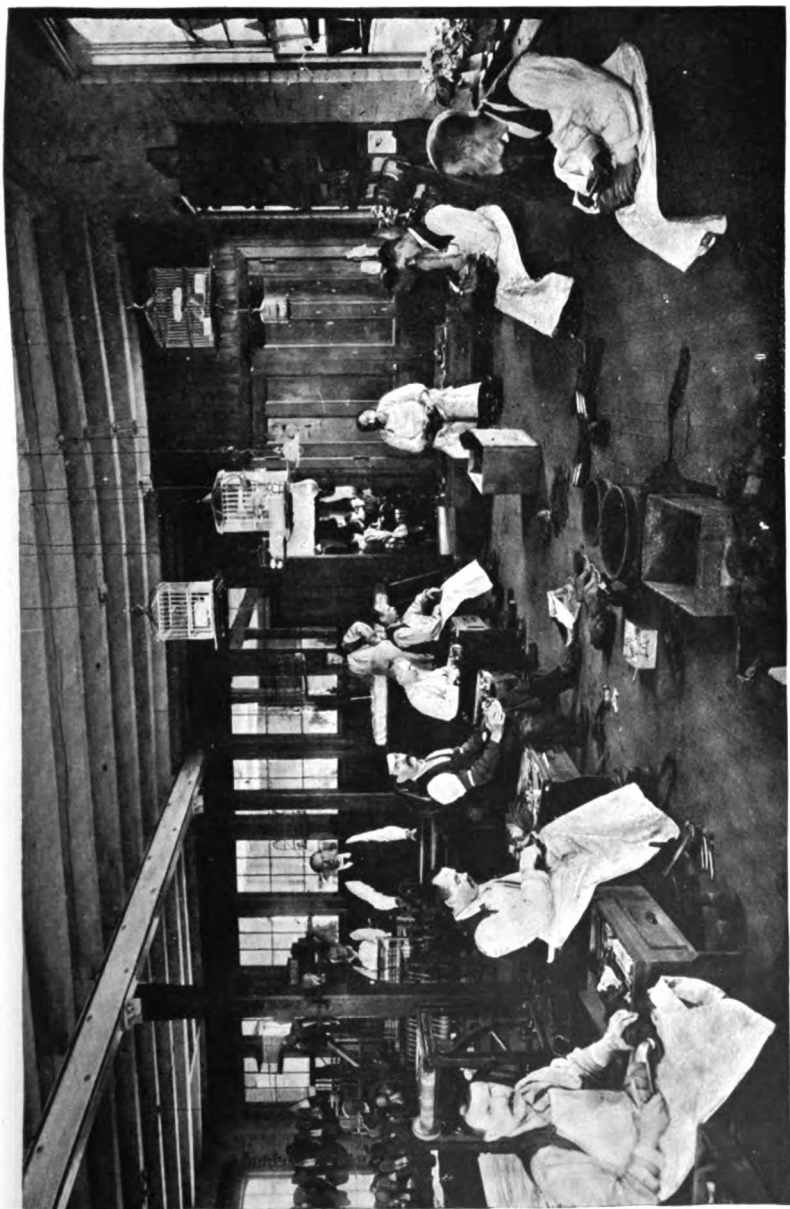
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS THE LAKE FROM THE BRANCH.



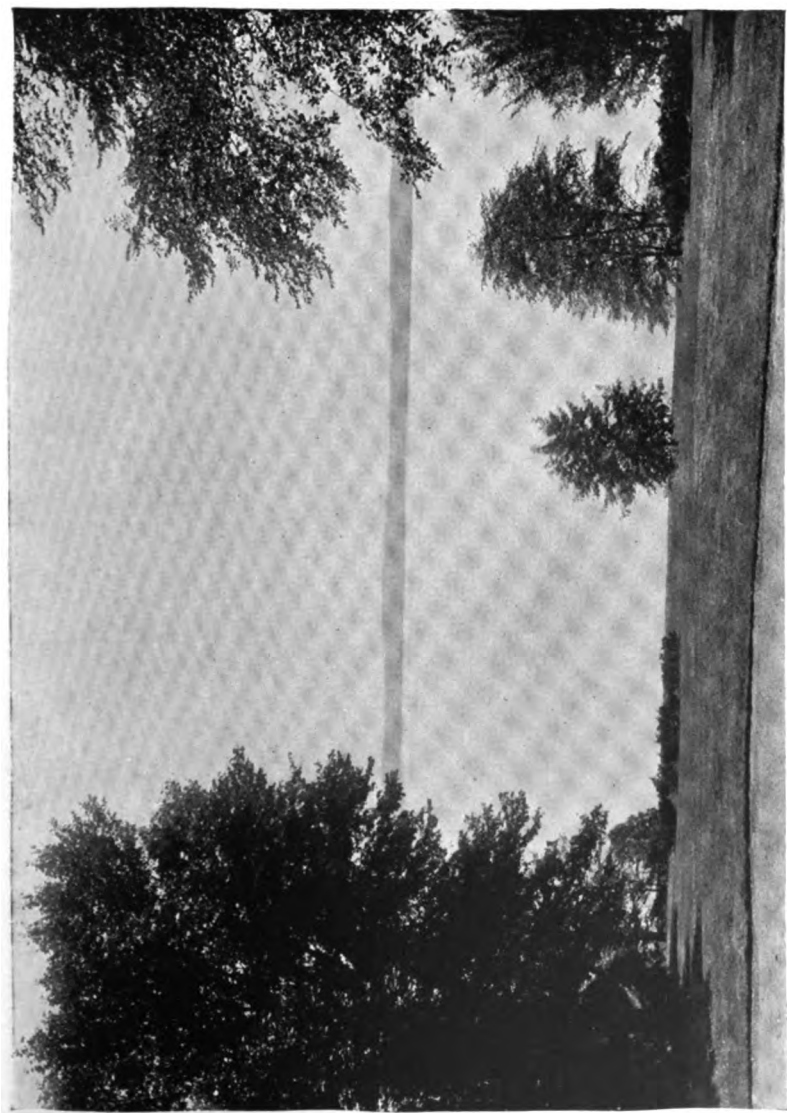
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—VIEW OF "HILLSIDE" AT LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CROSSING.



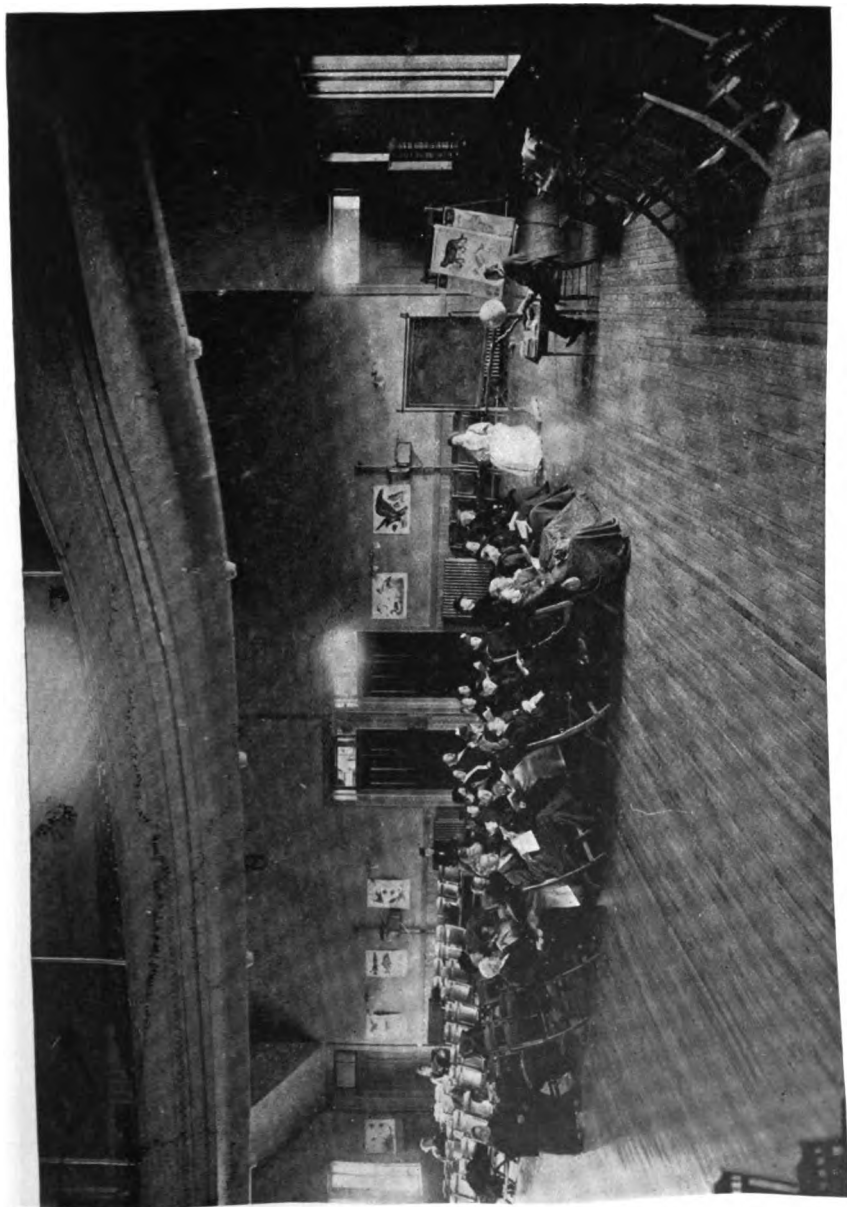
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—SEWING ROOM.



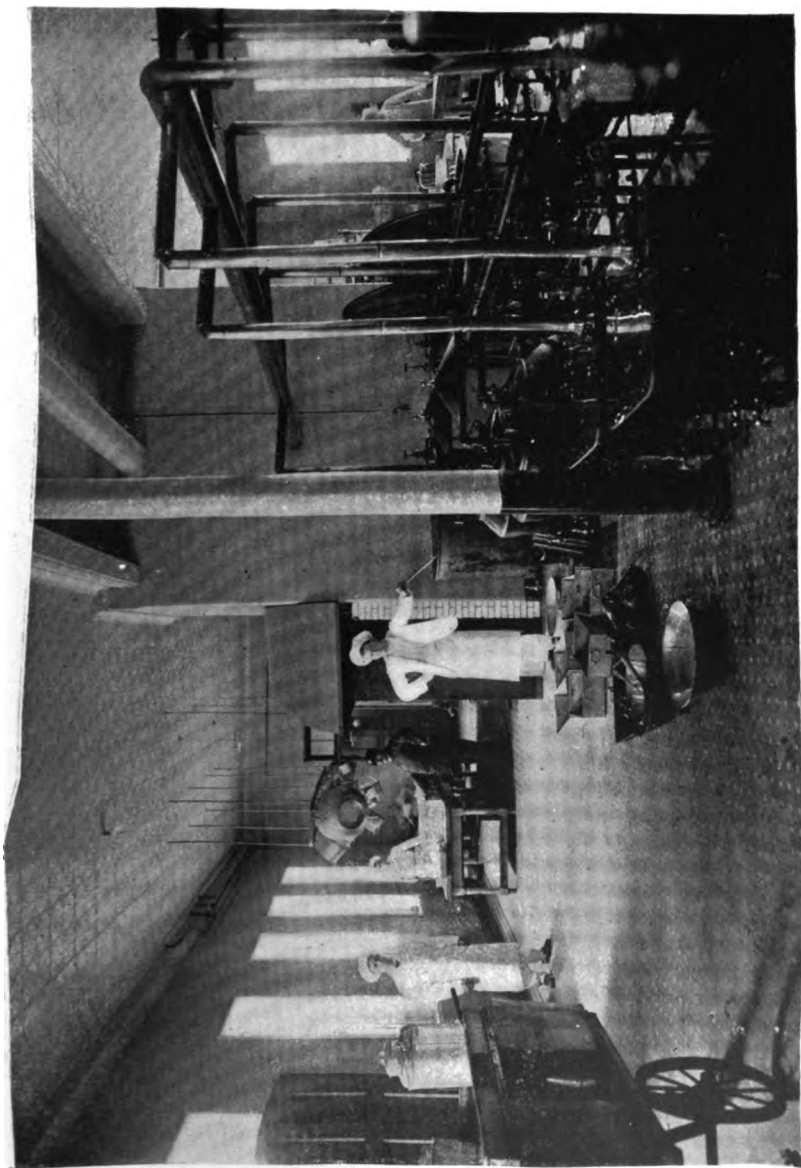
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.



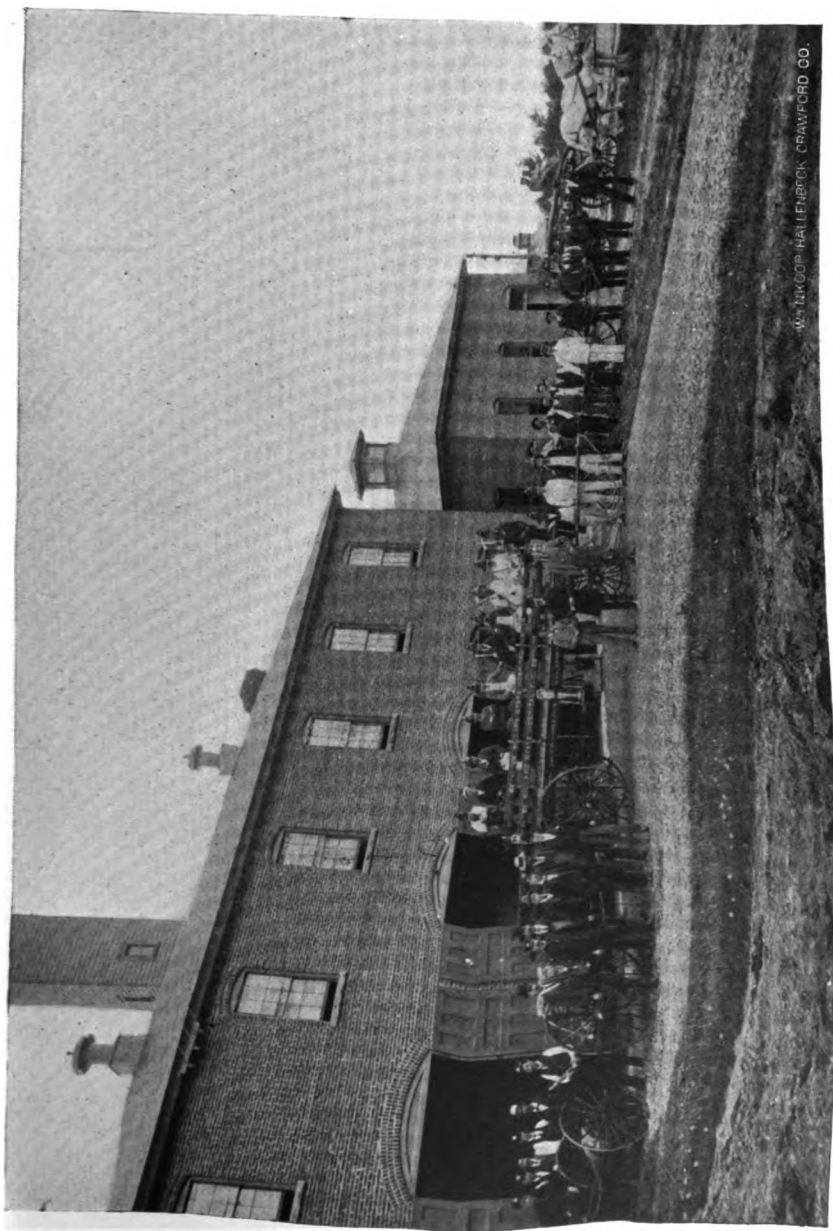
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL—VIEW OF THE LAKE FRONT AT THE MAIN BUILDING.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—SCHOOL FOR PATIENTS.

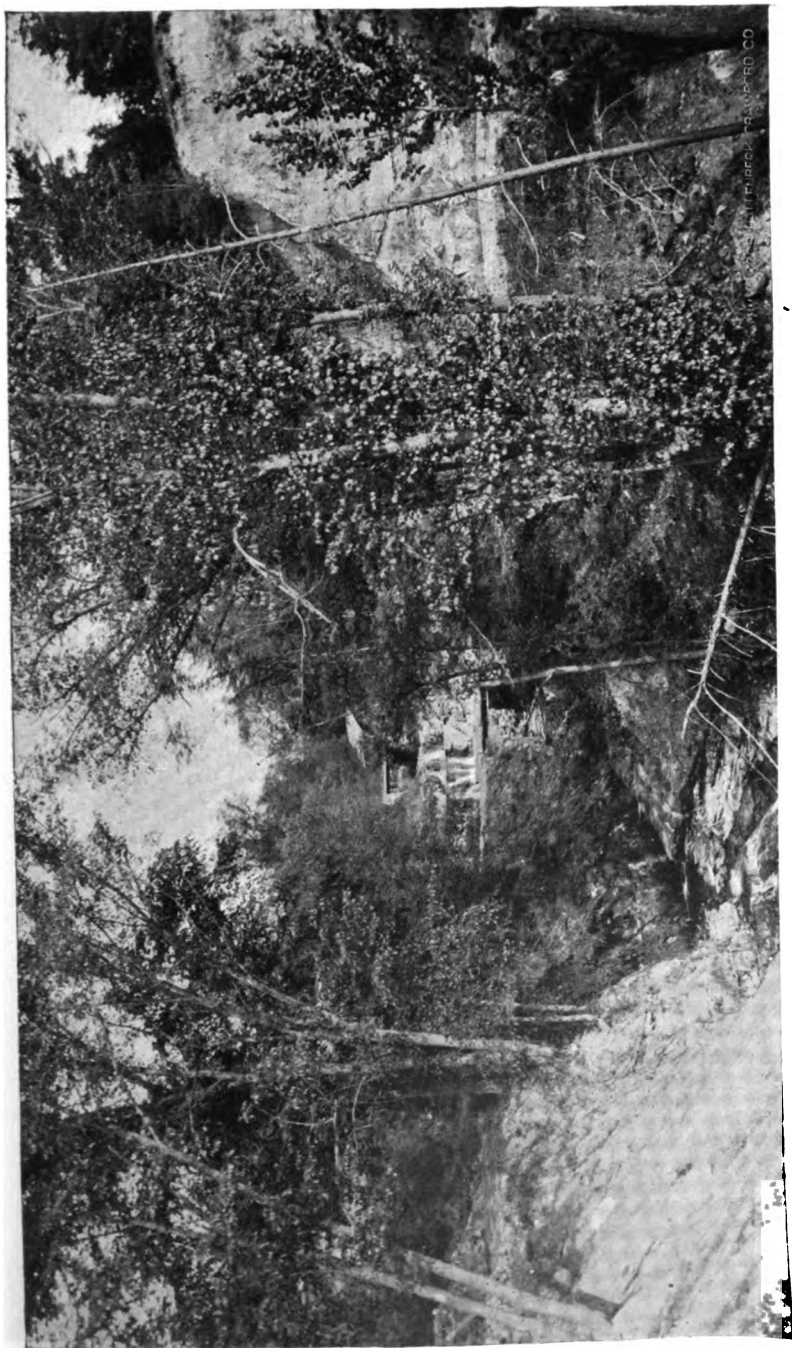


WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—MAIN KITCHEN.

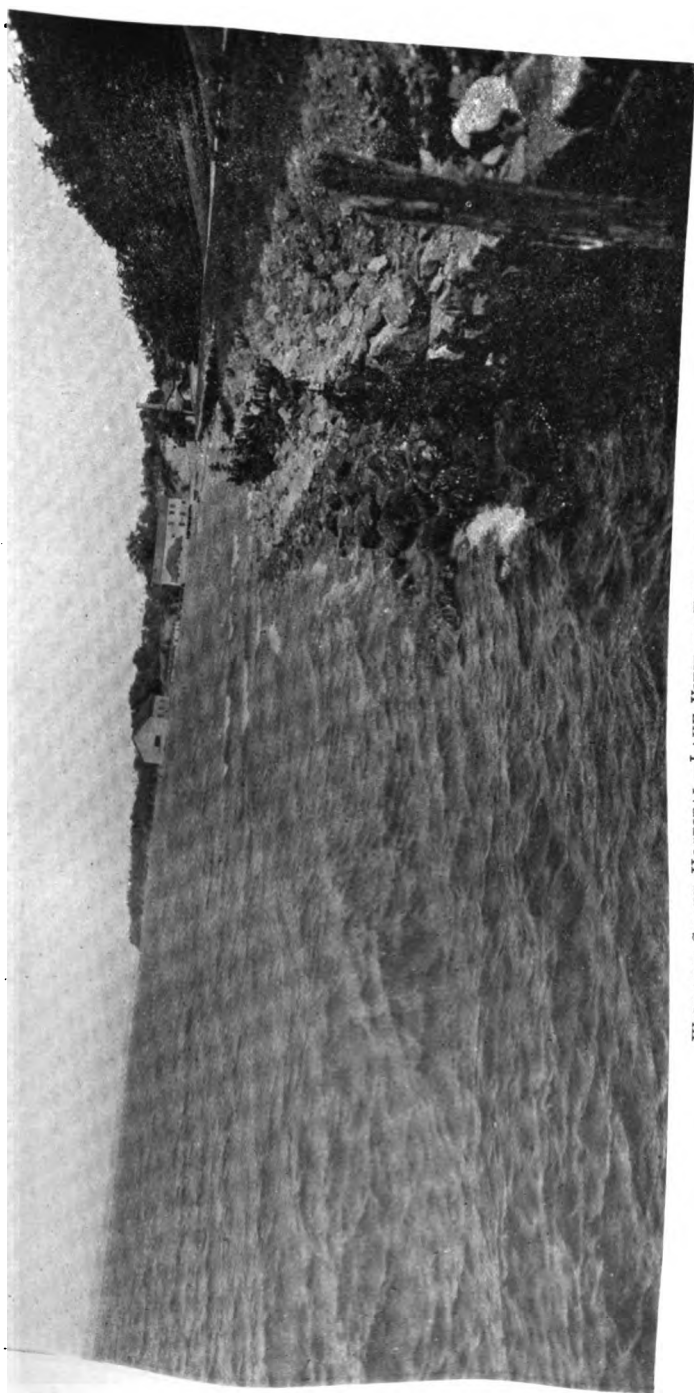


W. L. KNOX HALL BROTHERS CRAWFORD CO.

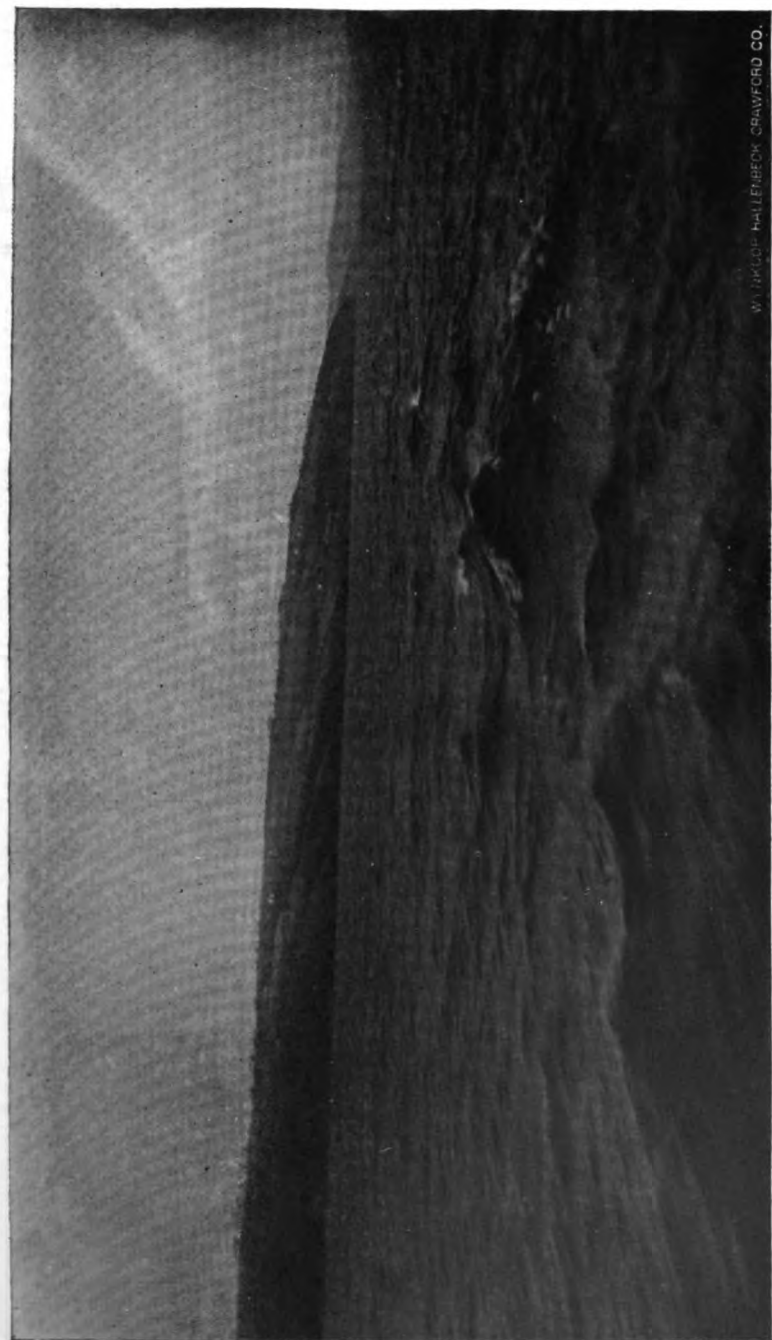
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—FIRE COMPANY AND FIRE ENGINE HOUSE.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—A GLIMPSE OF THE RAVINE.

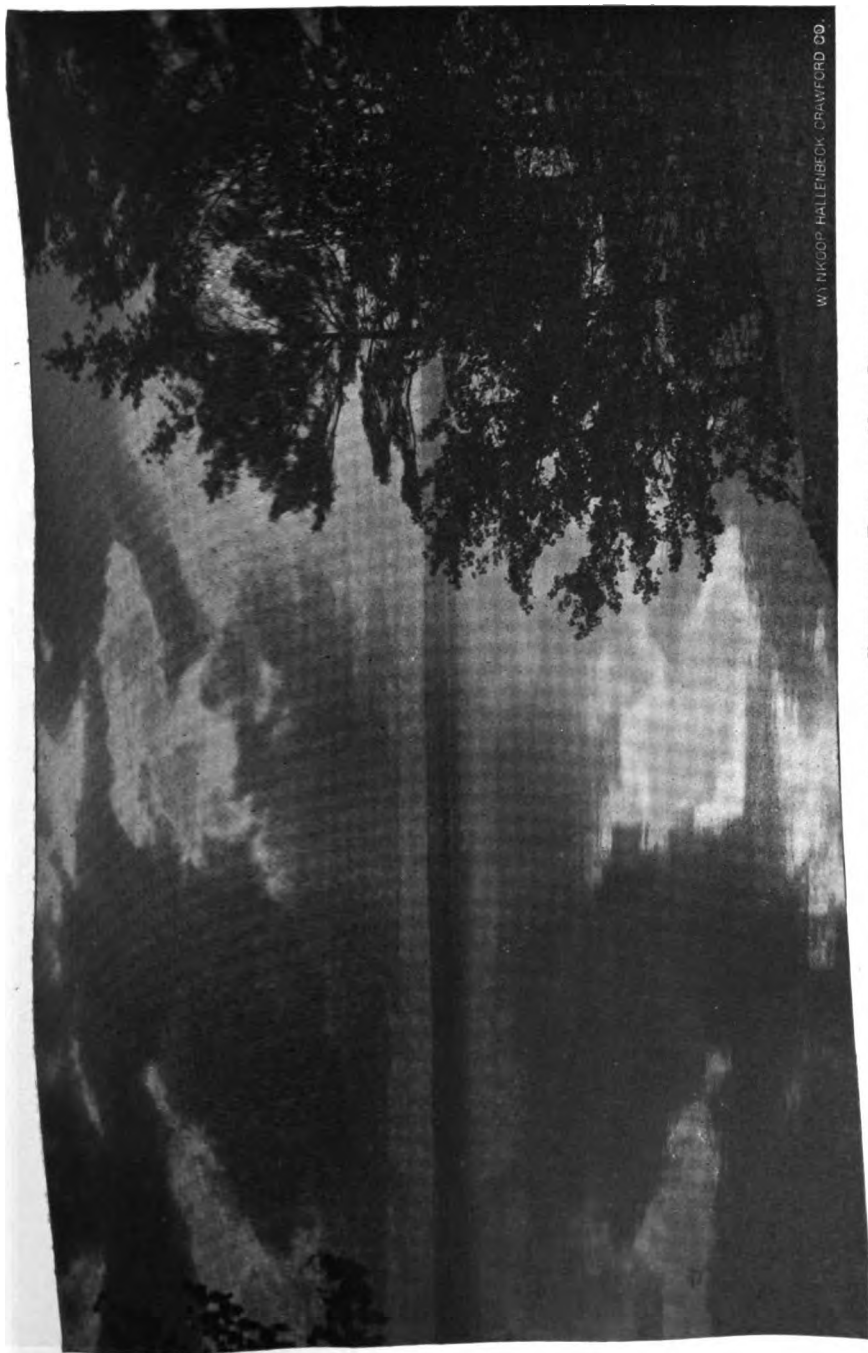


WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—LAKE VIEW IN FRONT OF HOSPITAL.



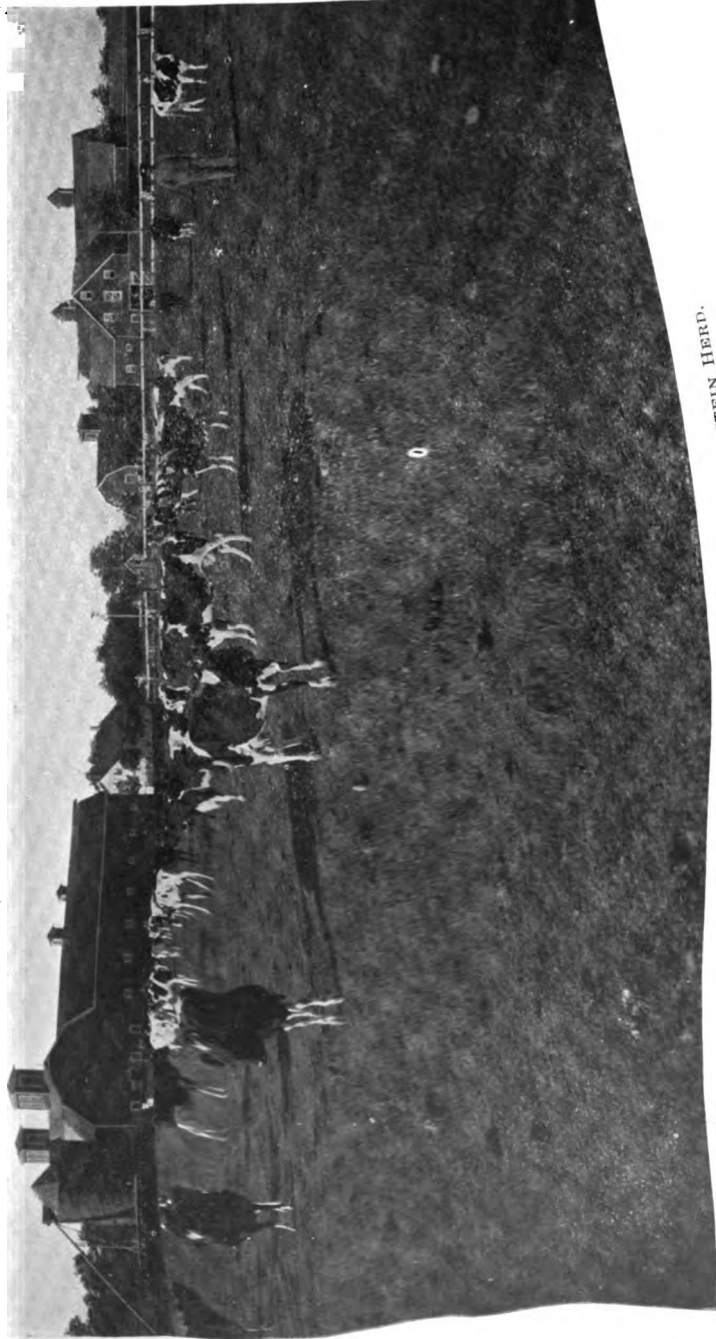
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL, CRAWFORD CO.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—VIEW OF SENECA LAKE SOUTH OF MAIN BUILDING.

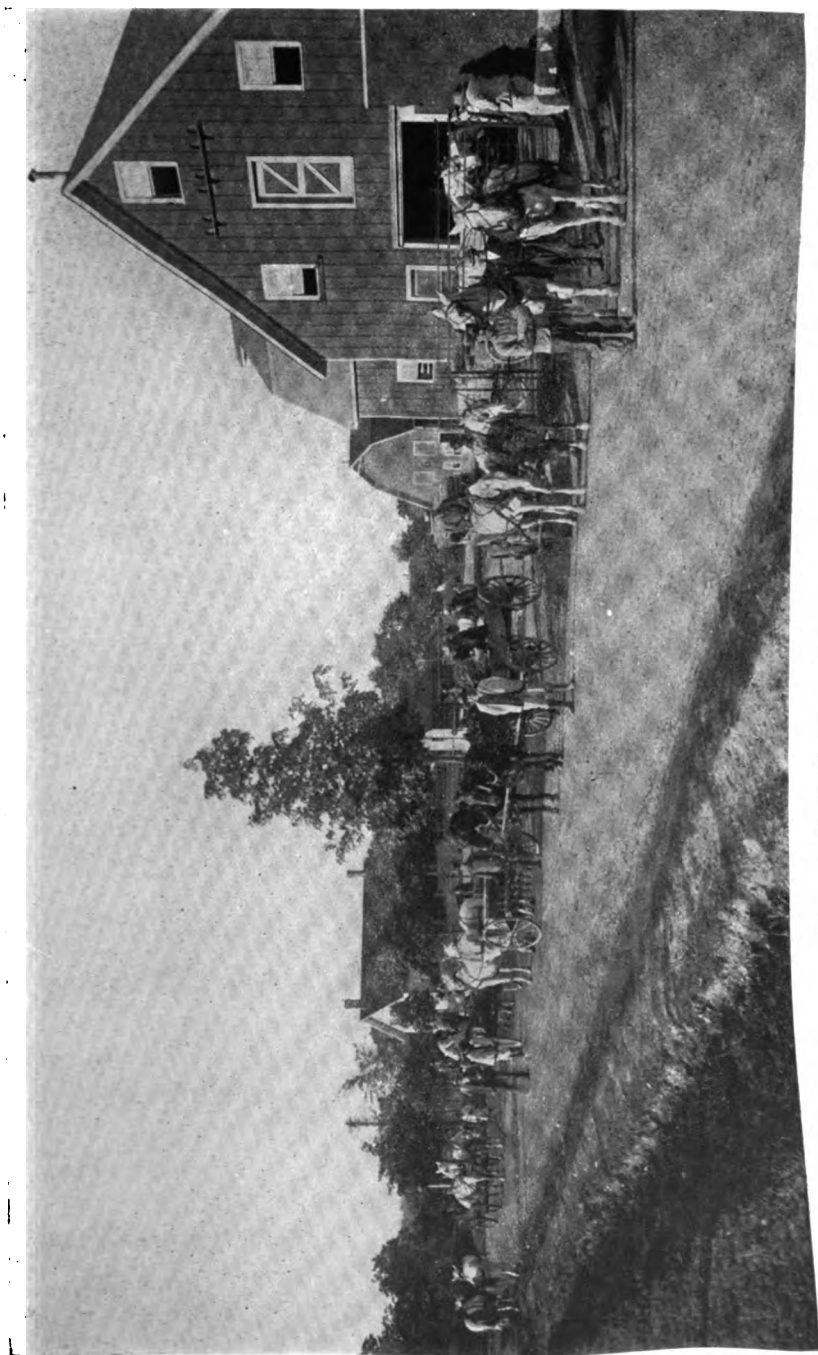


W. H. KROOP, HALLENBECK, CRAWFORD CO.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL—AFTERNOON VIEW FROM FRONT OF MAIN BUILDING.



WILLARD STATE FARM. A PORTION OF THE HOLSTEIN HERD.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—TEAMS AT THE BARN.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

The locomotive house is in bad condition and should be rebuilt soon. The late fire has taken off the roofing.

At detached building 3 it seems very desirable to make pantries adjacent to the dining rooms similar to the ones at detached building 1, but somewhat larger. This is especially desirable and should be done soon. The polishing of the floors and tables is a decided improvement. There are 288 patients.

At detached building 1, the floor in kitchen is becoming quite bad. It is a wood floor, and the constant wetting is rotting it. It would seem that in renewal a tile or asphalt floor should be put down. There are 276 patients.

At branch building the bathroom is in bad shape and needs repairs. The steam has broken the ceiling plaster. Two old iron tubs are the bathing facilities, which should be replaced with a spray.

In the laundry a new extractor and two new washing machines are needed for soiled clothes. Otherwise the laundry seems well-equipped.

A chicken and milk house is wanted. This is a question which should receive careful attention. It is quite certain that some provision should be made for milk, and it appears to me that a small house midway between the two cowbarns, suitably equipped, would be the best solution.

The main steam pipe is reported as nearly worn out. At the next visit of Engineer Hale he will consider this matter. It has been in use thirty years.

It seems desirable to complete the sand dock across the lake, and provide two dump cars. The whole cost is estimated at \$200.

The superintendent applies for a walk from the new station to the hospital. Some sort of a walk is desirable, but a cement walk is expensive.

He also desires man-holes over valves of the water main at a cost of \$405. This is a question for the consulting engineers.

It is desirable to put gutters and eaves around the storehouse, rear east and cold storage.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Small steam tables in the six dining rooms of the main building are desirable. The cost is estimated at \$285, which includes installation.

There are various repairs to buildings which are reported as extraordinary, such as roofs, etc. The main building certainly needs a coat of paint exteriorly. The roofs also need some repairs.

A short extension of machine shop is desired, and some additional machinery. If funds are available this is probably profitable, and would add to convenience in making repairs.

I am favorable to the construction of a building for eighty employees, when funds permit. This will furnish accommodation also for at least sixty patients.

Considering the state of the weather, I have made as thorough inspection as possible. As a whole the condition of the hospital is satisfactory and appears very well. The discipline seems good, and complaints of patients are very few. At the present time there is no case of infectious disease in the hospital.

I believe a good fire alarm is necessary.

P. M. WISE

WILLARD, N. Y., *March 17, 1900*

NOTES OF OFFICIAL VISIT OF COMMISSIONERS OSBORN AND PARK-
HURST, MAY 16TH AND 17TH, 1900

Dr. Macy in attendance: the Commissioners were also gratified by visits from Messrs. Osborne, Peterson and Partridge.

The suggestions of Manager Osborn relative to a gravity water supply, were discussed extensively, and the outbreaks of water along the ridge on which Ovid stands, were examined in detail. The matters of water supply and plumbing are brought strongly up by a new outbreak of diphtheria in the hospital, some sixteen cases and ten suspected cases having appeared since April 15th. The present water supply from the lake is polluted by the sewage not only of the hospital but of several towns and villages, and this condition is likely to increase; again, cost of pumping is nearly \$3,000 a year. There is evidence

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

of a large supply of pure water on the ridge, about three miles east of and 300 feet above the hospital. It is recommended that the extent and quality of this supply be studied systematically and with the aid of a man experienced in water supply questions. Further, that options on available sources be obtained and that the compensation of owners of riparian rights be considered as one element of the problem. It was suggested by Dr. Macy that the use of water could be divided so as to have for sprinkling, fire boilers, closets, etc., the brook water which now runs down from near Ovid, and to have for all points where water is likely to be used for drinking, a supply from some spring on the ridge; this plan seems feasible. The coming summer should be used to determine the character of the supply, etc., and plans should be matured in the meanwhile for its utilization.

The requests for construction and extraordinary repairs for the year were examined in detail and on the spot, and Dr. Macy was asked to send estimates for a list of his requests, which were recommended.

The hospital and grounds were examined and found to be in excellent general condition, but owing to the diphtheria, detached building 1 and the branch were quarantined and could not be visited.

The condition of the legal affairs of the hospital was discussed by Attorney Partridge and the legal member of the Commission.

WM. CHURCH OSBORN

WM. L. PARKHURST

May 17, 1900

NOTES OF OFFICIAL VISIT OF COMMISSIONERS OSBORN AND PARKHURST ON THE 12TH, 13TH, AND 14TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1900, ACCOMPANIED BY SECRETARY MCGARR; DR. MACY BEING PRESENT AND IN ATTENDANCE UPON THE COMMISSION

The medical staff was all at the hospital with the exception of Dr. Wm. L. Russell.

Since the last visit of the Commission, the locomotive house has been advanced and is about to be roofed in.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

The gutters and windows on the storehouse are well advanced.

The new laundry washers and wringers are ready for installation.

The "Hillside" addition is inclosed, and the plumbing is advanced. The cost of the walk to the depot has been $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square foot for material, and it presents a very neat and satisfactory appearance. It is practically completed.

While an examination of the buildings and management of the hospital shows thorough care and good management in all particulars, it cannot fail to develop the fact that the facilities of this institution are, in several respects, inadequate and unsanitary. The condition of the plumbing has already been commented upon and the plans for the replumbing of the south wing are well advanced, but it is evident that the plumbing throughout the institution, with the exception of the north wing, must be replaced as rapidly as possible.

Another serious defect in the service of the hospital is found in the pantries which are uniformly too small and badly located as well as inadequately supplied. A number of the dining-rooms, also, are too small.

The subject of water supply was noticed in full at the last previous visit, but it should be noted here that since that time the superintendent has instituted a systematic and thorough study of the problems presented, and that a solution of the question should be had within a short time.

The summer has been one of protracted drouth and the effect upon the farm has been deplorable, and, although the gardens have done better, this department of the hospital has suffered severely. In view of the possibility of a recurrence of such seasons, it seems desirable to install additional silos with a view to obtaining the large crops from corn land.

The superintendent stated that the preparation of plans and estimates for the new construction work requested for the ensuing year would be more than the present force could undertake, and on consideration it was suggested that he communicate with the State Architect and ask him to send a competent

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

man to spend sufficient time here to develop plans and specifications for the new construction recommended by the Commissioners in the following list. It was also concluded that in undertaking the additional work men should be employed specially for that purpose rather than by making permanent additions to the force of attendants.

The plans and detailed estimate for the proposed clinic room east of the circular corridors were submitted, and Dr. Macy was requested to forward an estimate therefor to the Commission.

The superintendent was requested to furnish a detailed plan, specifications and estimate for the construction of a connecting corridor and pantry in connection with detached building 3, where it seemed most desirable.

The railroad trestles were found to be too light to carry coal cars, and Dr. Macy's estimate for rebuilding them was requested.

The following list was presented by Dr. Macy, and recommended, subject to marginal notes:

New floors	\$1,200 00
Forcing house for garden (figures and design to be sent)	2,500 00
Tile at detached building 4 to carry off water.....	75 00
Irrigating pipe in garden (\$500 recommended).....	1,270 82
Radiators for detached buildings 1 and 3 and main building; radiators for detached building 2, wards 6 and 7, and attendants' home.....	1,388 48
Ventilation of detached building 1, kitchen.....	150 00
Cement walks in south yard.....	.....
Cold storage (enclose driveway and improve ventilation; retaining natural ice).....	12,000 00
Sidewalks, etc.	500 00
Repairs to roof and painting.....	700 00
Renewals to plumbing	20,000 00
Extension and renewals in fencing.....	500 00
Change in water supply.....	25,000 00
Tile floors in kitchens (detached building 1 and infirmary)	1,800 00

25084

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Increased barn room ("Hillside" and Lake Farm).	\$1,100 00
Extension to kitchen	675 00
Two silos	800 00
Change in fan-room	275 00
Dressing-room and staircase on north wing.....	.....
Enlarging boot rooms.....	800 00
Connecting corridors, detached building 3.....	500 00
Extension of wagon sheds.....	590 00
Changing baths to sprays (disallowed).....	2,500 00
Two attendants' homes (disallowed).....	50,000 00
Chicken houses (\$1,000 recommended).....	4,000 00
Rebuilding Van Vleet house (disallowed).....	7,000 00
Dry room, dry kiln and seasoning room.....	215 00
Enlargement of machine shop.....	395 00
Machine shop equipment (disallowed).....	5,000 00

WM. L. PARKHURST

WM. CHURCH OSBORN

3924
7500
2450
1

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Board of Managers of the Willard State Hospital

Gentlemen.—The undersigned, the treasurer of the Willard State Hospital, respectfully submits the following statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1900:

Receipts

Total balance on hand September 30, 1899.....	\$496 91
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This was divided into the following accounts and amounts:

Balance to salaries	\$40 00
Balance to wages.....	377 88
Balance to supplies.....	79 03

\$496 91

Received from State Comptroller, salaries.....	18,552 15
Received from State Comptroller, wages.....	125,862 00
Received from State Comptroller, supplies.....	211,800 00
Received from reimbursing patients.....	20,047 91
Received from private patients.....	599 83
Received from M. J. Gilbert, steward's sales.....	1,894 93
Received from cash refunded.....	76 65
Received from manufacturing department.....	10,852 16
Received from interest.....	355 71
Received from State Comptroller, chapter 570, Laws of 1899.....	2,073 62
Received from State Comptroller, chapter 364, Laws of 1900.....	5,976 48

Total receipts	\$398,588 35
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Disbursements

To pay vouchers for the following estimates:

Estimate No. 1, salaries	\$18,567 17
Estimate No. 2, wages	125,966 66
Estimate No. 3, provisions and stores.....	111,433 84

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Estimate No. 4, ordinary repairs	\$9,320 94
Estimate No. 5, farm and grounds.....	10,652 73
Estimate No. 6, clothing	15,095 34
Estimate No. 7, furniture and bedding.....	7,760 23
Estimate No. 8, books and stationery.....	2,384 22
Estimate No. 9, fuel and light	30,212 68
Estimate No. 10, medical supplies	3,759 70
Estimate No. 11, miscellaneous expenses	10,334 87
Estimate No. 12, transportation of patients	4,692 44
Clothing manufacturing department.....	15,711 87
Special funds, chapter 570, Laws of 1899.....	2,073 62
Special funds, chapter 364, Laws of 1900.....	5,976 48
State Treasurer, sundry receipts.....	22,542 26
Balance on hand, as of September 30, 1900.....	2,103 30
Total	<u>\$398,588 35</u>

Classification of Balances

Balance to salaries.....	\$24 98
Balance to wages.....	273 22
Balance to supplies.....	144 01
Balance to manufacturing.....	1,661 09
	<u>\$2,103 30</u>

Dated October 18, 1900

Respectfully submitted

HENRY PETERSON

Treasurer

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF STEWARD

WM. AUSTIN MACY, Esq., M. D., *Medical Superintendent, etc.*

Dear Sir.—I respectfully submit herewith the report of the steward's department for the year ending September 30, 1900.

Respectfully

M. J. GILBERT

Steward

The following report of the farm and garden products, stock on hand, articles manufactured, and the classification and summary of expenditures for maintenance, for the year ending September 30, 1900, is respectfully submitted:

FARM PRODUCTS

Alfalfa hay, 35 tons at \$6 and 42 tons green hay at \$2	\$294 00
Apples, 2,755 bushels, at 30 cents.....	826 50
Apples, 493 bushels, at 40 cents.....	157 20
Beef, 27,441 pounds, at 6 cents.....	1,646 46
Corn, late, ear, 2,065 bushels, at 75 cents.....	722 75
Corn fodder, 30 tons, at \$3.....	90 00
Corn fodder, 166 tons, at \$4.....	664 00
Corn stalks, 60 tons, at \$3.....	180 00
Chickens, 674 pounds, at 10 cents.....	67 40
Ducks, 88 pounds, at 10 cents.....	8 80
Ducks, 30 pounds, at 12 cents.....	3 60
Eggs, 689½ dozen, at 12 cents.....	82 74
Eggs, 290 dozen, at 13 cents.....	37 70
Eggs, 86 dozen, at 15 cents.....	12 90
Eggs, 56 dozen, at 17 cents.....	9 52
Eggs, 120 dozen, at 18 cents.....	21 60
Eggs, 184 dozen, at 20 cents.....	36 80
Ensilage, 30 tons, at \$3.....	90 00
Grapes, 10,300 pounds, at 2 cents.....	206 00
Hay, 218½ tons, at \$10.....	2,185 00

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Hay, 12 tons, at \$12.	\$144 00
Hides, 74 pounds, at 5 cents.	3 70
Hides, 1,056 pounds, at 6 cents.	63 36
Hides, 1,564 pounds, at 8½ cents.	132 94
Sheep pelts, 4, at 25 cents each.	1 00
Lamb pelts, 4, at 35 cents each.	1 40
Lamb pelts, 8, at 50 cents each.	4 00
Lamb pelts, 8, at 80 cents each.	6 40
Veal skins, 177 pounds, at 10 cents.	17 70
Veal skins, 17, at \$1.53 each.	26 01
Kip, 1	1 00
Lamb, 154 pounds, at 6½ cents.	10 40
Geese, 40 pounds, at 12 cents.	4 80
Milk, 34,628 quarts, at 2 cents.	692 56
Milk, 461,247 quarts, at 2½ cents.	11,531 18
Mangel wurzel, 13,800 bushels, at 20 cents.	2,760 00
Mutton, 630 pounds, at 6¾ cents.	42 53
Oats, 3,026 bushels, at 30 cents.	907 80
Pork, 47,449 pounds, at 5½ cents.	2,609 70
Potatoes, 4,549 bushels, at 40 cents.	1,819 60
Potatoes, 430 bushels, at 45 cents.	193 50
Potatoes, 418 bushels, at 50 cents.	209 00
Potatoes, 33 bushels, at 60 cents.	19 80
Straw, 115 tons, at \$4.	460 00
Turkeys, 558 pounds, at 12 cents.	66 96
Wheat, 6 bushels, at 70 cents.	4 20
Wheat, 2,033 bushels, at 74 cents.	1,504 42
Wheat, 8 bushels, at 75 cents.	6 00
Total	<u>\$30,586 93</u>

GARDEN PRODUCTS

Asparagus, 151 bushels, at 30 cents.	\$45 30
Beans, lima, 55 bushels, at \$1.	55 00
Beans, string, 45 bushels, at 50 cents.	22 50
Beets, 1,141 bushels, at 25 cents.	285 25

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Cabbage, 16,803 heads, at 2 cents.....	\$336 06
Cabbage, 60 heads, at 3 cents.....	1 80
Cabbage, 3,126 heads, at 4 cents.....	125 04
Carrots, 150 bushels, at 30 cents.....	45 00
Cauliflower, 411 heads, at 5 cents.....	20 55
Cauliflower, 50 heads, at 10 cents.....	5 00
Celery, 4,762 heads, at 3 cents.....	142 86
Corn, sweet, 269 bushels, at 25 cents.....	67 25
Corn, 61 bushels, at 40 cents.....	24 40
Cucumbers, 198, at 5 cents each.....	9 90
Cucumbers, 25 bushels, at 25 cents.....	6 25
Cucumbers, 11 bushels, at 50 cents.....	5 50
Currants, 1,075 pounds, at 4 cents.....	43 00
Lettuce, 1,468 heads, at 4 cents.....	58 72
Lettuce, 26 bushels, at 30 cents.....	7 80
Lettuce, 118 bushels, at 40 cents.....	47 20
Onions, green, 244 bushels, at 50 cents.....	122 00
Onions, 4 bushels, at 60 cents.....	2 40
Parsnips, 533 bushels, at 35 cents.....	186 55
Parsley, 122 bunches, at 3 cents.....	3 66
Peas, 59 bushels, at 50 cents.....	29 50
Peas, 48 bushels, at \$1.....	48 00
Peaches, 51 bushels, at 75 cents.....	38 25
Pears, 55 bushels, at 50 cents.....	27 50
Peppers, 6 bushels, at 75 cents.....	4 50
Plums, 18 bushels, at 75 cents.....	13 50
Radishes, 23 bushels, at 50 cents.....	11 50
Raspberries, 1,797 quarts, at 6 cents.....	107 82
Rhubarb, 561 bushels, at 25 cents.....	140 25
Rhubarb, 9 barrels, at 50 cents.....	4 50
Squash, summer, 20 bushels, at 25 cents.....	5 00
Squash, winter, 345 bushels, at 40 cents.....	138 00
Strawberries, 526 quarts, at 7 cents.....	36 82
Swiss chard, 100 bushels, at 15 cents.....	15 00
Swiss chard, 40 barrels, at 45 cents.....	18 00
Spinach, 22 bushels, at 20 cents.....	4 40

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Spinach, 116 bushels, at 30 cents.....	\$34 80
Tomatoes, 884 bushels, at 25 cents.....	221 00
Tomatoes, 4 bushels at 50 cents.....	2 00
Turnips, 938 bushels, at 25 cents.....	234 50
Total	<u>\$2,803 83</u>
All other products, sales and rents properly credited to farm and grounds.....	543 00
Total farm and garden products.....	<u><u>\$33,933 76</u></u>

Debit

Amount charged to farm and grounds.....	\$10,652 73
Amount of farm wages.....	5,076 17
All articles of produce used as food for cows, hogs, sheep and fowls	8,157 00
Net profit to balance.....	10,047 86
	<u><u>\$33,933 76</u></u>

FARM STOCK ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

Horses	39
Colts	7
Mules	2
Bulls	4
Cows	163
Heifers, 2-year old.....	9
Heifers, 1-year old.....	25
Calves, heifers	27
Boars	3
Breeding sows	37
Hogs, fat	115
Shoats	84
Pigs	90
Sheeps	53
mbs	4

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Turkeys	14
Geese	7
Ducks	44
Chickens	275

ARTICLES MADE IN THE MATRON'S DEPARTMENT

Aprons, patients'	3,846
Aprons, cooks'	909
Awnings	4
Bibs	258
Bath robes, blanket	4
Blankets, quilted	52
Burial sheets	78
Bureau covers	346
Caps, cooks'	199
Caps, nurses'	233
Chemises	984
Curtains, holland	733
Curtains, cheese cloth	42
Cotton mats	29
Dresses, calico	1,119
Dresses, gingham	1,741
Dresses, strong gingham	313
Dresses, strong gingham, quilted	53
Dresses, worsted	9
Drawers, cotton	22
Drawers, cotton flannel	235
Hose, knit	184
Hose bags	141
Laundry bags	92
Laundry squares	35
Mattress ticks	217
Night gowns	280
Neckties	183
Pillow cases	2,230

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Pillow ticks	107
Pillow shams	85
Pillow cases, burial.....	27
Shirt waists	7
Skirts, balmoral	90
Skirts, cotton	194
Skirts, cotton flannel.....	596
Shirts	2,524
Shrouds	131
Shroud drawers	167
Shroud shirts	31
Shroud chemises	90
Sheets	3,364
Table cloths, patients'.....	449
Table cloths, center.....	28
Table napkins	180
Tray cloths	108
Table spreads	92
Towels, patients'	9,046
Towels, dish	1,637
Union suits	19
Waists, cotton flannel.....	415

ARTICLES MADE IN THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Caps, men's winter.....	95
Coats	957
Coats, blue uniform.....	48
Coats, uniform duck.....	27
Coats, dining-room	215
Coats, kitchen	144
Hat bands	480
Mittens, cloth	116
Overcoats	91
Overshirts	205
Overalls, pairs	836

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Pants, pairs	2,636
Pants, dining-room, pairs	215
Pants, kitchen, pairs	161
Pants, blue uniform, pairs	60
Straight suits	147
Suspenders, canvas	378
Vests	976
Vests, blue uniform	48

ARTICLES MADE AND REPAIRED IN THE SHOE SHOP

Awnings for windows	6
Chairs upholstered	13
Couches upholstered	25
Cushions for chairs	12
Hame straps	40
Hitching straps	15
Halters, horse	6
Horse collars, faced new	20
Horse bridles, new pairs	2
Horse fly-nets repaired	22
Harness straps, new	110
Lines, double, pairs	3
Laundry bags, new	92
Laundry repaired	175
Martingales, pairs	10
Mattresses made over, patients'	1,400
Mattresses made over, employees'	150
Mattresses made, new, employees'	20
Pillows made over	1,600
Rag carpet, yards	700½
Rugs made	16
Straps, breast, pairs	12
Tetes upholstered	2

All boots, shoes and slippers repaired.

All coarse and fine harness repaired.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

ARTICLES MADE IN THE TIN SHOP

Ash pans, galvanized iron.....	4
Basins, 3-pint, tin.....	24
Basins, 2-quart, tin.....	48
Boxes, covered, for bird seed.....	6
Boxes, covered voucher.....	1
Boxes, cake	5
Cans, milk, 15-gallon.....	1
Cans, syrup, 3-gallon.....	1
Cans, garbage, galvanized iron.....	4
Cookers, steam, tin.....	1
Chambers, copper bottom, tin.....	18
Clothes hangers, wire.....	950
Dippers, tin, 1-quart.....	36
Dippers, 2-quart	12
Dippers, 8-quart	2
Dippers with strainer.....	3
Exhaust heads, galvanized iron.....	2
Food boxes, covered.....	18
Feed room lining, galvanized iron, — square feet.....	1,032
Galvanized tank, hot-well for yacht.....	1
Galvanized iron fnales for silos.....	2
Gutters and valleys, steward's house, feet.....	222
Holders, spit cup.....	7
Hood and pipe for kettles at piggeries, galvanized iron	1
Inhalers, tin	6
Kettles, farina	2
Milk coolers, hoop on bottom.....	6
Pails, tin, 10-quart.....	2
Pails, 12-quart	88
Pails, 12-quart, galvanized iron.....	98
Pails, coal, galvanized iron.....	18
Pans, tin, 6-quart.....	68
Pans, 10-quart	72
Pans, 21-quart	72

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report .

Pans, 10-gallon	4
Pans, 20-gallon	3
Pans, dust	72
Pans, dripping, R. G. iron.....	14
Pans, steam pudding, covered.....	6
Potato steamers	6
Pop-over moulds, tin.....	60
Pails, special sick diet, 2-quart, tin.....	6
Refrigerator linings	2
Roofing, tin, square feet.....	600
Roof flashings for pipe.....	5
Repairing tank of railroad engine.....	1
Sprinkler heads	24
Shingles, tin, for repairing roofs.....	5,913
Strainers, milk, tin.....	1
Skimmers, tin	6
Slop pails	6
Tins, Boston brown bread:.....	6
Tins, cake	4
Valley tin, feet.....	20
Vegetable spoons, handles, iron.....	12
Wash dishes, copper bottom.....	72
Cups, tin	144
Funnels, tin, 5-inch.....	12

ARTICLES MADE IN THE BROOM AND BASKET SHOP

Baskets repaired	39
Bushel baskets	11
Baskets, $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel	48
Brushes, bathing	58
Brushes, cattle	29
Brushes, horse	8
Brushes, hair	245
Brushes, nail	27
Brushes, scrubbing	628
Brushes, shoe	24

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Brushes, wall	11
Brooms, house	2,885
Brooms, stable	42
Brooms, whisk	141
Baskets, small square.....	8
Baskets, egg	2
Chairs, cane	179
Clothes hampers	9
Clothes baskets, square.....	11
Door mats	51
Floor polishers	246
Magazine stands	2
Sock bags	34
Waste baskets	51

MAINTENANCE

	Total cost	Weekly per capita
Officers' salaries	\$18,567 17	\$0.158
Wages	125,966 66	1.068
Provisions and stores.....	111,433 84	.944
Ordinary repairs	9,320 94	.071
Farm and grounds.....	10,652 73	.091
Clothing	15,095 34	.128
Furniture and bedding.....	7,760 23	.066
Books and stationery.....	2,384 22	.022
Fuel and light.....	30,212 68	.257
Medical supplies	3,759 70	.032
Miscellaneous expenses	10,334 87	.088
Transportation of patients.....	4,692 44	.041
Total estimates 1-12 inclusive.....	\$350,180 82	\$2.966
Clothing manufacturing department....	15,711 87	.133

The following amounts were expended under special fund estimate (chapter 570, Laws of 1899) from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900:

Repairs to roofs.....	\$395 63
Silos	599 86

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Repairs to laundry floor.....	\$122 60
Shade trees and horticultural supplies.....	195 41
Meddick and Van Vleet houses.....	92 80
Sand dock	168 03
Rebuilding manhole	40 00
Extension of water supply.....	38 62
Repairs to outside buildings.....	39 90
Painting main building.....	54 65
Total	<u>\$1,747 50</u>

The following amounts were expended under special fund estimates (chapter 364, Laws of 1900) from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900:

Sand dock	\$263 54
Repairs to Meddick and Van Vleet houses.....	159 96
Changes in water supply.....	882 97
Rebuilding locomotive house.....	1,093 22
Screens for laboratory and shops.....	113 00
Repairs to employees' home.....	452 68
New gutters on store and rear east buildings.....	242 04
Additional laundry machinery.....	1,197 20
Steam carving tables.....	221 95
Addition to Hillside for boots, clothing and bath rooms	625 90
Cement walk, main building to railroad station....	536 20
Painting outside buildings.....	868 80
Food car, trainway to kitchen.....	60 00
Reshingling grain barn at Hillside.....	80 00
Spray baths at branch and infirmary.....	31 80
Farm fence	244 40
Steam heating plant at hotel.....	72 95
Switches to locomotive house and scales.....	32 90
Total	<u>\$7,179 51</u>

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing Movement of Population for the Year Ending September 30,
1900

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1899.....	1,101	1,152	2,253
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 1900.	145	124	269
On original commitments:			
From residences.....	124	116	240
By transfers from county houses.....	14	4	18
By transfers from other institutions for insane	7	4	11
Total number under treatment during year	1,246	1,276	2,522
Daily average population.....	1,115	1,155	2,270
Capacity of institution.....	1,136	1,169	2,305
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	23	27	50
As improved	25	24	49
As unimproved	7	7	14
As not insane	5	.....	5
Died	64	74	138
Whole number discharged during the year..	124	132	256
Remaining October 1, 1900.....	1,122	1,144	2,266

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

Date of opening.....	1869
Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	1,107
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$1,396,243 52
Value of personal property.....	211,353 51
Acreage under cultivation.....	750

Receipts during year, maintenance fund:

Balance on hand October 1, 1899.....	\$496 91
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	356,214 15
From private patients.....	599 83
From reimbursing patients.....	20,047 91
From all other sources.....	2,327 29

Total receipts for maintenance..... \$379,686 09

Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements....	\$8,050 10
Total receipts from manufacturing fund.....	10,852 16

Disbursements during year for maintenance:

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries.....	\$18,567 17
Estimate No. 2. For wages.....	125,966 66
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores.....	111,433 84
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs.....	9,320 94
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds.....	10,652 73
Estimate No. 6. For clothing.....	15,095 34
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding.....	7,760 23
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.....	2,384 22
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light.....	30,212 68
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	3,759 70
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses..	10,334 87
Estimate No. 12. For transportation.....	4,692 44

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.. \$350,180 82

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 2—(Concluded)

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionment by State Commission in Lunacy.....	\$8,050 10
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund.....	15,711 87
To State Treasurer sundry receipts.....	22,542 26
<hr/>	
Balances October 1, 1900:	
General maintenance fund.....	\$442 21
Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements.....	None.
Manufacturing fund.....	\$1,661 09
<hr/>	
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	\$2,966 00
<hr/>	
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	\$33 00
Women.....	28 00
<hr/>	
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	\$20 00
Women.....	14 00
<hr/>	
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 17.73
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 81.07
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	51.69
<hr/>	
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$33,390 76
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	18,902 91
<hr/>	

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1960			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Moral :							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)...	2	13	15	1	5	6	....
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above)	8	12	20	1	3	4	....
Religious excitement...	2	7	9	1	3	4	1
Love affairs (including seduction.) .....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Fright and nervous shock	1	1	2	....	....	....	....
Physical :							
Intemperance	22	4	26	4	2	6	7
Sexual excesses	3	....	3	2	....	2	....
Venereal diseases	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
Masturbation	4	1	5	....	....	....	1
Sunstroke	2	2	4	....	....	....	1
Accident or injury	2	4	6	1	1	2	....
Pregnancy .....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Parturition and puerperium .....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....
Lactation .....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Change of life .....	....	18	18	....	6	6	....
Privation and overwork	1	4	5	....	3	3	....
Epilepsy	5	6	11	....	....	....	3
Diseases of skull and brain	2	2	4	....	1	1	1
Old age	14	2	16	4	....	4	7
Epidemic influenza	2	5	7	1	2	3	....
Abuse of drugs	1	1	2	....	....	....	1
All other bodily disorders and ill health ...	11	10	21	2	4	6	2
Heredity	24	17	41	24	17	41	....
Congenital defect	2	2	4	....	....	....	....
Unascertained	29	7	36	5	....	5	15
Not insane	5	....	5	1	....	1	2
Total	145	124	269	47	47	94	41

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1900, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious...	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2
Mania, acute.....	29	17	2	524	229	66
Mania, recurrent.....	3	.....	1	69	24	13
Mania, chronic.....	19	.....	17	522	23	266
Melancholia, acute.....	59	32	9	784	275	157
Melancholia, chronic....	81	1	17	537	31	128
Alternating (circular) in- sanity.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
General paralysis.....	17	.....	19	147	.....	123
Dementia, primary.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Dementia, terminal.....	42	.....	62	1,628	.....	897
Epilepsy with insanity..	7	.....	9	133	.....	156
Imbecility with maniacal attacks.....	3	.....	2	99	.....	18
Idiocy.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	15
Not insane*.....	5	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Total.....	269	50	138	4,561	582	1,841

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habits, etc.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 5
Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS	PRESENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			ADMITTED DURING YEAR			UNDER TREATMENT DURING YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in { acute forms. {	18	8	26	8	25	33	26	33	59
Second admission.....	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	5
Third admission.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Mania in acute { forms. {	2	7	9	7	8	15	9	15	24
First admission.....	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	5
Second admission.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Third admission.....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	6	6
All other cur- { able forms. {
First admission.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Second admission.....
Third admission.....

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Continued)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF IMBILITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED—NOW READMITTED										AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY			
		UNDER 3 MONTHS		FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR		FROM 1 TO 3 YEARS		FROM 3 TO 5 YEARS		FROM 5 TO 10 YEARS		MEN		WOMEN	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Years	Months
Melancholia in acute forms.	First ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second ad- mission.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	...	18
	Third ad- mission.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Mania in acute forms.	First ad- mission.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Third ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
All other cur- able forms.	First ad- mission.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Second ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Third ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Concluded)

CURABLE CONDITIONS	DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING YEAR			AVERAGE LENGTH OF TREATMENT OF RECOVERED CASES (LAST ATTACK)				DIED DURING YEAR			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER GROUPS			REMAINING AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	MEN		WOMEN		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
				Years	Months	Years	Months									
{ Melancholia in acute forms.	13	17	30	...	5½	...	6½	...	1	1	9	3	12	4	12	16
	1	1	2	...	10	...	3½	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
	...	...	1	...	...	...	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Mania in acute forms.	8	6	14	...	5½	...	9½	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	5	5
	1	...	1	...	9½	...	3½	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3
	...	1	1	...	...	...	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ All other curable forms.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	...

	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	10	8	18	....	1	1	108	86	194	2	1	3
One to three months.....	5	10	15	5	3	8	65	79	144	48	19	67
Three to six months.....	4	3	7	11	12	23	45	49	94	106	81	187
Six to nine months.....	1	4	5	2	4	6	15	16	31	47	58	105
Nine months to one year.....	....	....	....	4	3	7	7	11	18	34	47	81
One year to eighteen months.....	....	....	....	1	3	4	13	7	20	37	36	73
Eighteen months to two years..	1	1	2	....	....	....	10	9	19	7	11	18
Two to three years.....	....	....	....	....	1	1	11	8	19	10	19	29
Three to four years.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	5	2	6	8
Four to five years.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	1	4
Five to ten years.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	10	3	3	6
Ten to twenty years.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	....	1	1
Unascertained.....	2	1	3	....	....	....	16	5	21	....	....	....
Total.....	23	27	50	23	27	50	299	283	582	299	283	582

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever.....				3	5	8
Influenza				1	5	6
Erysipelas				4	9	13
Septicemia and pyemia.....		1	1	8	5	13
Dysentery		1	1	9	11	20
Tuberculosis.....	8	12	20	152	231	383
Constitutional diseases:						
Rheumatism (or rheumatic af- fections)		1	1	....	1	1
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus				1	1	2
Scurvy, purpura and hæmophilia .....				....	1	1
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and œsophagus.....				8	....	3
Diseases of the stomach.....				2	3	5
Diseases of the intestines.....	1	6	7	39	59	98
Diseases of the liver.....				3	2	5
Diseases of the peritoneum....	1	1	2	11	9	20
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the bronchi.....				5	1	6
Diseases of the lungs.....	10	15	25	132	132	264
Diseases of the pleura.....				2	2	4
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the pericardium ...				2	2	4
Diseases of the heart.....	12	13	25	110	108	218
Aneurism	1	....	1	2	1	3
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Anemia, pernicious anemia and leukemia.....	1	1	2	1	4	5
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	6	12	18	76	51	127
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the spinal cord.....				4	....	4
Diseases of the meninges.....		1	1	5	6	11

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 7—(Concluded)

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Diseases of the nervous system— <i>Continued:</i>						
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	4	5	9	56	86	142
Epilepsy	2	....	2	45	37	82
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease .....	....	....	....	66	71	137
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
General paralysis of the insane.	16	1	17	100	20	120
The intoxications; heat-stroke; obesity:						
Heat stroke .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Debility of old age .....	....	....	....	26	43	69
Accident .....	....	....	....	7	3	10
Suicide .....	....	....	....	4	2	6
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin	1	....	1	6	4	10
Malignant new growths or cancer.	1	4	5	11	29	40
Total	64	74	138	896	945	1,841

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch.....	7	9	16	144	169	313
Maternal branch.....	10	17	27	199	243	442
Paternal and maternal branches	1	7	8	20	45	65
Collateral branches...	26	14	40	246	241	487
No hereditary ten- dency	58	72	130	809	675	1,484
Unascertained	43	5	48	863	907	1,770
Total	145	124	269	2,281	2,280	4,561

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	69	38	107	1,152	865	2,017
Married	50	59	109	849	965	1,814
Widowed	21	25	46	220	406	626
Divorced .....	.....	2	2	23	14	37
Unascertained	5	.....	5	37	30	67
Total	145	124	269	2,281	2,280	4,561

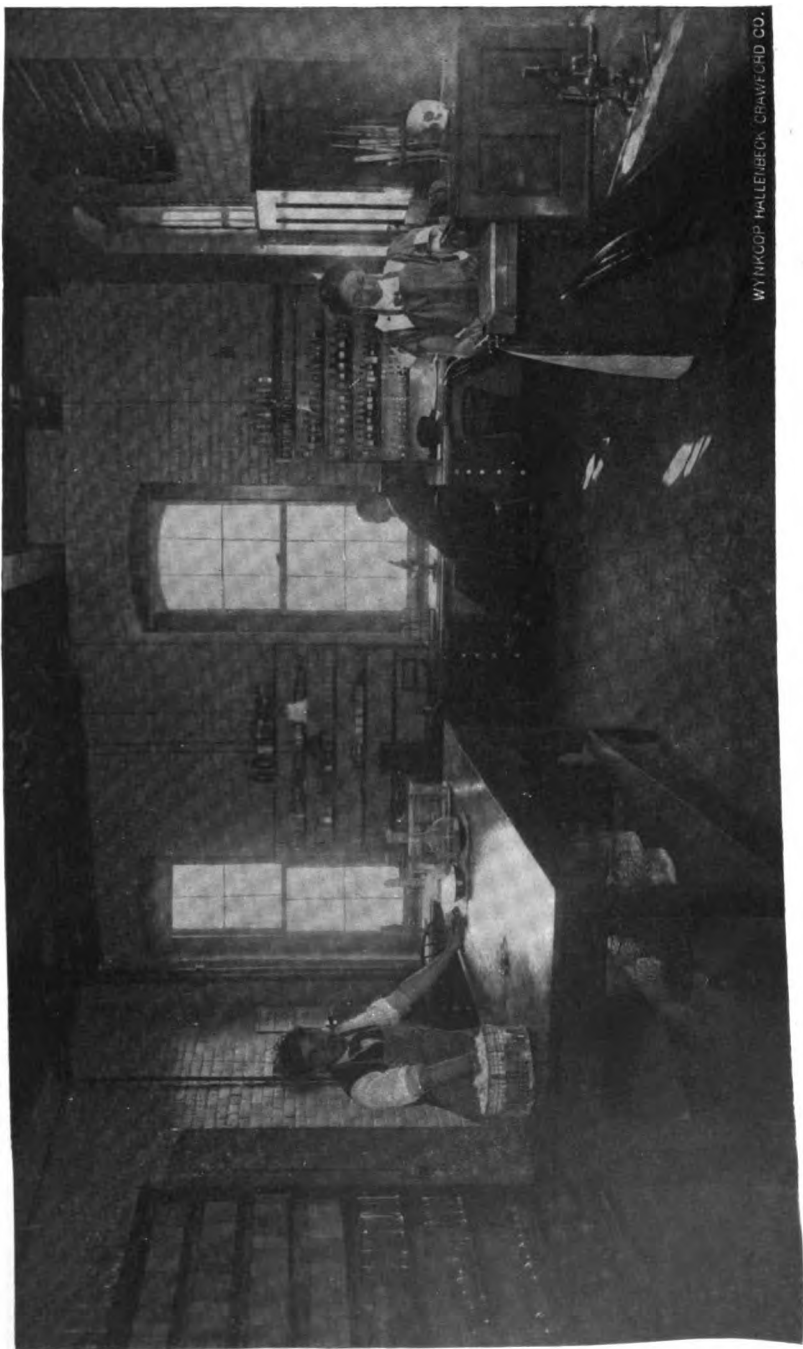
Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

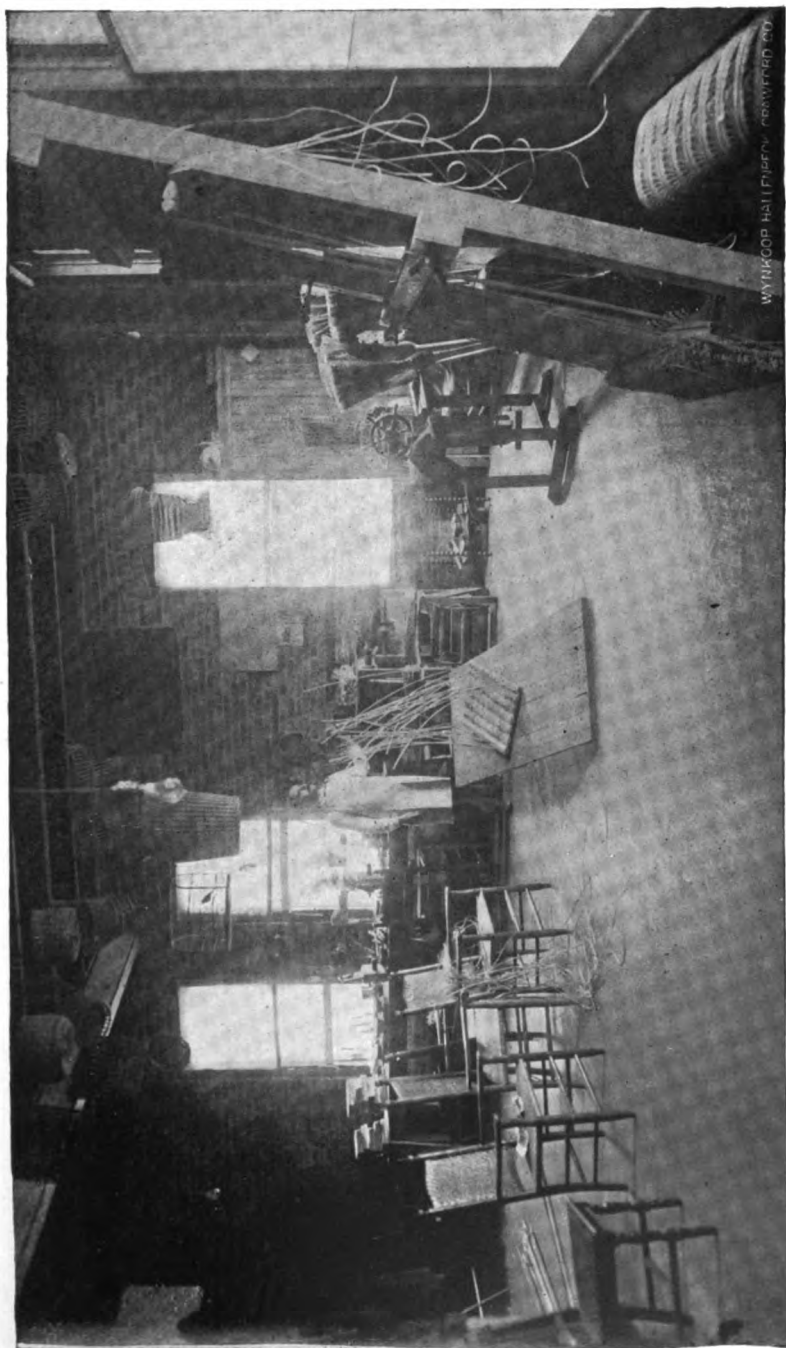
DEGREE OF EDUCATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	7	.....	7	39	11	50
Academic	4	14	18	134	137	271
Common school.....	104	101	205	1,382	1,319	2,701
Read and write	2	4	6	80	40	120
Read only.....	4	2	6	104	139	243
No education	7	2	9	160	148	308
Unascertained	17	1	18	382	486	868
Total	145	124	269	2,281	2,280	4,561





WYNGOOD HALLIBROOK CRAWFORD CO.

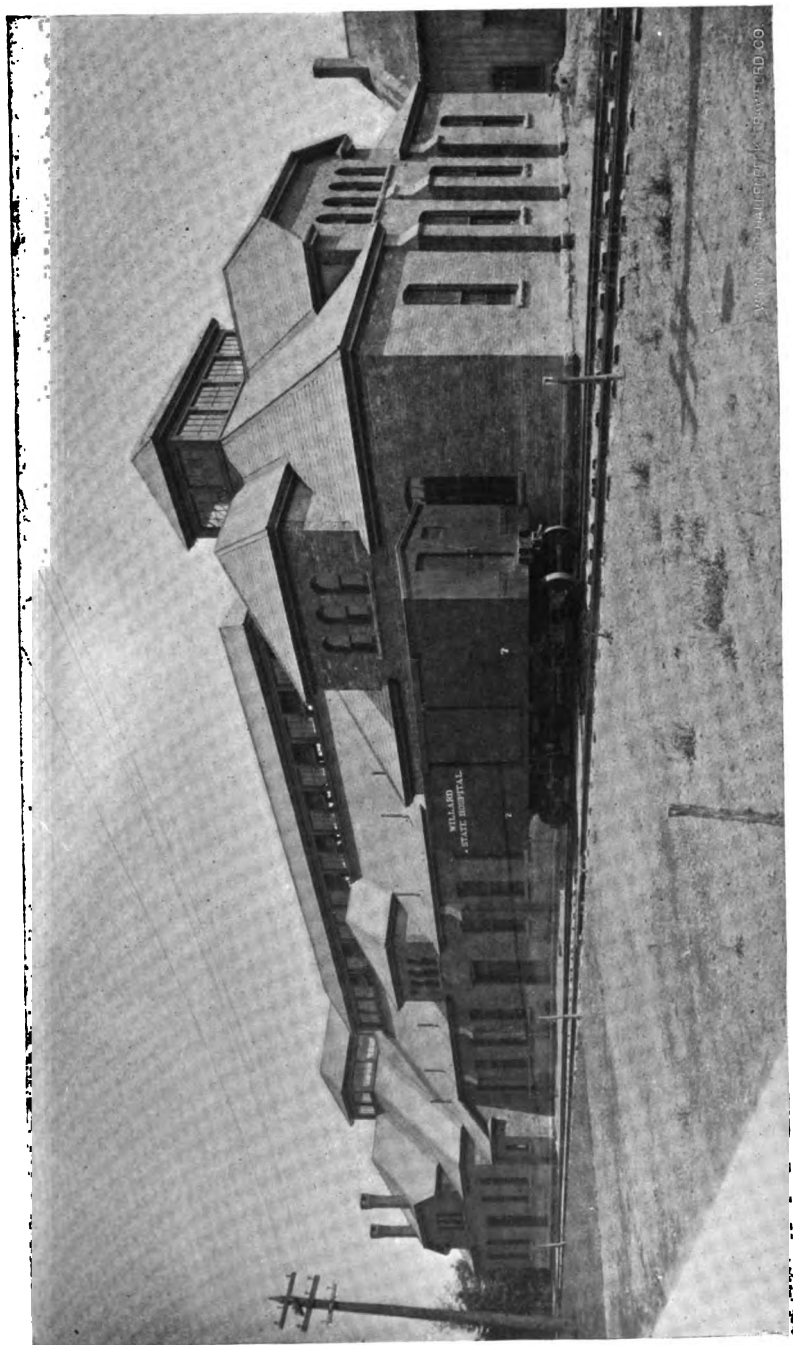
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—INTERIOR OF LABORATORY.



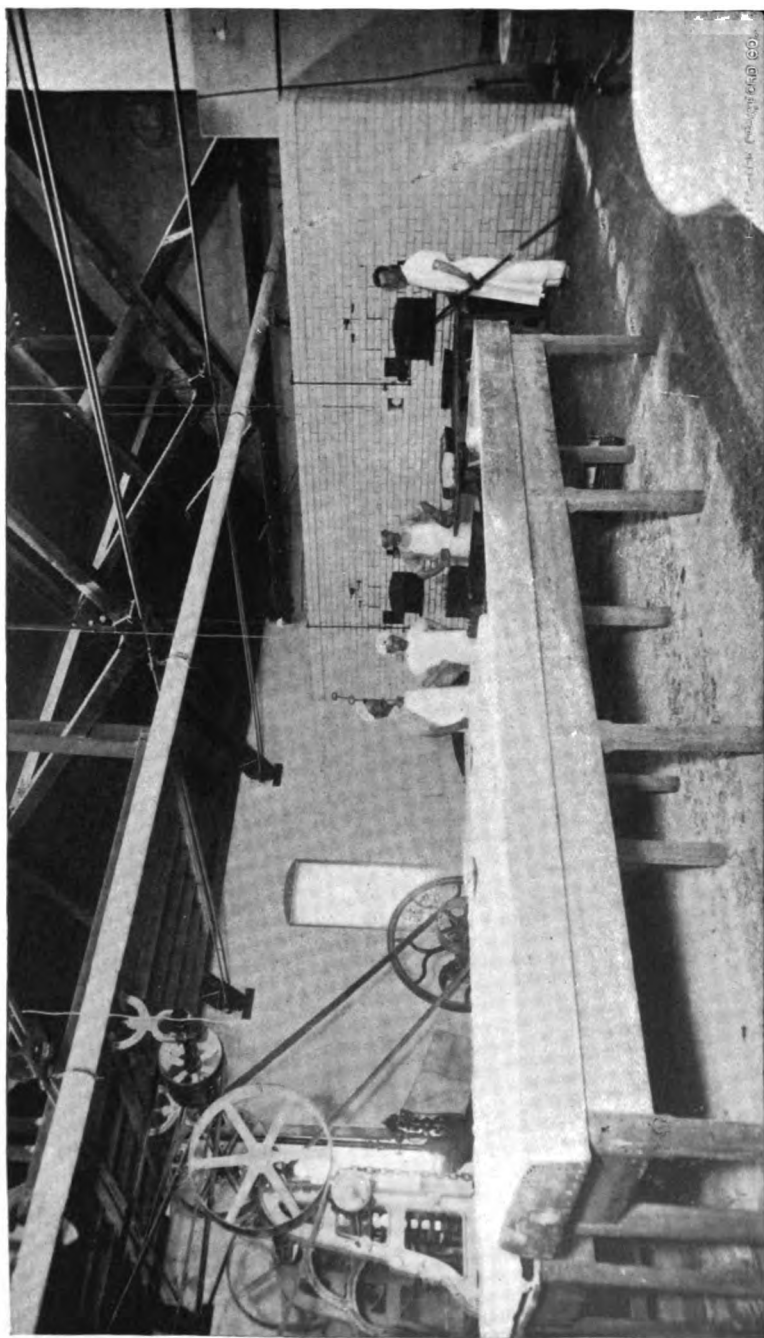
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—INTERIOR OF BRUSH, BROOM AND BASKET MAKING ROOM



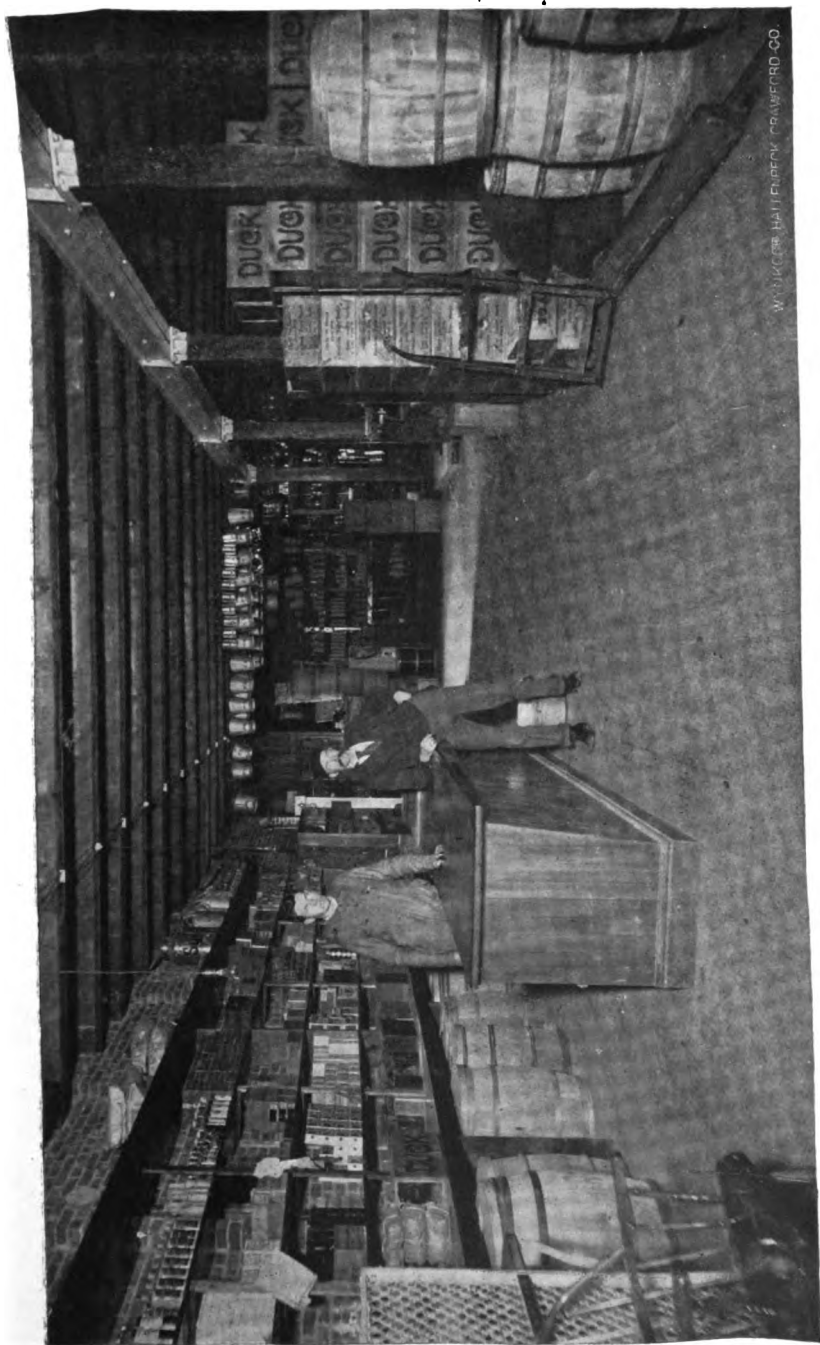
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—BASKET, MAT AND BRUSH SHOP.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL—LAUNDRY.

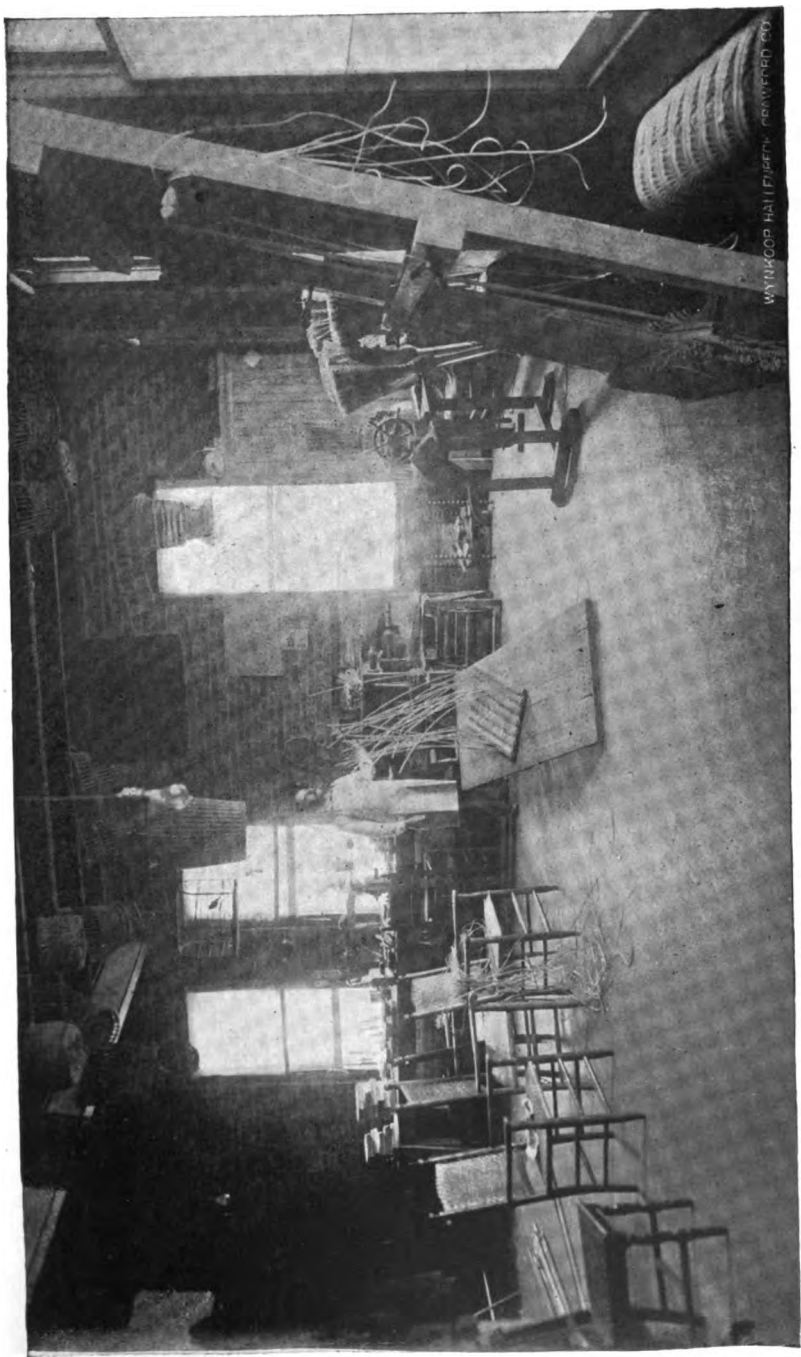


WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—INTERIOR OF BAKERY.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—STOREROOM.

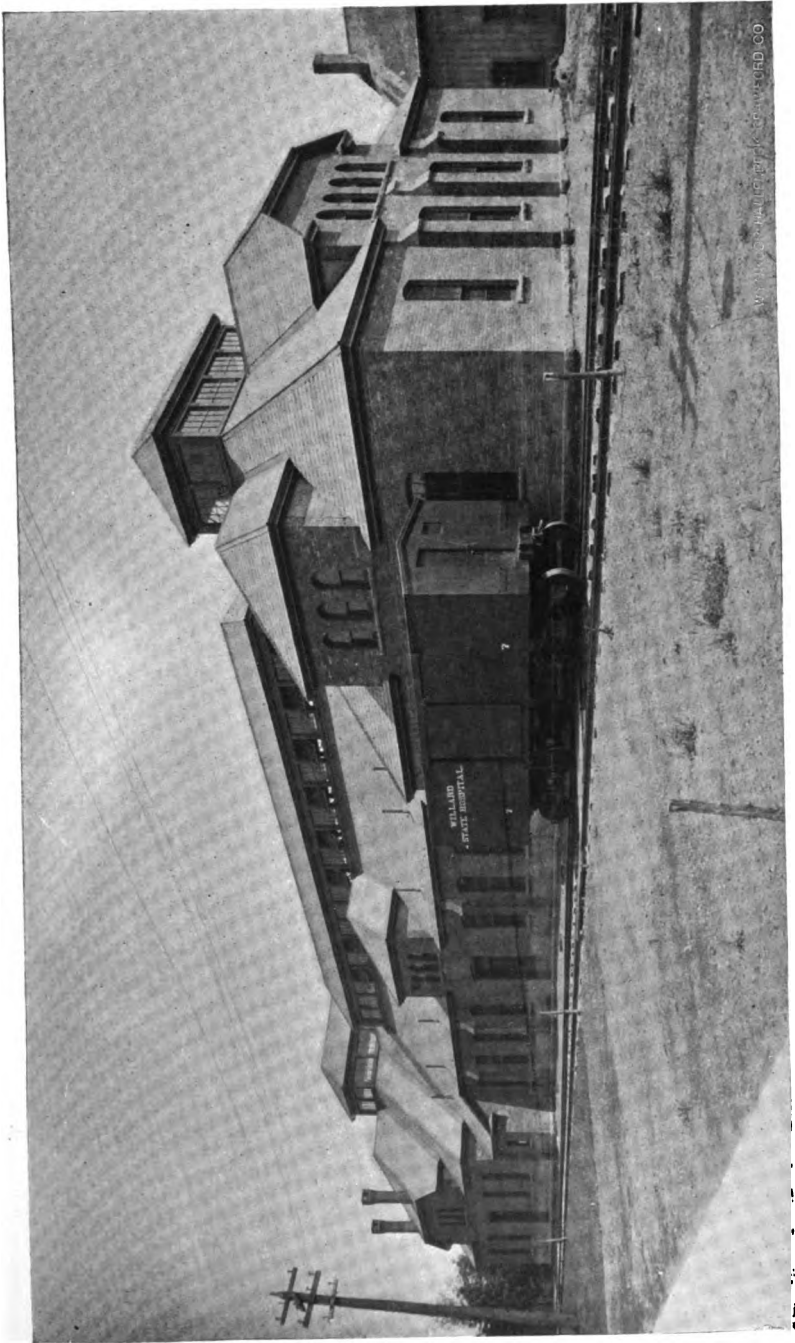
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL, CHAMBERLAIN, CO.



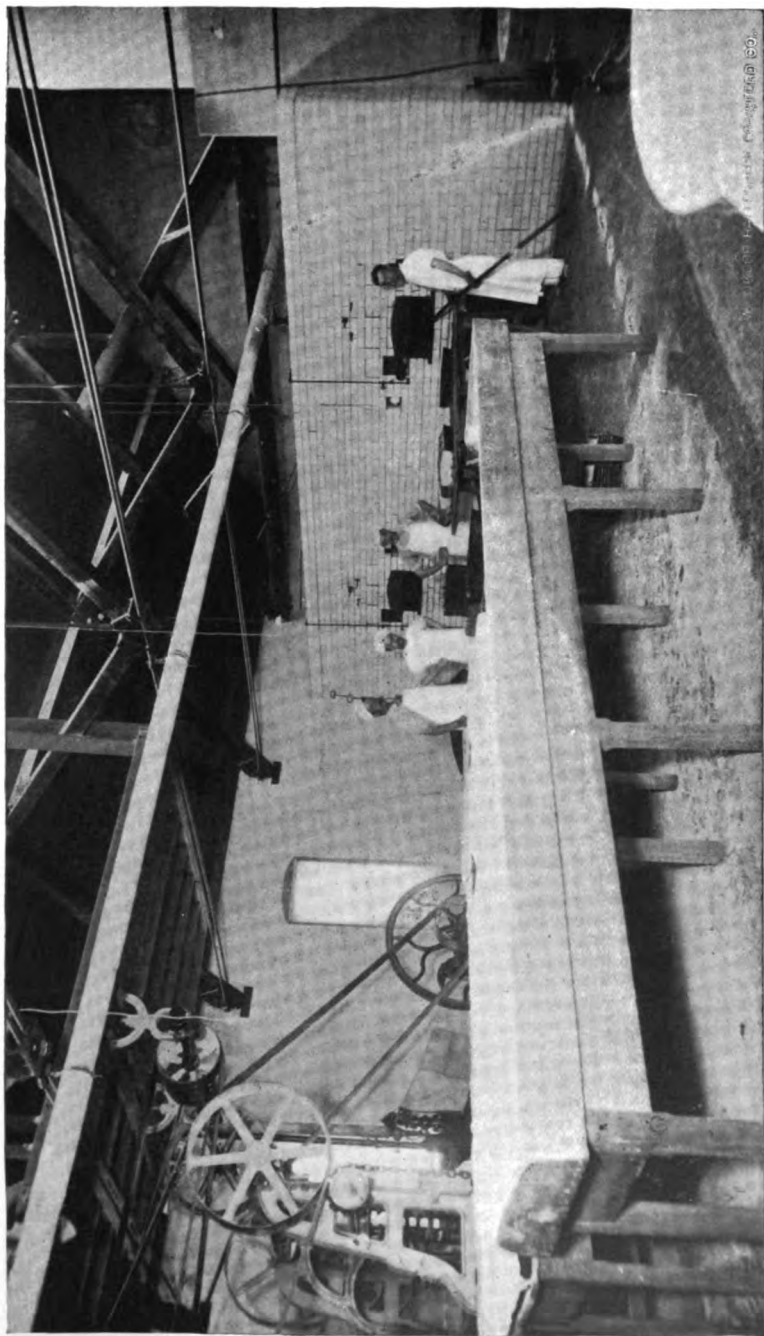
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—INTERIOR OF BRUSH, BROOM AND BASKET MAKING ROOM.



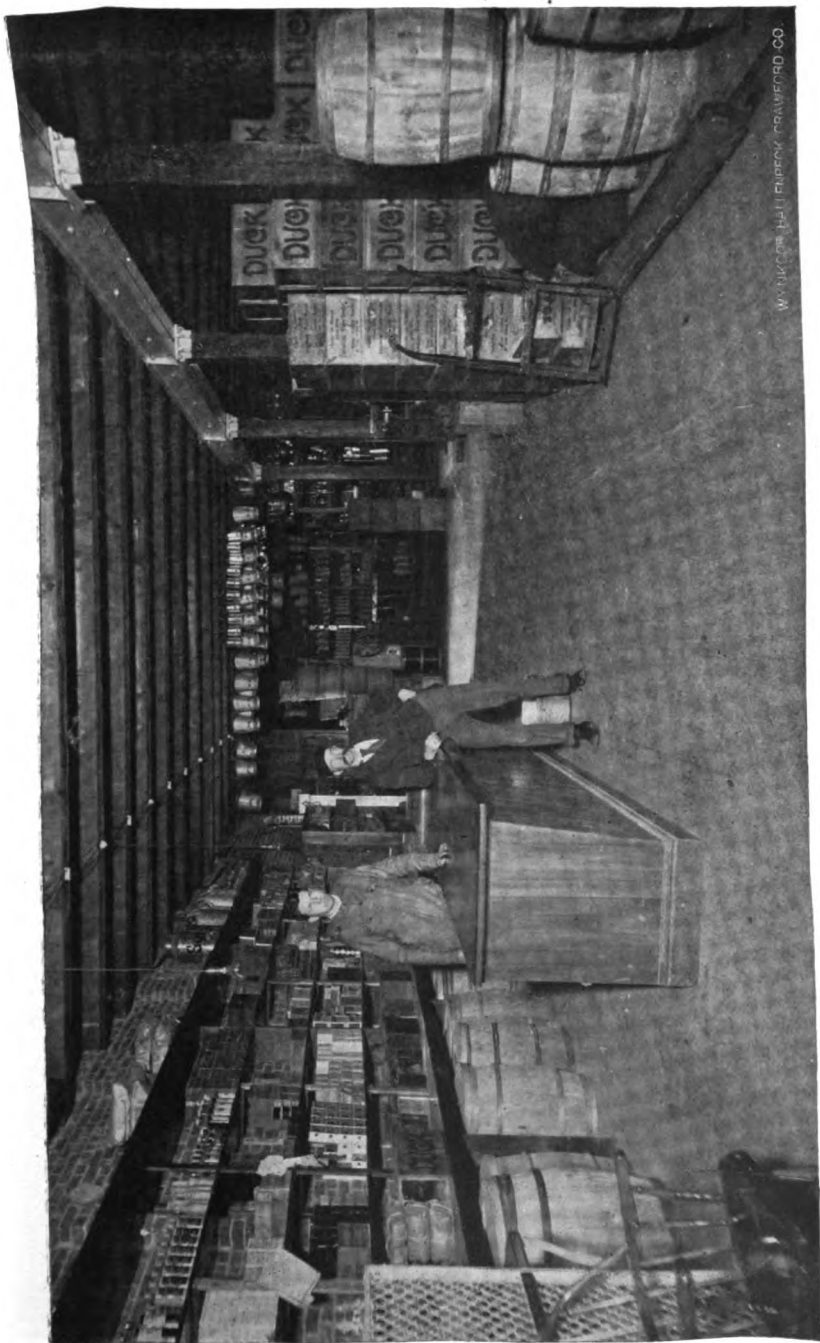
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—BASKET, MAT AND BRUSH SHOP.



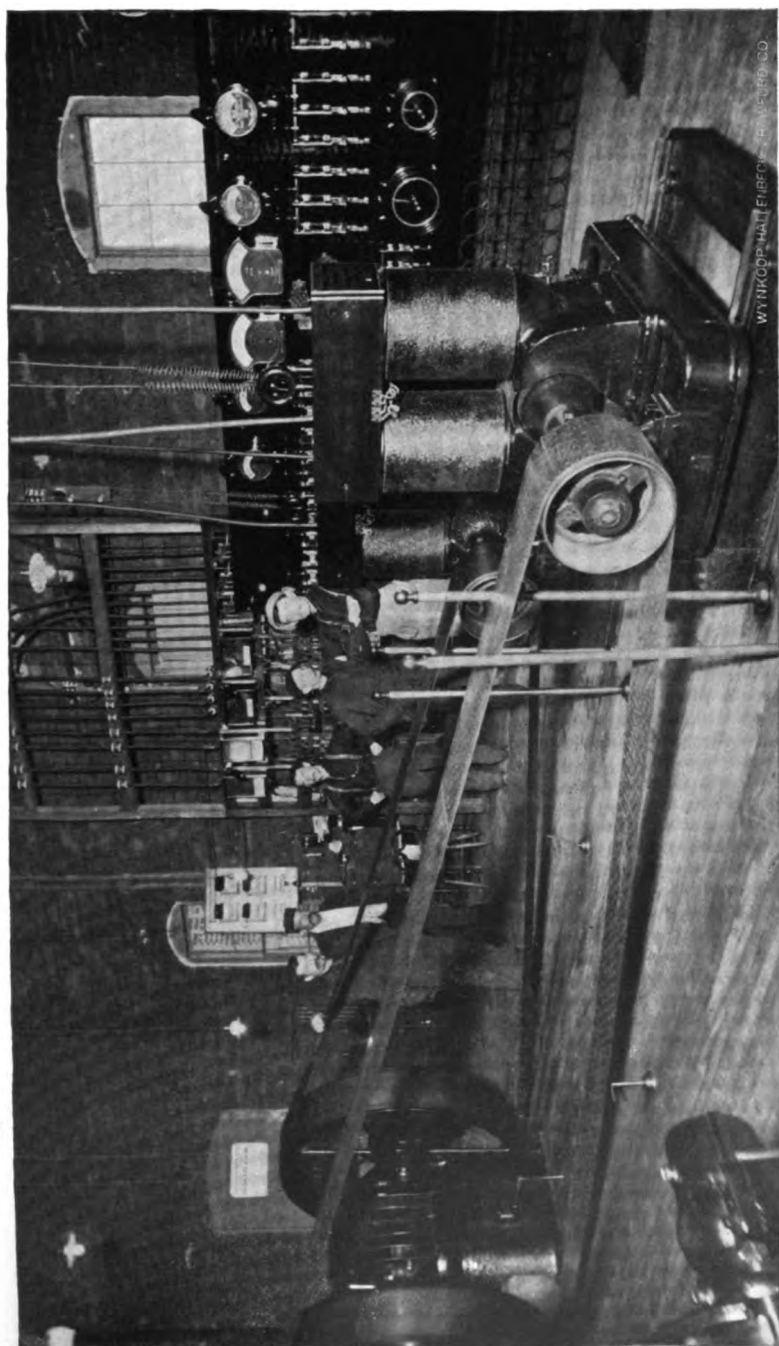
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—LAUNDREY.



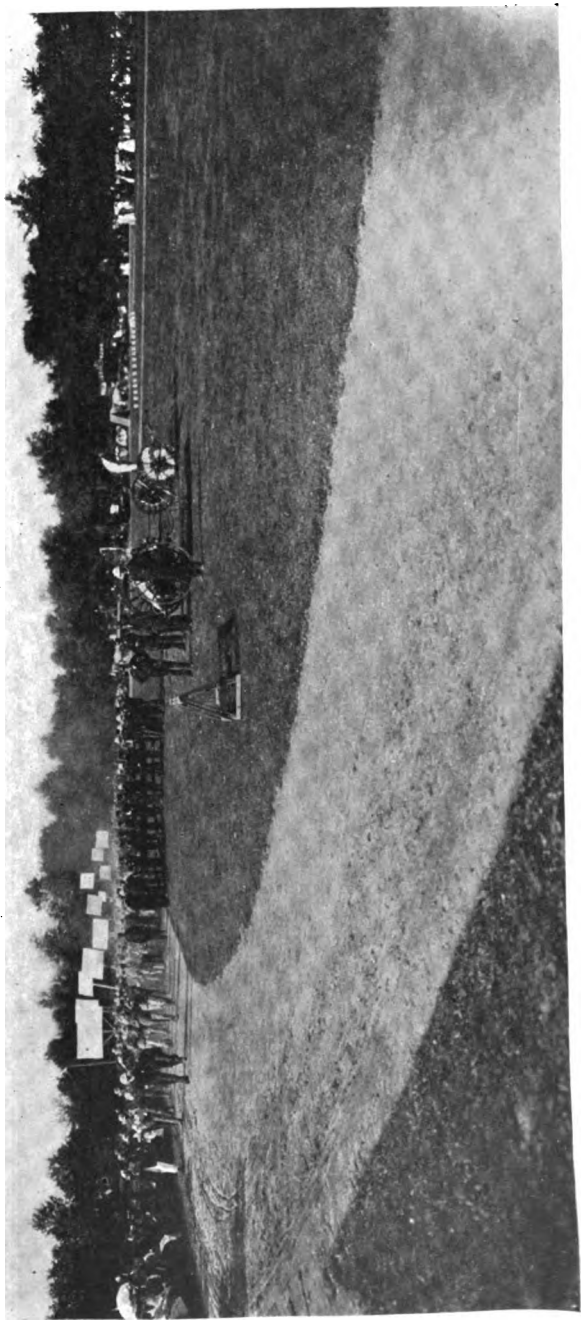
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—INTERIOR OF BAKERY.



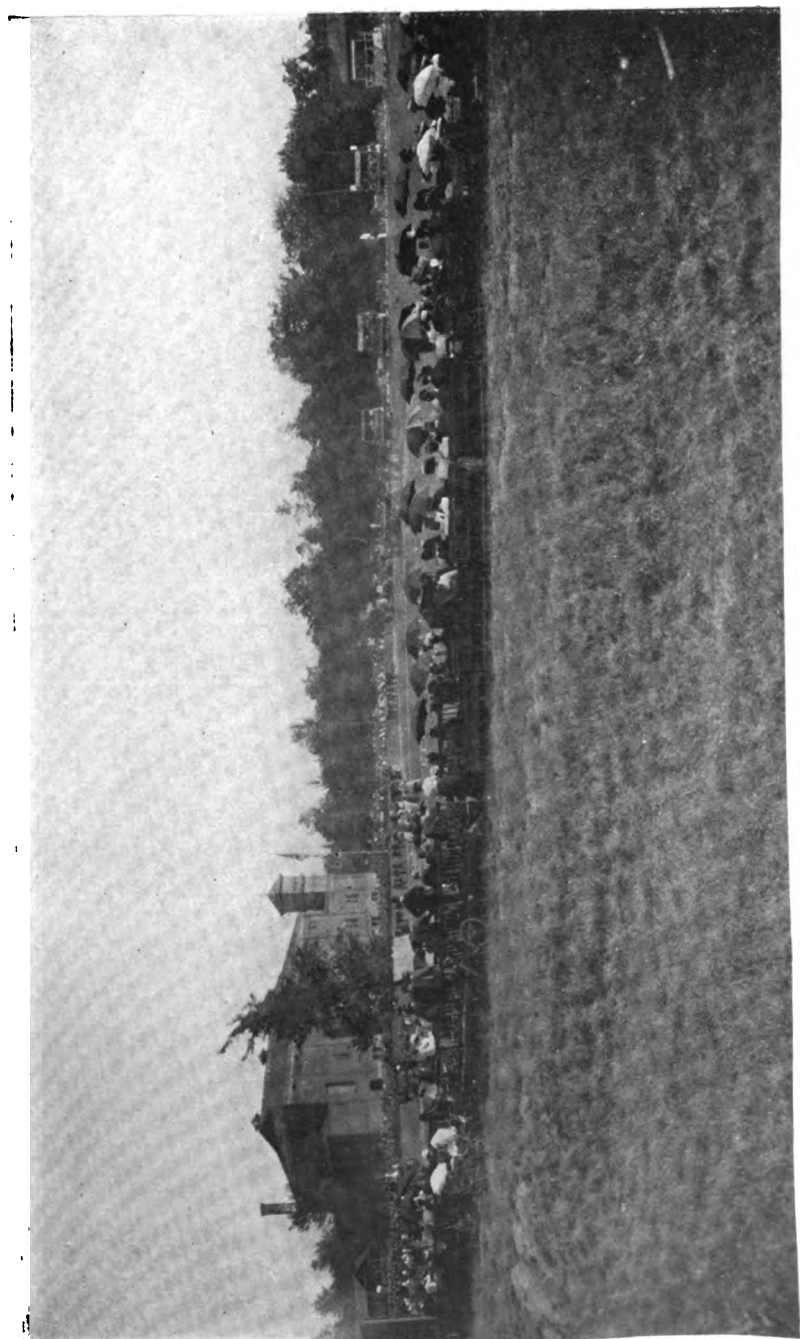
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—STOREROOM.



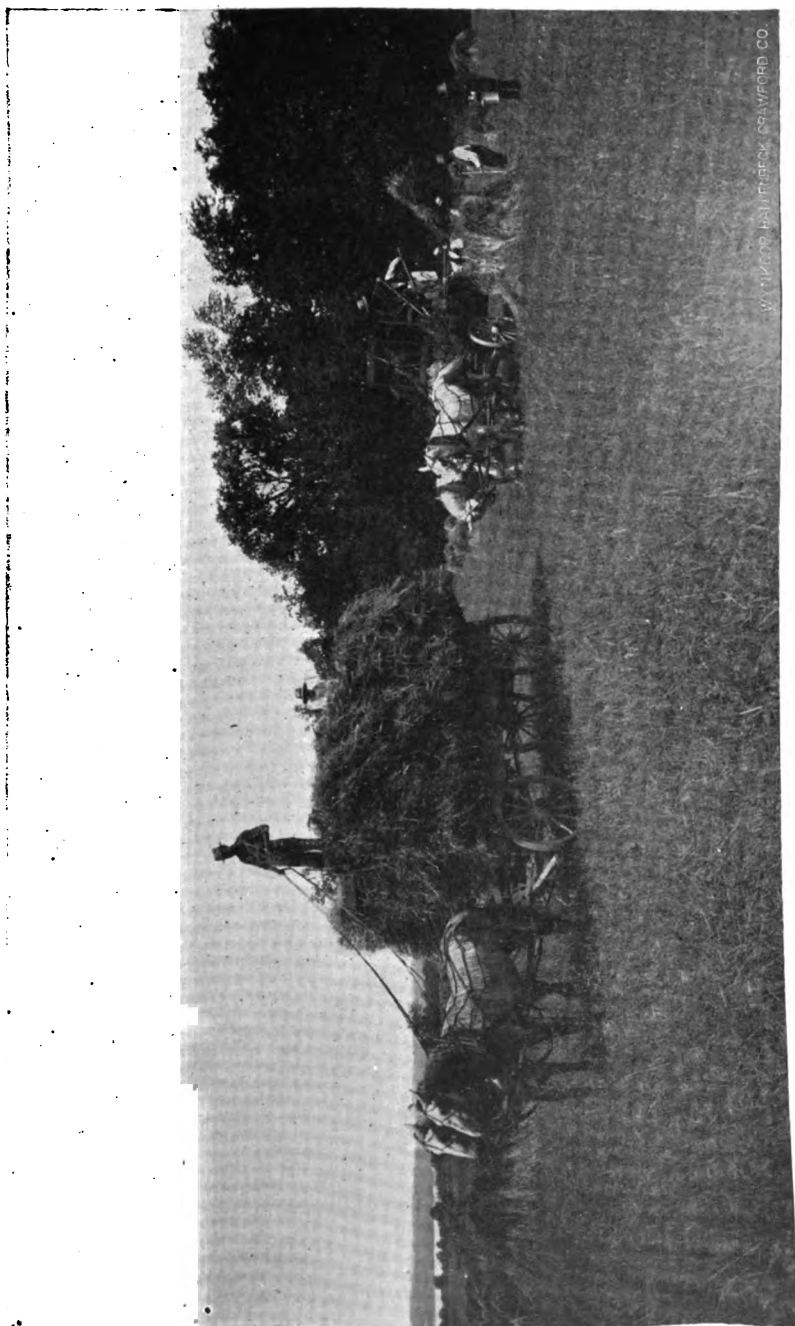
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—PARADE OF WORKING PATIENTS ON FIELD DAY.

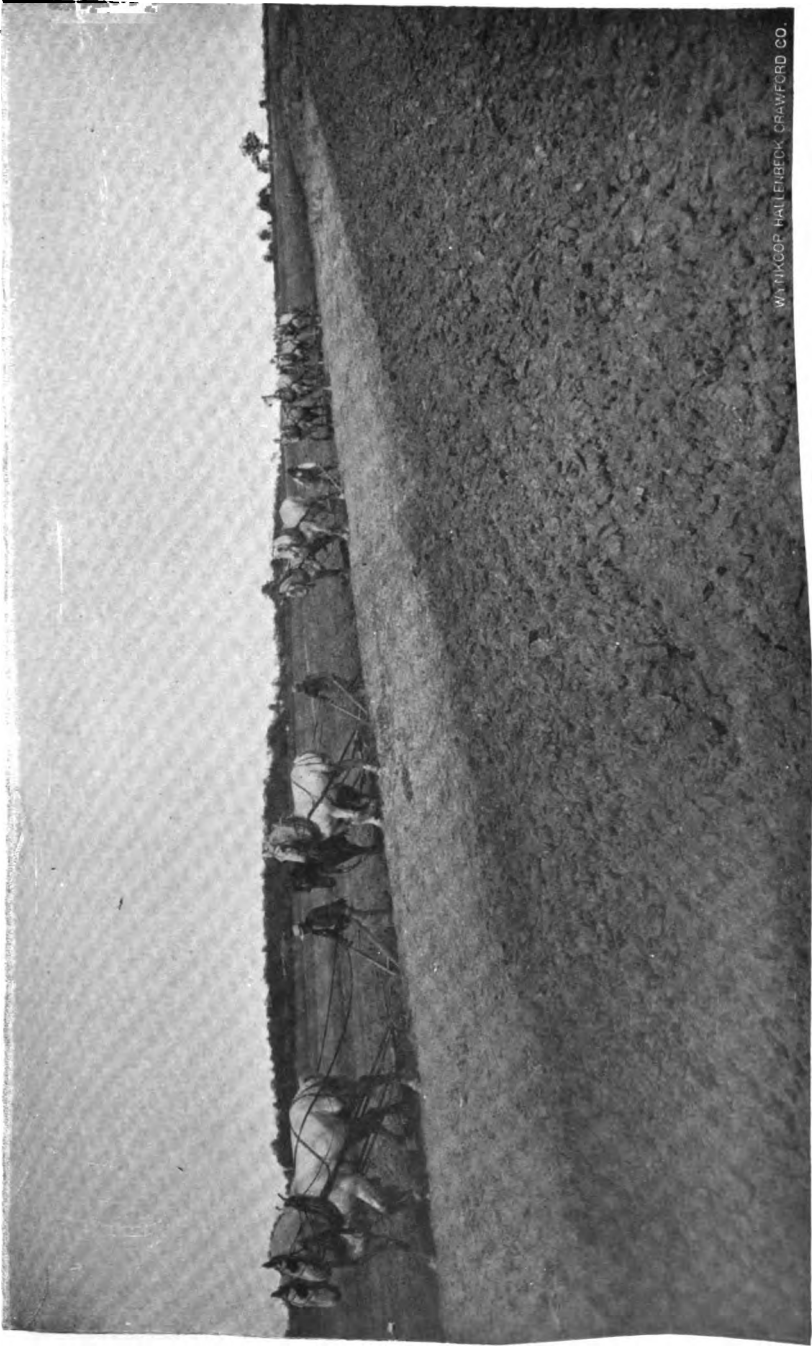


WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—FIELD DAY.



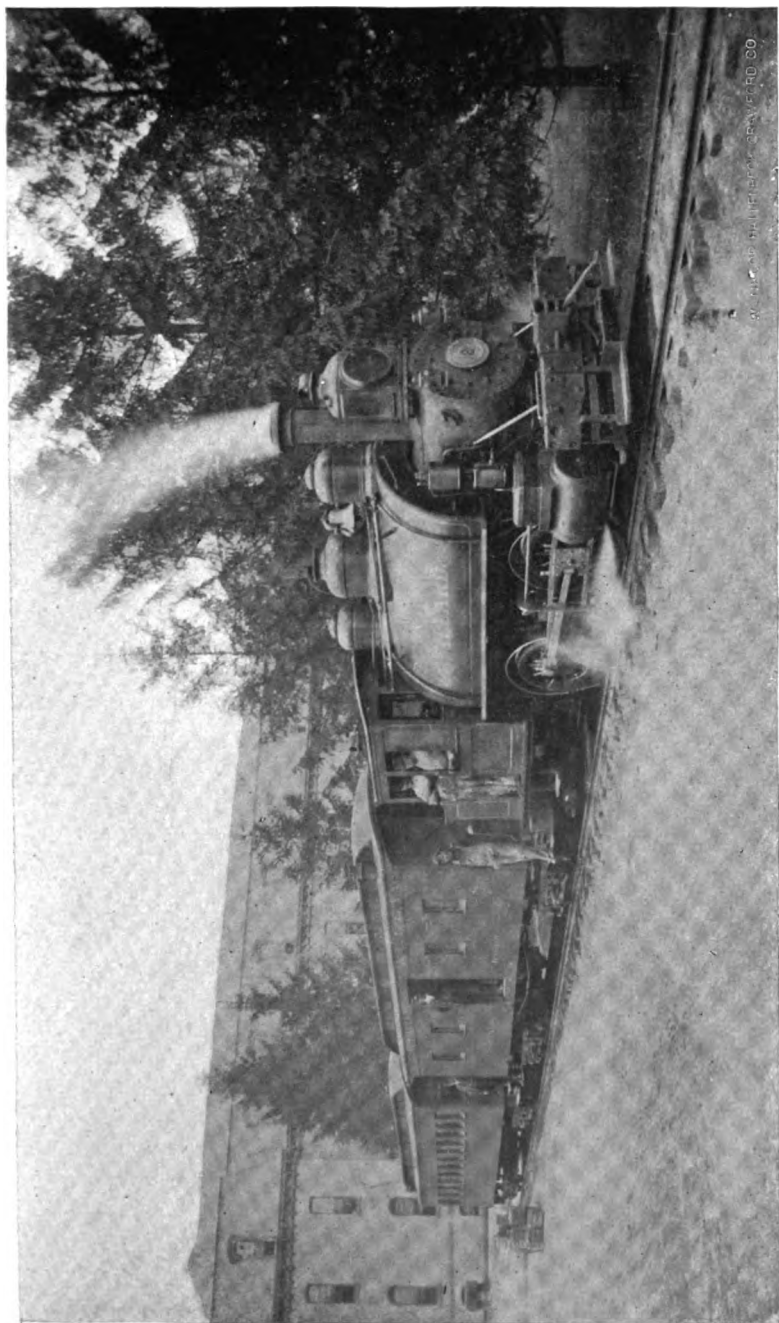
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL, HARVESTING CO.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—HARVESTING.



W. H. K. G. P. HALLERBECK, CRAWFORD CO.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL—FALL FLOWING.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—WILLARD BRANCH TRAIN STARTING FROM THE BUILDING.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 11
Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	5	1	6	4	4	8	53	45	98	71	47	118
One to three months.....	3	6	9	7	1	8	49	50	99	93	75	168
Three to six months.....	6	3	9	4	1	5	52	33	85	77	70	147
Six to nine months.....	3	5	8	3	2	5	54	36	90	43	54	97
Nine months to one year.....	1	3	4	5	4	9	23	24	47	48	41	89
One year to eighteen months...	7	7	14	4	5	9	58	45	103	73	67	140
Eighteen months to two years...	2	.....	2	2	2	4	22	22	44	49	51	100
Two to three years.....	5	7	12	5	6	11	92	76	168	68	64	132
Three to four years.....	3	2	5	2	7	9	54	67	121	72	70	142
Four to six years.....	3	2	5	8	16	24	67	76	143	66	73	139
Six to ten years.....	6	6	12	7	3	10	72	94	166	77	81	158
Ten to twenty years.....	4	9	13	6	14	20	83	113	195	116	171	287
Twenty years and over.....	6	9	15	7	9	16	47	67	114	43	81	124
Unascertained	10	14	24	.....	.....	.....	171	197	368	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	64	74	138	64	74	138	896	945	1,841	896	945	1,841
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths).....				6.2	7.9	7.1				5.3	6.6	5.8

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 5 to 10 years ...	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
From 10 to 15 years ..	1	.....	1	10	4	14
From 15 to 20 years ..	6	3	9	75	42	117
From 20 to 25 years ..	11	6	17	175	115	290
From 25 to 30 years ..	12	15	27	197	182	379
From 30 to 35 years ..	14	17	31	221	223	444
From 35 to 40 years ..	12	10	22	252	243	495
From 40 to 50 years ..	28	25	53	458	553	1,011
From 50 to 60 years ..	29	16	45	405	424	829
From 60 to 70 years ..	17	19	36	259	283	542
From 70 to 80 years ..	11	11	22	180	172	352
From 80 to 90 years ..	4	1	5	47	37	84
Over 90 years.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Total	145	124	269	2,281	2,280	4,561

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 5 to 10 years ...	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
From 10 to 20 years ..	3	2	5	22	18	40
From 20 to 30 years ..	3	8	11	80	83	163
From 30 to 40 years ..	5	9	14	63	85	148
From 40 to 50 years ..	5	3	8	64	55	119
From 50 to 60 years ..	7	1	8	51	29	80
From 60 to 70 years ..	.....	3	3	16	9	25
From 70 to 80 years ..	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Total	23	27	50	299	283	582

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since
October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 15 to 20 years ..	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
From 20 to 25 years ..	1	.....	1	20	13	33
From 25 to 30 years ..	.....	2	2	36	30	66
From 30 to 35 years ..	2	3	5	45	44	89
From 35 to 40 years ..	3	4	7	75	54	129
From 40 to 50 years ..	13	9	22	146	178	324
From 50 to 60 years ..	16	19	35	183	204	387
From 60 to 70 years ..	9	15	24	160	191	351
From 70 to 80 years ..	14	12	26	169	169	338
From 80 to 90 years ..	5	7	12	56	55	111
Over 90 years	1	3	4	2	6	8
Total	64	74	138	896	945	1,841

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	22	22	44
One to three months	20	25	45
Three to six months	10	9	19
Six to nine months	19	14	33
Nine months to one year	1	5	6
One year to eighteen months	9	5	14
Eighteen months to two years	2	1	3
Two to three years	9	5	14
Three to four years	6	7	13
Four to five years	5	4	9
Five to ten years	10	11	21
Ten to fifteen years	2	2	4
Fifteen to twenty years	3	2	5
Twenty to thirty years	1	2	3
Thirty years and upwards .....	....	4	4
Not insane*	2	...	2
Unascertained	24	6	30
Total	145	124	269

*Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	11	12	23
One to three months.....	12	17	29
Three to six months.....	38	27	65
Six to nine months.....	26	25	51
Nine months to one year.....	21	19	40
One year to eighteen months.....	26	23	49
Eighteen months to two years.....	32	57	89
Two to three years.....	175	150	325
Three to four years.....	69	67	136
Four to five years.....	112	155	267
Five to ten years.....	274	239	513
Ten to fifteen years.....	105	105	210
Fifteen to twenty years.....	75	104	179
Twenty to thirty years.....	138	133	271
Thirty years and upwards.....	8	11	19
Total.....	1,122	1,144	2,266

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional: Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, law- yers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.....	6	1	7	64	7	71

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(Concluded).

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Commercial :						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.....	9	.....	9	193	4	197
Agricultural and pastoral :						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.....	37	.....	37	626	2	628
Mechanics at out-door vocations :						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, enginefitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc.....	21	.....	21	376	.....	376
Mechanics etc., at sedentary vocations :						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.....	13	1	14	144	1	145
Domestic service :						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.....	.....	15	15	24	1,142	1,166
Educational and higher domestic duties :						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.....	1	95	96	43	814	857
Commercial :						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Employed in sedentary occupation :						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.....	.....	6	6	11	108	119
Miners, seamen, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26
Prostitutes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Laborers	42	.....	42	603	.....	603
No occupation	14	6	20	134	142	276
Unascertained	2	.....	2	37	49	86
Total	145	124	269	2,281	2,280	4,561

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
California	1	1	2	2	1	3
Connecticut				14	8	22
Florida					2	2
Georgia					1	1
Illinois				5	2	7
Indiana				1	4	5
Iowa	1		1	2		2
Kansas					2	2
Kentucky					3	3
Maine				2	2	4
Maryland				5	56	61
Massachusetts				16	8	24
Michigan	3	2	5	13	7	20
Minnesota				1	3	4
Mississippi				1		1
Missouri				1	1	2
New Hampshire				3	2	5
New Jersey	1	1	2	10	8	18
New York	64	83	147	1,274	1,202	2,476
North Carolina				2	2	4
Ohio				4	1	5
Pennsylvania	3	7	10	56	43	99
Rhode Island				2		2
South Carolina				1	1	2
Tennessee				1		1
Texas				1		1
Vermont	2		2	11	6	17
Virginia	1		1	2	4	6
Wisconsin		1	1	2	6	8
Africa				1		1
Armenia				1		1
Austria				5	3	8
Bavaria				1		1
Bohemia				1	2	3
Canada	1		1	28	33	61
Denmark				1	3	4
England	3	5	8	70	72	142
France				15	5	20

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 18—(Concluded)

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Germany	4	4	8	167	178	345
Greece					1	1
Holland		2	2	3	9	12
Hungary				4	3	7
Ireland	9	9	18	241	403	644
Italy	2		2	16	7	23
Malta				1		1
Norway				1		1
Poland				6	14	20
Russia				7	1	8
Scotland				10	13	23
Sicily				1		1
Sweden	1		1	9	7	16
Switzerland	1		1	11	1	12
Wales		1	1		2	2
United States	47	7	54	69	11	80
Nova Scotia				1		1
Unascertained	1	1	2	179	137	316
Total	145	124	269	2,281	2,280	4,561

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1890, the parents of 44 per cent were both of foreign birth

In 3 per cent the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 6 per cent the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while on the paternal side was native.

The records in this hospital prior to 1890 do not show the statistics required.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany			
Allegany	28		28
Broome			
Cattaraugus			
Cayuga	37		37
Chautauqua			
Chemung			
Chenango			
Clinton			
Columbia			
Cortland			
Delaware			
Dutchess			
Erie			
Essex			
Franklin			
Fulton			
Genesee	13		13
Greene			
Hamilton			
Herkimer			
Jefferson			
Kings			
Lewis			
Livingston			
Madison			
Monroe			
Montgomery			
New York			
Niagara			
Oneida			
Onondaga			
Ontario	31		31
Orange			
Orleans	9		9
Oswego			
Otsego			
Putnam			
Queens			
Rensselaer			
Richmond			

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(Concluded)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Rockland.....			
St. Lawrence.....			
Saratoga.....			
Schenectady.....			
Schoharie.....			
Schuyler.....	5		5
Seneca.....	12		12
Steuben.....	62		62
Suffolk.....			
Sullivan.....			
Tioga.....			
Tompkins.....	19		19
Ulster.....			
Warren.....			
Washington.....			
Wayne.....	34		34
Westchester.....			
Wyoming.....			
Yates.....	10		10
Soldiers' Home.....	9		9
Total.....	269		269

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	PUBLIC		
	Men	Women	Total
Albany	62	94	156
Allegany	41	42	83
Broome			
Cattaraugus	1		1
Cayuga	107	81	188
Chautauqua	2	3	5
Chemung	39	33	72
Chenango			
Clinton		2	2
Columbia		10	10
Cortland			
Delaware			
Dutchess		1	1
Erie	33	7	40
Essex	2	4	6
Franklin	10	5	15
Fulton	12	5	17
Genesee	31	22	53
Greene	3	1	4
Hamilton	1		1
Herkimer	6	7	13
Jefferson			
Kings		2	2
Lewis	5	1	6
Livingston	18	22	40
Madison	3	2	5
Monroe	19	48	67
Montgomery	11	9	20
New York	120	110	230
Niagara	9	4	13
Oneida	1	1	2
Onondaga	26	28	54
Ontario	94	85	179
Orange	7	2	9
Orleans	22	15	37
Oswego	2	5	7
Otsego			
Putnam	1	3	4
Queens	15	19	34
Rensselaer	13	61	74

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report**Table No. 20—(Concluded)**

COUNTIES	PUBLIC		
	Men	Women	Total
Richmond		7	7
Rockland	1		1
St. Lawrence			
Saratoga	11	12	23
Schenectady	9	13	22
Schoharie			
Schuyler	30	26	56
Seneca	48	45	93
Steuben	113	89	202
Suffolk	6	2	8
Sullivan	1		1
Tioga			
Tompkins	46	49	95
Ulster	1	17	18
Warren	1	4	5
Washington		12	12
Wayne	55	50	105
Westchester	13	48	61
Wyoming	2		2
Yates	22	34	56
Soldiers and Sailors' Home	29		29
State patients	18	2	20
Total	1,122	1,144	2,266

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL
AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report**Table No. 20—(Concluded)**

COUNTIES	PUBLIC		
	Men	Women	Total
Richmond.....		7	7
Rockland.....	1		1
St. Lawrence.....			
Saratoga.....	11	12	23
Schenectady.....	9	13	22
Schoharie.....			
Schuyler.....	30	26	56
Seneca.....	48	45	93
Steuben.....	113	89	202
Suffolk.....	6	2	8
Sullivan.....	1		1
Tioga.....			
Tompkins.....	46	49	95
Ulster.....	1	17	18
Warren.....	1	4	5
Washington.....		12	12
Wayne.....	55	50	105
Westchester.....	13	48	61
Wyoming.....	2		2
Yates.....	22	34	56
Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	29		29
State patients.....	18	2	20
Total.....	1,122	1,144	2,266

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL
AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
TO THE

State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906

CHAPTER 21

Report of the Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Frank B. Lown, President.....	Poughkeepsie
Eugene N. Howell, Vice-President.....	Poughkeepsie
Hudson Taylor	Poughkeepsie
Isaac W. Sherrill.....	Poughkeepsie
Lewis R. Parker	Albany
Catherine A. Newbold.....	Poughkeepsie
Grace Carpenter Beard.....	Poughkeepsie

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

Allison Butts	Poughkeepsie
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ATTORNEY

Henry M. Taylor.....	Poughkeepsie
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RESIDENT OFFICERS

Charles W. Pilgrim, M. D.....	Medical Superintendent
J. Elvin Courtney, M. D.....	First Assistant Physician
Charles H. Langdon, M. D.....	Second Assistant Physician
Isham G. Harris, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
Thomas E. Bamford, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
Samuel F. Mellen, M. D.....	Junior Assistant Physician
John G. Elliott, M. D.....	Junior Assistant Physician
Louis T. Waldo, M. D.....	Junior Assistant Physician
John Acheson, M. D.....	Medical Interne
Raymond F. Metcalf, M. D.....	Medical Interne
Emma Putnam, M. D.....	Woman Physician
Louis P. Gillespie.....	Steward
Allura Barrington	Matron

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

To the State Commission in Lunacy

Gentlemen.—The managers of the Hudson River State Hospital herewith present their thirty-fourth annual report, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900.

The treasurer's report shows that the expenditures for the year chargeable to maintenance account were \$376,133.77. This amount includes officers' salaries, transportation of patients to and from the hospital, and in fact all expenditures of any kind, except such as were made under special appropriations. With an average daily population of 2,087, the weekly per capita cost, using the above figures as a basis, was \$3.46. This is certainly a very low figure and it is sincerely to be hoped that we shall never have to go below it. While the patients have thus far been well fed, comfortably clothed, and provided with a suitable number of attendants to care for them, many things in the way of repairs and furnishings have had to be postponed, and we are convinced that any further reduction must end in a lowering of the standard of care to a point below that intended by the State Care Act.

The superintendent's report explains in detail the operation of the various departments of the hospital during the period covered. Reference to it will show that there were 2,053 patients in the hospital at the beginning of the year while there were 2,091 under treatment at its close. The admissions number 527 and the discharges 489. It will be seen, therefore, that there is a gradual and steady increase in the number to be cared for, and that serious overcrowding must result unless the hospital is relieved by increasing its accommodations or by transferring those without friends to distant institutions. It is our belief that it would be better and more economical to provide for all the cases occurring in our district by increasing our accommodations from time to time sufficiently to care for them. At the present time our women's wards are very much crowded, and the desirability

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

of erecting an infirmary to accommodate the feeble and helpless ones is more than ever apparent. We must also again call attention to our need of a hospital building, equipped with every convenience, for caring for the acute insane. No expense should be spared in attempting to cure those suffering from the acute forms of insanity, for it needs no lengthy argument to prove that it is cheaper and better to cure an acute case in six months at what might seem a large expenditure than it is to care for a chronic case for twelve years at a much smaller weekly per capita cost.

In the building of the administration building at the cottages, and of the storehouse and barns at the main buildings, a great deal has been done towards making the administration more satisfactory and the distribution of supplies more economical. The building of the porch at the infirmary has added greatly to the comfort and happiness of the helpless patients who use it, and it is hoped that similar porches or sun rooms may be added during the coming year, to wards 2 and 6 in the main building and to cottages 4 and 5. The wards mentioned are used by feeble and untidy women while the cottages are used by those suffering from tuberculosis. In the care of all such cases fresh air and sunshine are absolutely necessary and nothing can take the place of porches, which can be enclosed and used during all seasons of the year. Many minor improvements have been made during the year in various parts of the hospital and much has been done to improve the roads, walks and grounds.

The suggestion made in our last report that small vegetable gardens be started at the cottages was carried out, and last spring a small piece of land was ploughed and planted at each of the cottages occupied by men. The result was very gratifying for besides providing pleasant occupation close at hand, there was furnished, at two of the cottages, a sufficient quantity of certain vegetables to make those cottages entirely independent of the general garden. The desire that each garden should be the best encouraged a spirit of rivalry which was of interest to the attendants as well as to the patients. At the cottages for women the flower gardens were looked after with the usual care. The

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

women patients also performed much valuable service in the picking of berries, peas, beans, etc.

A matter which appears to us to be of paramount importance is the purification of our water supply. The cottages can be provided for by sinking wells, but the main supply, which is taken from the Hudson river, can be made fit for use only by thorough filtration.

The question of sewage disposal is also an important one and should receive attention at the hands of qualified experts. The most important repairs required in the interior of the buildings for the coming year are in what is known as the A block of the central group. This whole building is in an extremely bad and unsanitary condition and is rapidly getting worse. Repairs have been postponed for the past three years but it will be impossible to postpone them beyond the coming summer without seriously endangering the health of those who are compelled to occupy them. The plumbing is not only old and unsightly but it is positively unsafe from a sanitary standpoint. The floors are old and the ceilings and side walls are cracked so that the whole place presents a very cheerless appearance.

We have visited the wards frequently and at unexpected times and have always found them in good condition, and it gives us pleasure to commend the conscientious work of the medical officers and their subordinates.

Respectfully submitted

FRANK B. LOWN

E. N. HOWELL

HUDSON TAYLOR

ISAAC W. SHERRILL

LEWIS R. PARKER

CATHERINE A. NEWBOLD

GRACE CARPENTER BEARD

Dated *December 15, 1900*

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital

The treasurer of the Hudson River State Hospital respectfully submits the following statement of his receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th day of September, 1900:

GENERAL FUND

Balance on hand October 1, 1899.....	\$2,163 89
Received from reimbursing patients.....	18,418 26
Received from private patients.....	13,723 95
Received from interest.....	221 75
Received from sundries.....	1,491 84
Received from farm and grounds.....	296 87
Received from uniforms and materials.....	194 75
Received from remittances of overpayments.....	26 57
Received from State Comptroller.....	383,533 14
Total receipts	\$420,071 02
 Paid 1,858 vouchers on maintenance account	 \$376,133 77
Paid 79 vouchers out of general fund on clothing manufacturing account.....	9,693 02
Paid 3 vouchers out of general fund on general manufacturing account.....	196 65
Paid State Comptroller in pursuance of chapter 580, Laws of 1899, as amended	33,866 34
	<hr/> 419,889 78
 Balance on hand.....	 \$181 24
	<hr/> <hr/>

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report
SPECIAL FUNDS.—EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENTS

(Chapter 570, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller	\$9,025 22
Paid vouchers 42 to 96, inclusive.....	9,025 22

(Chapter 364, Laws of 1900.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$19,747 54
Paid vouchers 1 to 83, inclusive	19,747 54

A. L. BEADLE MEMORIAL FUND

Balance on hand October 1, 1899.....	\$28 65
Received income	205 00
	<hr/> \$233 65
Paid vouchers 348 to 353, inclusive.....	93 16
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$140 49

CLOTHING MANUFACTURING FUND

(Opened August 1, 1900.)

Received from general fund by voucher No. 1593..	\$5,701 63
Received from uniforms and materials	95 20
Received from general fund by voucher No. 1898.	3,091 50
	<hr/> \$8,888 33
Paid vouchers 1 to 16, inclusive.....	1,079 13
	<hr/>
Balance on hand	\$7,809 20

SUMMARY OF CASH BALANCES

General fund	\$181 24
A. L. Beadle fund	140 49
Clothing manufacturing fund	7,809 20
	<hr/>
Total cash on hand	\$8,130 93

Respectfully submitted

ALLISON BUTTS

Treasurer

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

To the Board of Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital

In pursuance of section 40 of the Insanity Law, we respectfully report that we have examined the treasurer's accounts up to the end of the last day of September, 1900, and compared the same with the books and vouchers, and verified the result by further comparison with the books of the steward, and we have found the same to be correct.

Dated *December 15*, 1900

E. N. HOWELL

F. B. LOWN

Executive Committee

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

To the Board of Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital

In compliance with the requirements of the law, and your regulations, the following report of the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900, is respectfully submitted.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of patients remaining October 1, 1899	968	1,085	2,053
Admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900	272	255	527
Total number under treatment during the year	1,240	1,340	2,580
Daily average population	991	1,098	2,087
Capacity of institution	998	1,057	2,055
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	84	66	150
As not recovered	88	74	162
As not insane .....	....	3	3
Died	86	88	174
Whole number discharged during the year	258	231	489
Remaining October 1, 1900	982	1,109	2,091

ADMISSIONS

Of the 527 admissions, 505 were upon original commitments, while 22 were transferred from other institutions for the insane.

DISCHARGES

Of the 71 patients discharged as improved, 23 men and 45 women were taken to their homes, 1 man and 1 woman were transferred to other State hospitals and 1 man was discharged in order of the court.

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

Of the 91 patients discharged as unimproved, 10 men and 6 women were taken home, 1 man and 1 woman were transferred to private asylums, 51 men and 21 women were transferred to other State hospitals, and 1 man was discharged by order of the court.

NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT

The greatest number of patients in the institution at any one time during the year was 2,119; the smallest 2,042, and the daily average 2,087..

RECOVERIES

The rate of recoveries upon the number admitted was 28½ per cent., while it was 30 per cent. on the number discharged. This is about 4 per cent. higher than it was last year.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths during the year was 174, 86 men and 88 women, which is 8 per cent. on the average number under treatment. Here again the showing is satisfactory, for the percentage of deaths was smaller than for several years past. In 1898 it was 10 per cent., while in 1899 it was 11 per cent.

OCCUPATION

The daily average during the year was 75 per cent. for men and 71 per cent. for women, while the general average was 73 per cent. This is about 3 per cent. higher than it was during the preceding year.

AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATION

Efforts to provide amusement and recreation for the patients were continued without abatement, with satisfactory results, during the year. Dramatic entertainments, dances, concerts, card parties, ball games, picnics, boat rides, etc., were provided at regular and frequent intervals. An unusual feature was a picnic and an old-fashioned clam-bake, which was enjoyed by a large number of patients. The Christmas tree is now a regular feature of the holiday season and is anxiously looked forward to by the

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

patients and their friends. Although it entails a large amount of work upon the attendants the pleasure which results is ample compensation.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

The training school was continued during the year and was made unusually attractive by the lectures on cooking which were given by Miss Caldwell of the Cooking School Teachers' League of Buffalo.

MEDICAL SERVICE AND RESIDENT OFFICERS

On the first of September there was quite a breaking up of the staff caused by the resignations of Drs. Stranahan and Clark who decided to engage in general practice, and by the transfer of Dr. Slocum to a higher position on the staff of the Utica State Hospital. All three had served the hospital faithfully and well and they carried with them in their new fields of work the best wishes of their colleagues. Their places were filled by the appointments of Drs. John G. Elliott, Samuel F. Mellen and Louis T. Waldo. All three had had experience in other State hospitals and were, therefore, able to take hold of the work and carry it on without the embarrassment which would have resulted had it been necessary to appoint inexperienced men. Dr. O. C. Stackhouse, medical interne, also resigned in April. Dr. Raymond F. Metcalf was appointed to the vacancy, and Dr. John Acheson was later appointed to a similar position.

**IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR—NEW STORE ROOM
AND COLD STORAGE**

The most important addition to our plant during the past year was the construction of a large store house, on the line of the railroad extension which passes through our grounds, so that freight in bulk may be received and distributed with very little handling. The building contains three large refrigerating rooms for meat, fruits, and butter and eggs; a butcher shop, a general delivery room, and ample space in the basement and second story

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

for the storage of general supplies. There will also be provided a track scales, with beam running into the office, for the weighing of coal and other commodities which arrive in car load lots. The building fills a long felt want and will undoubtedly result in considerable economy in the handling of stores.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING FOR THE COTTAGE GROUP

The addition to cottage 2, which is to be used for administrative purposes and physicians' quarters, is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy within a very short time. It has been needed for years and will go far towards removing some of the drawbacks which have heretofore existed in this part of our plant. The building is very attractive in its interior arrangements and its location is such that there will be no increase in the cost of maintenance over that of the old unsatisfactory conditions.

FARM BARN AND COACH STABLES

The construction of a farm barn and coach stables was begun late in August and satisfactory progress with the work has been made since that time. The building, however, will not be ready for occupancy much before the new year and possibly not until early in the spring. When it is completed it will be possible to take down the old barns which have so long been an eye-sore. The grounds around the north wing will then be graded and the appearance of the whole hospital will undoubtedly be much improved.

REPAIRS TO COW BARN

The cow barns on the various farms have been overhauled and improved. Those at the main buildings have been supplied with new swing stanchions and automatic watering troughs. Two large silos were also built.

At the middle farm (Pell's place) the barn was shored up, the foundations were put in good condition and several minor repairs were made. On the east farm there was a general overhauling. Space was provided for more than forty cows and three silos were

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

put in. All the buildings mentioned were painted and made more attractive in appearance. By the changes in the east farm barns we shall be able to keep a larger dairy and to care for all of our young stock on our own land during the winter months.

REPAIRS TO INFIRMARY.—ENCLOSED PORCH

The infirmary for men has been greatly improved by the addition of a large sun room, in which the patients who are too feeble to walk to the grove or summer house are comfortably cared for outside of the wards during all seasons of the year. In the hottest days of summer the porch and awnings provide protection from the sun while in the winter the glass enclosure affords protection from the cold. Nothing could have been done which would have afforded as much comfort to the feeble and helpless men who occupy this building. They not only sat on the porch and dozed in their comfortable chairs during the sultry days of summer, but ate their meals there, returning to the wards only for the purpose of sleeping.

The dormitory occupied by untidy patients was provided with a large Globe ventilator, as was also the one used by women of the same class.

REPAIRS TO KITCHEN

The kitchen, pantries and scullery in this building have been provided with a tile floor and two new windows have been put in for the purpose of securing better ventilation. A new refrigerator has also been purchased.

GENERAL REPAIRS

The general repairs have been kept up during the year and quite a good many things of an unusual nature have been done. Several of the outside buildings and all of the windows and outside woodwork of the main building were painted and numerous repairs were made to the steam heating plant.

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

ELECTRIC LIGHT LINES

All of the unsightly poles and cables between the power-house and the main buildings were put in underground conduits and all of the poles at the cottages were renewed. Besides adding greatly to the appearance of the grounds there has been a great improvement in the service.

ROAD MAKING AND GRADING

The piece of road between cottages 5 and 8 was completed early in the summer and has provided us with good roads to all of the cottages.

The highway in front of the cottages was improved somewhat and provided with an attractive fence along the whole length of the lake.

A large grove in the rear of the wards for disturbed men was cleared of underbrush and graded, and a pleasant place was thus provided for those who are too disturbed to walk or work. Considerable grading was done in other places about the grounds and all of the roads were top-dressed and improved.

The court between the kitchen and the laundry was thoroughly underdrained and provided with a cement gutter and walk thus making this court equally as attractive as the one on the south side.

WATER SUPPLY

Two wells were drilled at cottages 3 and 7 respectively, so that now one-half of the cottages are provided with good drinking water. The other half, however, still continue to carry the water a considerable distance.

The large reservoirs were cleaned twice during the summer and their walls were cemented and put in good condition.

OUR NEEDS FOR THE COMING YEAR

Although the past year has been an exceedingly busy one, and one in which many improvements have been made, our list of requirements for the coming year will be by no means small. It is quite impossible to catch up with the needs of an institu-

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

tion as large as this, and no matter how much may be done during one year, just as much will seem to be required during the following one.

SUPERINTENDENT'S COTTAGE AND STAFF HOUSE

Notwithstanding the rapid increase in the capacity of the hospital we have not been able to keep up with the increase in admissions and our overcrowded wards have been relieved at intervals by transfers to other institutions. It goes without saying, that it would be much better for both patients and relatives if each hospital had buildings of sufficient capacity to care for all the cases belonging to its district. It would, therefore, seem wise to build a house for the use of the superintendent and another for the staff, and to convert the quarters now used by officers into wards for patients. Provision could thus be made for about 150 patients at less than half the usual per capita cost. Besides being an economical measure it would give much more satisfactory living quarters to the resident officers who are now unable to escape the atmosphere of the hospital and its work even when they are supposed to be free from duty.

HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY

As was stated last year, the growth of the hospital during the past few years has been almost wholly towards the mere addition of sleeping space and without that attention to the facilities for classification which would have been given had not the necessity for finding accommodations for those in county asylums been so pressing. Now that State care has become an accomplished fact and is apparently upon a sure foundation it is proper that we should give less attention to the mere housing of patients and more to their proper classification and treatment upon hospital lines. In order to place this institution upon a proper basis we should have a small reception hospital properly arranged for the treatment of all forms of acute insanity, and a large well-ventilated infirmary for the care of women. Our wards are all so large, especially in the men's department, that

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

it is very difficult to give to the acute cases that special care and individualized treatment which they require, and in all of our women's department there is not even a single ward which is well adapted for the care of the feeble and filthy. The need for these two buildings can be easily appreciated and not until they are provided will our institution be in the best condition for the satisfactory care and treatment of all kinds of cases.

EMPLOYEES' COTTAGE

More than twenty of the men employees are compelled to sleep in basement rooms which are damp and dreary and unfit for human habitation. Several employees have been compelled to leave the service on account of sickness brought on by living in these unsuitable quarters. Owing to the scarcity of rooms, however, it has been impossible to care for them elsewhere. As many more who have no direct connection with ward work are cared for in attendants' quarters. If they were provided for in an outside building, additional accommodations for patients could be obtained by moving the attendants who now sleep on the wards to the rooms thus vacated. No additional space for patients could be provided, however, by moving those who occupy the basement rooms as they would be unfit for anything but storage purposes. I would advocate the construction of a building near the main group of a size to accommodate at least fifty persons. This could be done by duplicating the plan of the Binghamton cottage for nurses, which cost when ready for occupancy about \$22,000.

FARM COTTAGE

There is a brick house on the east farm which, if put in proper repair, would make a very desirable cottage for the workers upon that part of the hospital farm. For \$3,500 it could be put in good repair and provided with the necessary heat, light and sanitary conveniences. There would be sufficient room for fifteen or sixteen patients and besides being a great convenience to have them near their work, it would give them the home comforts which cannot be obtained in the large wards of a hospital.

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

CONVALESCENT HOME

A very complete trial of the advantages of a convalescent home could be made at this hospital at a comparatively small outlay. We have upon the grounds a cottage which has heretofore been kept for contagious diseases, which, with the expenditure of a few hundred dollars for repairs and furniture, could be fitted up to accommodate ten or twelve patients and two attendants. Patients occupying this cottage would be removed entirely from ward influences and those on the road to recovery could be sent there for a few weeks before their discharge as a trial of their fitness for again taking up the ordinary duties of life. The cost of making this experiment would be about \$2,000.

REPAIRS TO AMUSEMENT HALL

Our amusement hall should be twice as large as it is, but as it is not likely that funds can be obtained for the purpose of building a new one the request of last year for an apportionment of \$3,000 for a new outside entrance, some new chairs and new scenery is repeated. As now arranged all the patients from the south side of the house, and all visitors as well, must pass through a dormitory occupied by fifty patients. This is unpleasant for visitors and a source of disturbance to the patients who are necessarily awakened by the passing to and fro of several hundred persons. Mention of this undesirable feature is made in the last report of the State Charities Aid Association and the above recommendations are there endorsed. A plan combining a covered entrance which would do away with all our present inconveniences and a small building which could be used as a library and lecture room for the training school has been prepared which could be carried out for the amount asked for.

NEW FURNITURE AND RENEWALS TO FURNITURE

Something was done during the past year towards making some of the wards more attractive, but in many the furnishings have become extremely shabby and need renewing in order to

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

keep them up to the required standard of neatness and cheerfulness. It is true that repairs and improvements in a large hospital may be neglected for a year or two, and an apparent saving may be thus effected, but experience teaches that it is false economy and in the end entails a much greater outlay than would have been necessary had the repairs and improvements been made before deterioration had become absolute ruin. I am firmly of the belief that it is true economy to keep the wards in good repair and well furnished, for both patients and attendants are apt to take on the characteristics of their environments. Consequently, if the ward is old and shabby they take no pride in it and let it go from bad to worse, while if it is attractive they endeavor to keep it so by work and care. It is also well known that the surroundings often have a marked effect for good or ill upon the mentally afflicted. It is therefore hoped that an apportionment of four or five thousand dollars will be made for the purpose of putting the wards in a comfortable and attractive condition.

SUN ROOMS, WARDS 2 AND 6

The day rooms of these two wards were taken a few years ago for dormitory use, since which time patients have had no place to sit except upon the long corridor and in the small alcove. Fifty beds were put in the old day rooms, thus providing twenty-five thousand dollars worth of space at the usual per capita allowance while we now ask for only \$3,900 to make good the loss. This is a much needed improvement as in the winter weather especially the day space is entirely inadequate for the number of patients which these long wards accommodate.

HYDROTHERAPEUTIC ROOMS

No hospital can be considered perfectly equipped for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases without a full and complete arrangement for hydrotherapeutic treatment. I am convinced that much good might be done if we were properly

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

equipped in this respect, and would therefore urge an appropriation to carry out this work. We have rooms centrally located and admirably adapted for the purpose, which could be provided with water proof floors, etc., for \$1,000. The fixtures, I have been reliably informed would cost \$1,500, making a total of \$2,500 for the complete equipment.

BATH ROOM AND LAVATORY, WARD 11

This ward, which provides accommodations for more than 80 old and untidy women, has but one bath tub, which is in a dark and unventilated corner of the toilet room. The facilities are entirely inadequate and the plumbing is very old and unsanitary.

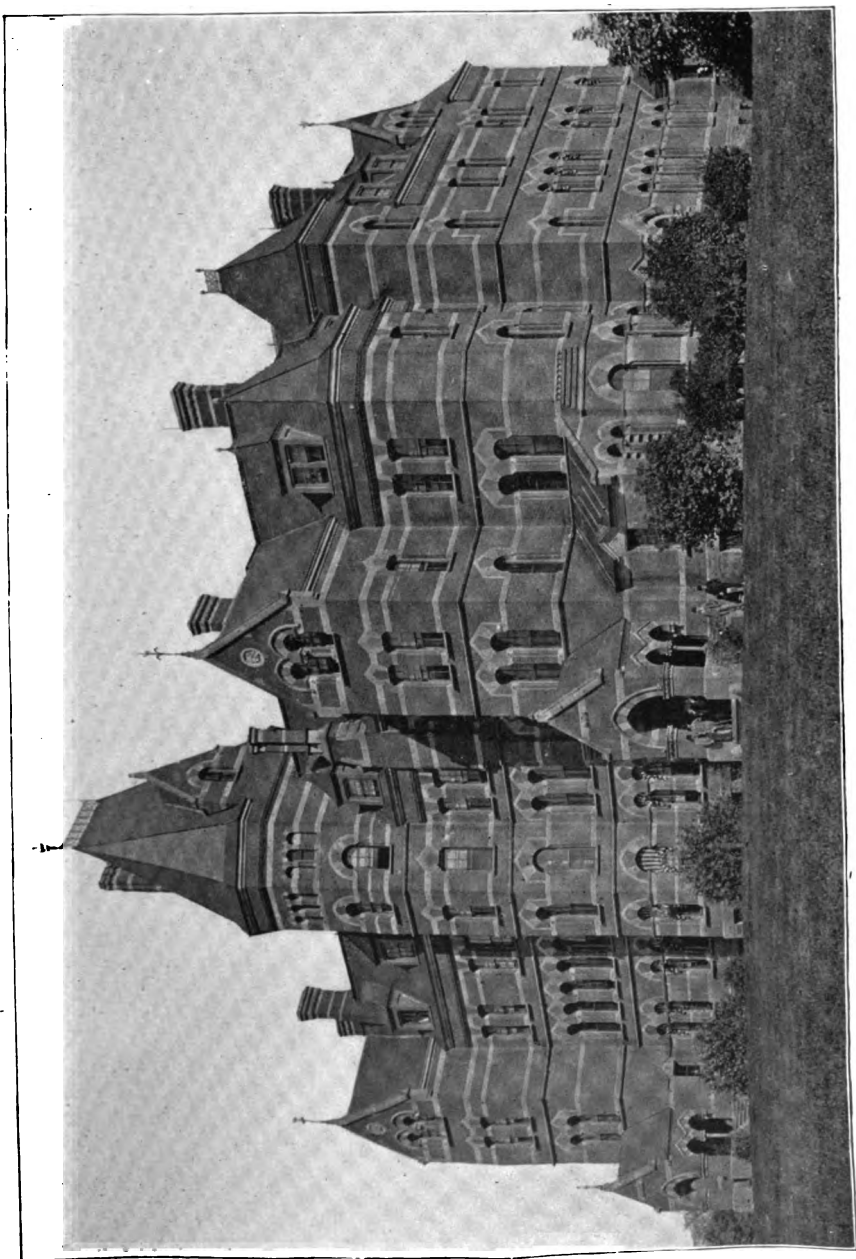
A suitable bath room, toilet section and clothes room can be provided for the sum of \$1,755.98 and the work should be done as soon as possible.

SPRAY BATHS AND REPAIRS TO WARDS 3, 4, 7 AND 8

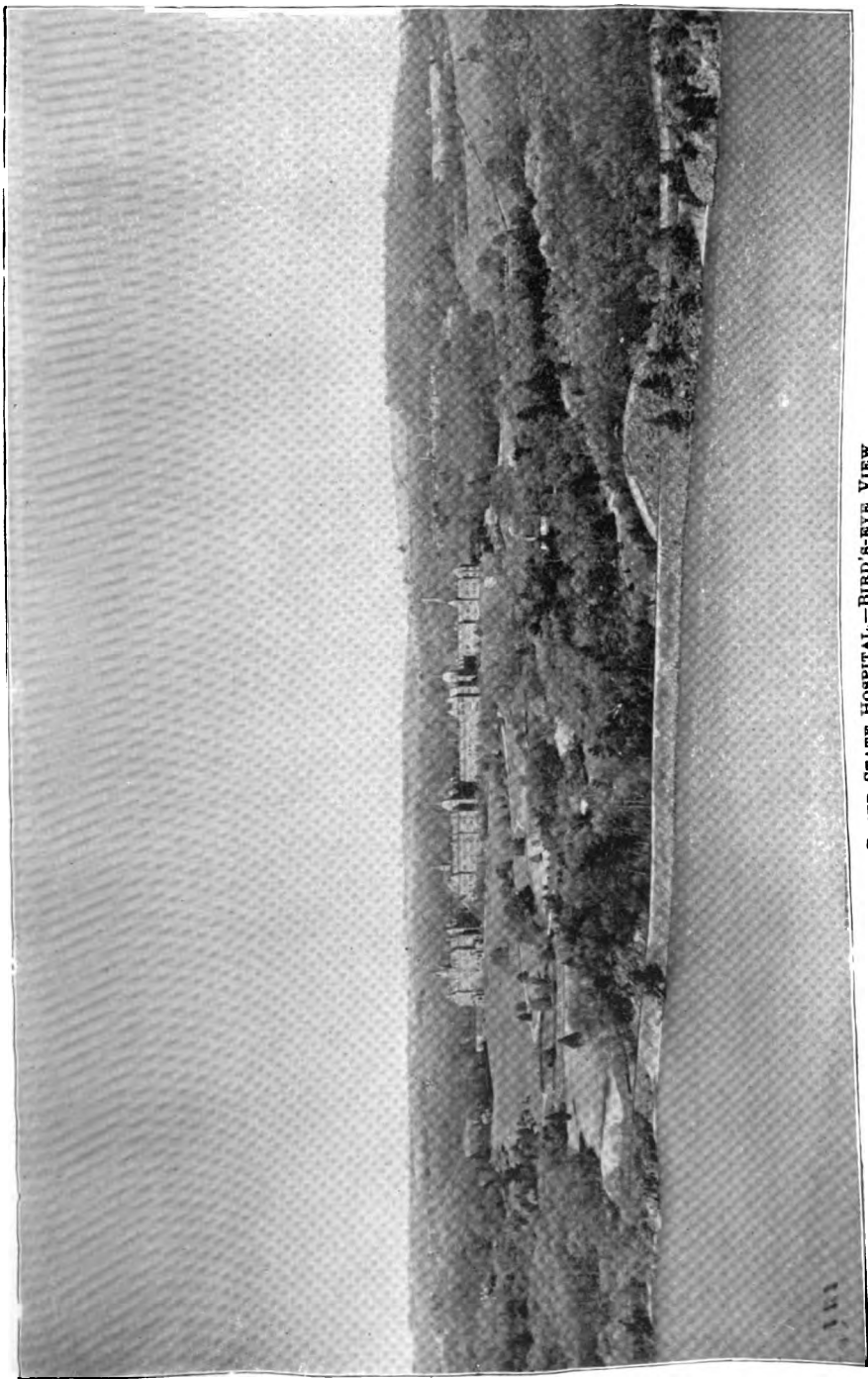
These wards which are used for the disturbed and destructive patients have been put in fair repair during the past two years. The bath rooms, however, are still supplied with the old iron tubs which are unsightly and dangerous for the class of patients which uses them. By changing the location of the bath rooms their number could be reduced from four to two and the rooms thus vacated could be used as dormitories. All of these changes could be made for \$2,646.35.

EXTENSION OF TELEPHONE SYSTEM

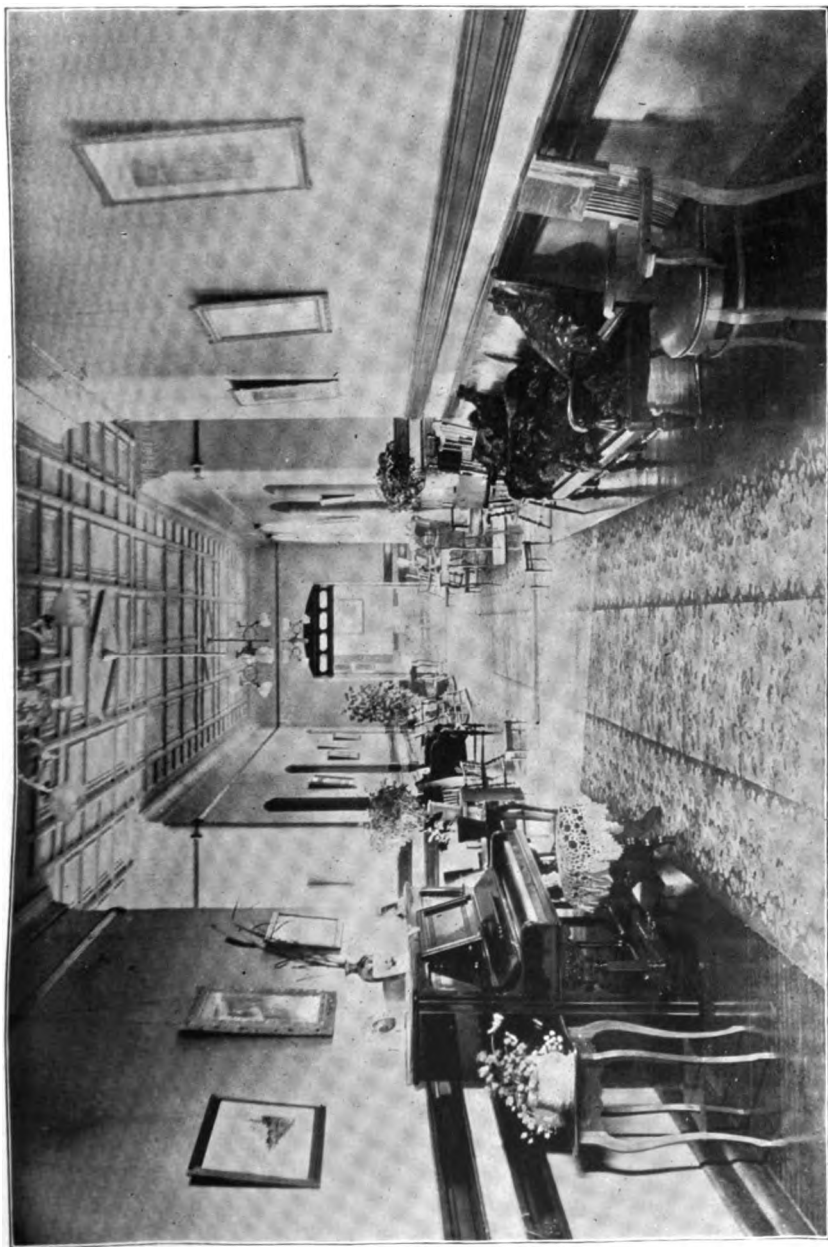
Our whole telephone service should be improved and extended. Only a few of the wards are supplied with telephonic communication and the system connecting the main office with the central group and the cottages is so faulty in construction that it is almost impossible to communicate with any of the outlying buildings at night. An apportionment of \$1,001.06 was asked for last year for this purpose and the same amount will be needed now.



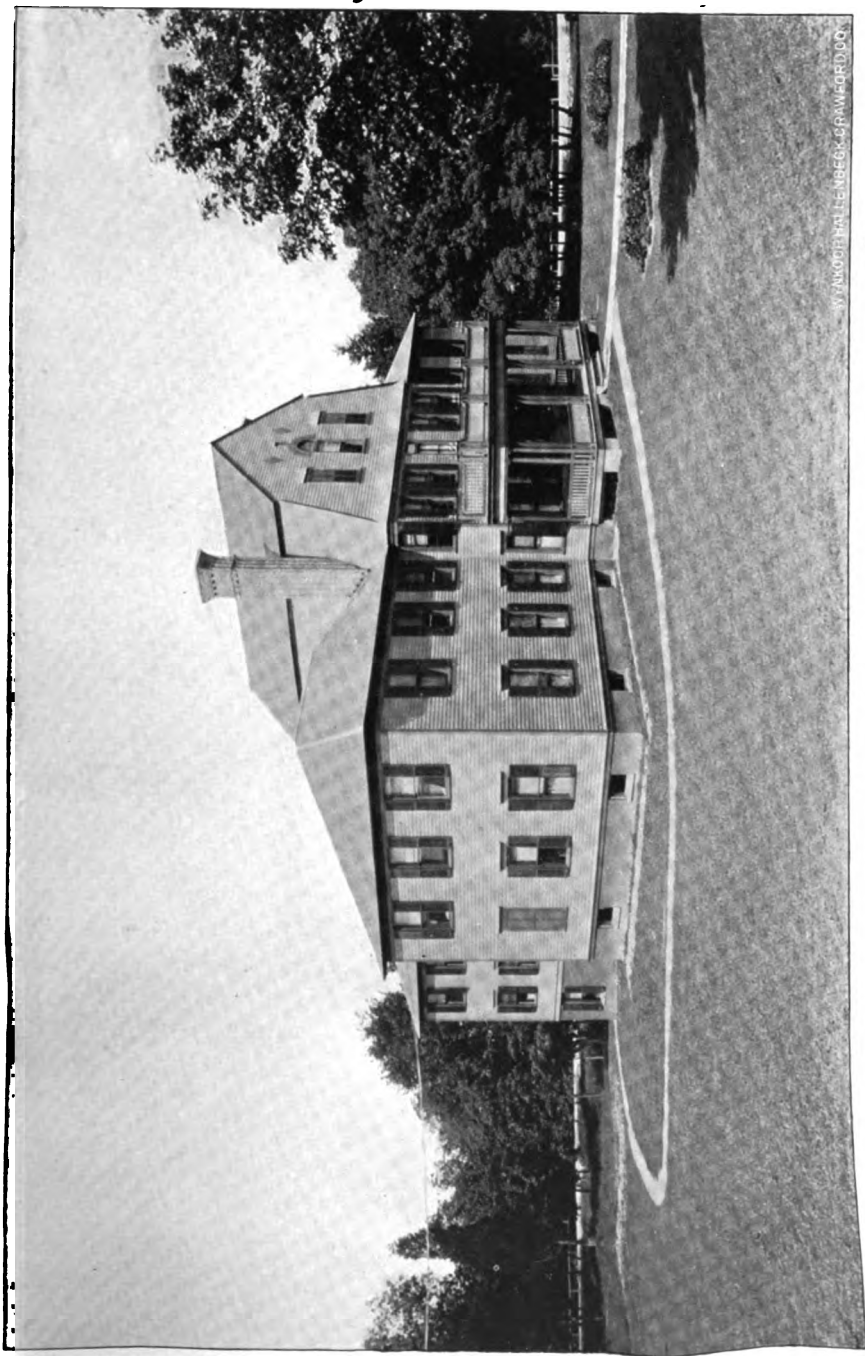
HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

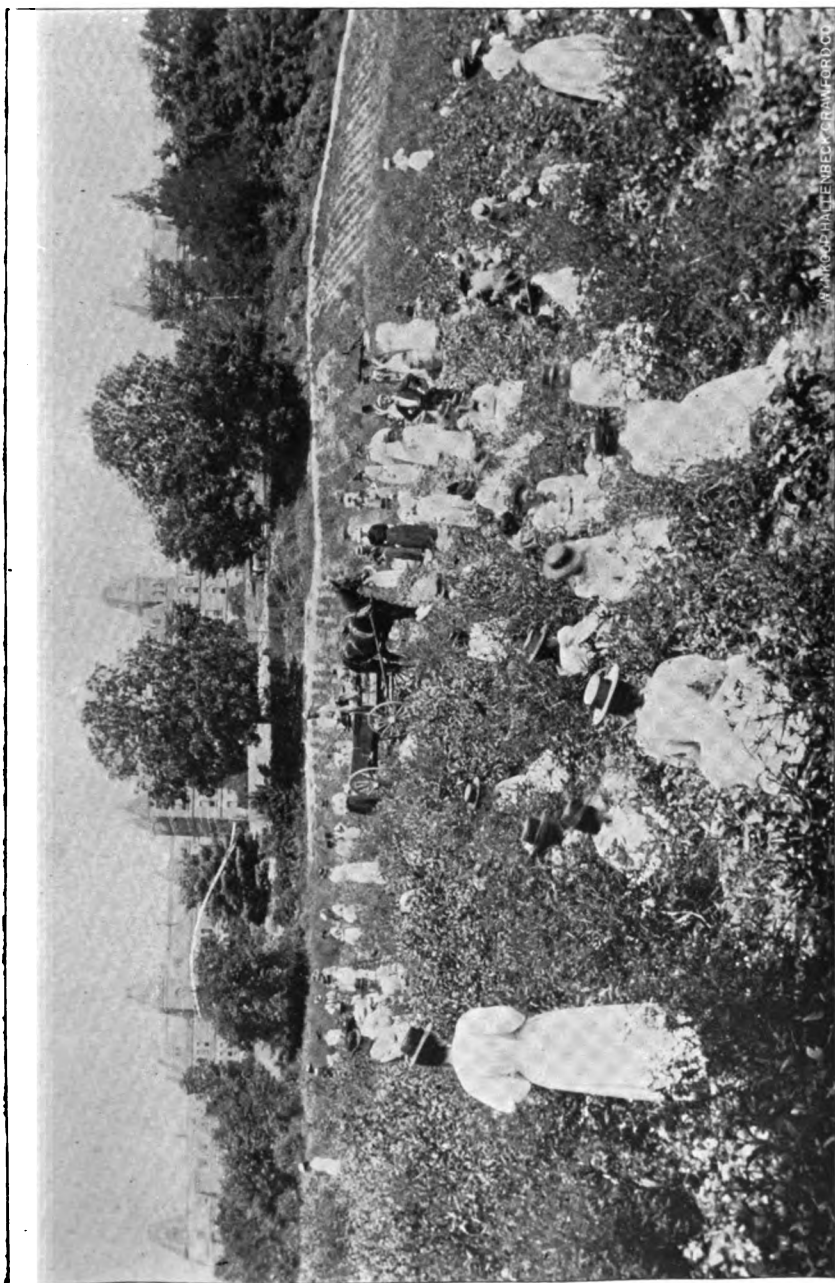


HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.—OBSERVATION WARD FOR WOMEN.



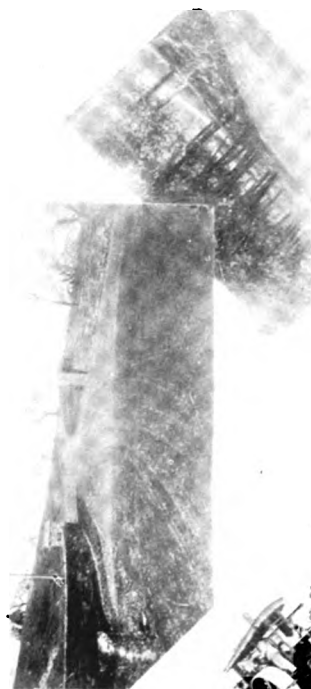
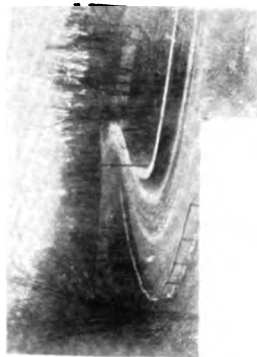
W. W. K. O. C. H. A. L. E. N. B. E. K. & C. O. W. A. N. D. E. D. C. O.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.—NURSES' COTTAGE.

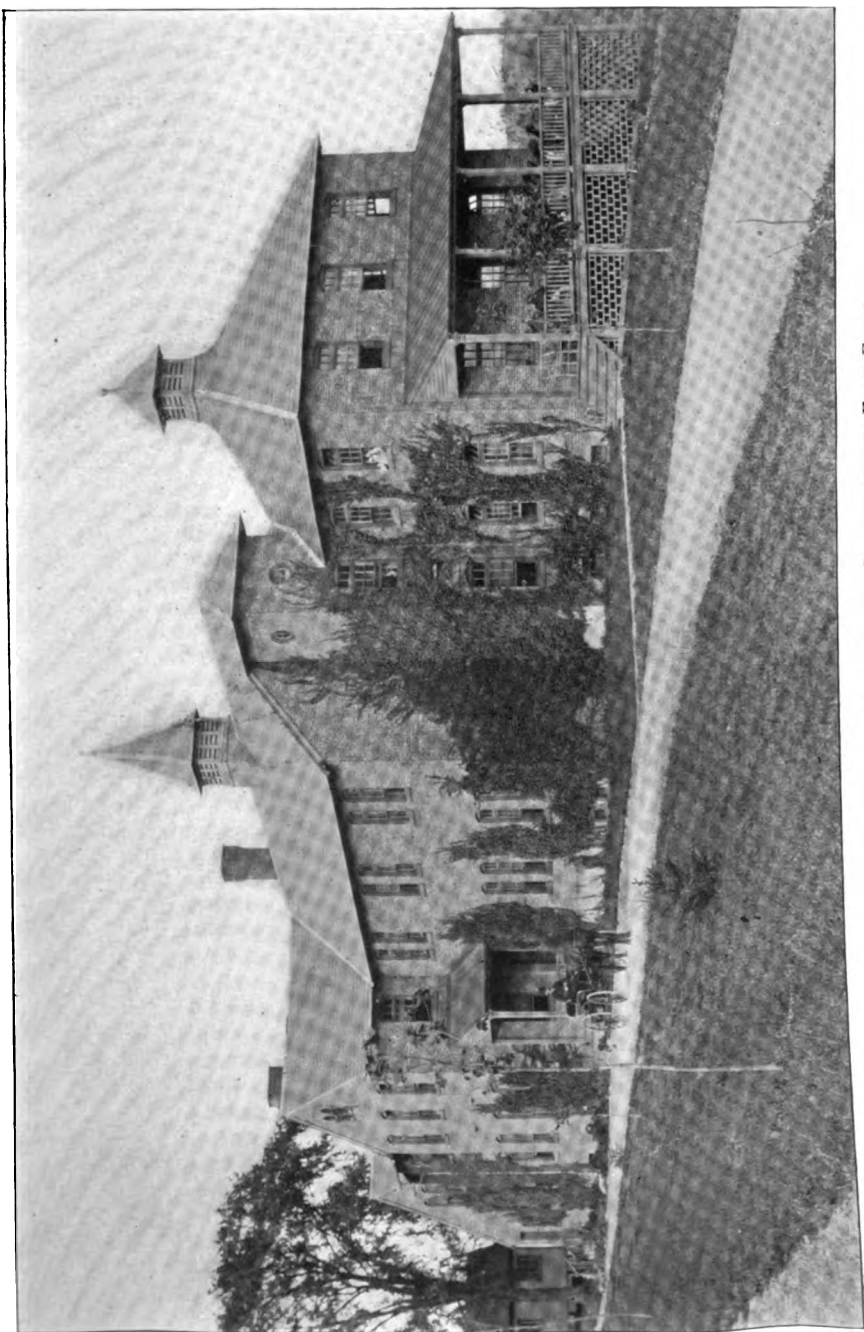


HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.—PATIENTS PICKING PEARS.

W. WOODHALL & SONS, NEW YORK



HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.—ROAD MAKING.



HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.—COTTAGE FOR CONSUMPTIVES—EAST FARM.



HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.— DINING ROOM.

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

WATCHMAN'S TIME DETECTOR

With the increase in buildings our watchman's time detectors have become too small for the number of stations required to guarantee good supervision at night. We need a new detector with a capacity of at least 50 stations at the main group and rearrangement and increase in the number of stations at the cottages. An apportionment of \$375 will be required for the purpose.

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM AND FIRE PROTECTION

A fire alarm system such as the Gamewell would be a great protection against loss of life and property in case of fire. To install this system, with 35 boxes and the necessary indicators about \$2,300 will be required. A chemical engine, hose truck, ladders, chemical extinguishers and other necessary equipment would cost about \$1,700 more, making a total of \$4,000 for everything necessary in the way of fire protection.

GENERAL REPAIRS AND BETTERMENTS

As our regular mechanical force has been so reduced that it will be impossible in the future to make more than the most ordinary minor repairs it would be well to set aside an allotment of four or five thousand dollars for repairs and betterments which could be drawn upon as occasion requires during the year. It is quite impossible to foresee all the contingencies that may arise and unless some provision is made for doing the large amount of work which was formerly done by the regular force the buildings will suffer and soon get into a condition where large expenditures will have to be made.

PAINTING

A long experience leads me to believe that no expenditure about a hospital for the insane brings such a rich return as that for painting. It is true economy to keep the buildings well

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

painted both inside and outside. During the coming summer \$1,675 should be expended for outside painting, as follows:

Nurses' cottage.....	\$375 00
Physicians' cottage, central group.....	250 00
All window frames and guards of the north and east sides of central group (west and south sides painted this year).....	275 00
Pavilion and main building.....	225 00
Summer house infirmary.....	150 00
Boiler house and ice house at cottages.....	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,675 00
	<hr/>

The following inside painting should also be done:

All the walls of wards, day rooms, etc., in north wing.	\$3,108 75
All the sleeping rooms	1,974 00
All the dining rooms in the main building.....	839 25
	<hr/>
	\$5,922 00
	<hr/>

By the above figures we see that an appropriation of \$7,597 will be required to do all the work which should be done in this line.

PAINT SHOP

Our paint shop is merely a little box about ten feet square. It is so small that all the varnishing of furniture and similar work has to be done in the basements and other out-of-the-way places. A suitable building could be put up for about \$700.

REPAIRING BASE, NORTH WING

Nearly all of the base throughout the north wing has shrunk so much that large spaces have been left between the base and the floors. To make the necessary repairs an expenditure of \$552 for labor and material will be required.

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

RENOVATION OF WARDS 21 AND 22

Wards 21 and 22, which are occupied by disturbed men, are in very bad condition, and repairs to them should not be put off any longer. The plumbing is very bad, several of the floors are ready to break through, and the plaster has fallen off in many places. New tile floors in the lavatories and bath rooms, new floors and ceilings throughout the day rooms, a new tile floor in the corridor connecting the wards with the dining rooms, and a new iron stairway should be provided. The day rooms, corridors, dormitories and single rooms should all be painted. To do all of the work in a good and substantial manner an appropriation of \$14,749.51 will be required.

NEW FLOOR IN THE CONGREGATE DINING ROOM AT
THE CENTRAL GROUP.

The floor in the large dining room at the central group is in bad condition and should be renewed. It has been repaired and shored up from time to time, but it has now become so bad that temporary repairs seem useless. An entirely new floor and new beam should be put in. As it is necessary to use large quantities of water in keeping this room clean a tile floor would be very desirable. It would, however, cost a large amount of money (probably \$5,000) to do it, while a good maple floor could be put in for \$2,939.85.

REPAIRS TO STEAM AND ELECTRIC PLANT

There are many repairs and improvements required in the steam and hot water plants and also in the electric plant. The various amounts required are as follows:

Alterations to steam heating system to secure greater efficiency and economy in the center and south wing.	\$650 00
Reconstruction of line shaft, pulleys, etc., in laundry.	350 00
Repairs to Corliss engine	300 00
Repairs to large fan, main building.....	150 00
One No. 4 Tobey heater, center building.....	500 00
One No. 4 Tobey heater, south wing.....	500 00

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

Repairs to steam ducts near fan house, C group.....	\$600 00
Boiler and connections for Cottage 2.....	800 00
Reconstruction of hot water system, central group..	2,200 00
Water mains and hydrants	500 00
Fire and hose fixtures	500 00
Plumbing, wards 1, 5, 9, 26 and 10.....	1,200 00
Repairs to electric light plant.....	500 00
Eighty-five feet twelve-inch cast iron sewer pipe out into river	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,250 00
	<hr/>

The electric plant is loaded to its full capacity, and as we have no reserve we are frequently put to great inconvenience by temporary disturbances in the system by which the wards and buildings are deprived of light. Total darkness in the wards of a hospital for the insane is always a source of danger and the temporary accidents to the machinery, which, in spite of all that can be done, will occasionally happen, cause great anxiety on the part of officers and employees. I am at present unable to give an accurate estimate of the cost of putting our plant in good condition, but we certainly should have it so arranged that there would always be a surplus of power which could be used in case of need.

FITTING UP POST OFFICE

As the hospital is now a sub-postal station it would be a great convenience to have a proper outfit, such as lock boxes, etc. It would cost about \$500 to properly fit up such an office as we should have.

ENCLOSED VERANDAS, COTTAGES 4 AND 5

The two cottages above mentioned are now devoted to the care of tuberculosis patients who should be provided with fresh air and sunlight. Two porches, two stories high, which could be properly enclosed in winter, could be built for \$1,432.40.

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

HENNERY

If a suitable hennery were built on one of the east farms it is probable that poultry raising could be undertaken with assurances of profit. Five hundred dollars would be required to build the houses and runs.

COTTAGE WATER SUPPLY

As has been previously stated, the water at the cottages is unfit for drinking during the summer months. The difficulty has been partially overcome by sinking wells at four of the cottages. There are, however, still four for which provision should be made by drilling wells. The four would probably cost about \$1,500.

COAL SHED

The coal shed at the cottage pumping station is so small that only about a month's supply can be kept on hand. It should be enlarged so that the full winter's supply could be stored in the fall when the roads are in good condition.

It would cost about \$1,000 to make the change.

ROADS AND GROUNDS

In order to put the roads and grounds in a satisfactory condition we should have the following appropriations:

For 160 feet seating in grove used by disturbed women	\$250 00
Summer house in grove used by disturbed men.	600 00
Grading about main buildings and around site of old barns	1,500 00
Road making	1,000 00
Walks	1,000 00
Stairway to central group	136 95
Flag staff	215 00

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

RECAPITULATION OF IMPROVEMENTS DESIRED FOR
1901

Superintendent's cottage (amount not determined) ..	
Staff house (amount not determined)	
Hospital for acute cases (amount not determined) ..	
Infirmary for women (amount not determined)	
Employees' cottage	\$22,000 00
Farm cottage	3,500 00
Convalescent home	2,000 00
Repairs to amusement hall	3,000 00
New furniture and renewals to furniture	5,000 00
Sun rooms, wards 2 and 6	3,900 00
Hydrotherapeutic rooms and gymnasium	2,500 00
Bath room and lavatory, ward 11	1,755 98
Spray bath rooms, wards 3, 4, 7 and 8, main building	2,646 35
Extension of telephone system	1,001 06
Watchman's time detectors	375 00
Fire alarm system and fire protection	4,000 00
General repairs and betterments	5,000 00
Painting, inside and outside	5,922 00
Paint shop	700 00
Repairing base, north wing	552 00
Renovation of wards 22 and 23	14,749 51
New floor, B dining room	2,939 85
Repairs to engineer's department	9,250 00
Fitting up post-office	500 00
Purification of water supply	10,000 00
Enclosing verandas, cottages 4 and 5	1,432 40
Hennery	500 00
Four wells at cottages	1,500 00
Coal shed, cottages	1,000 00
160 feet seating in grove for disturbed women	250 00
Summer house, E, for disturbed men	600 00
Grading about main buildings and on site of old barns	1,500 00

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

Road making	\$1,000 00
Walks	1,000 00
Stairway to central group	136 95
Flag staff	215 00

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious services have been regularly held by clergymen of various denominations from the city, and our thanks are due to those who have so willingly responded to the calls made upon them. In this connection I must again call attention to our great need of a chapel. The arguments which have been advanced in previous reports need not be repeated here, but it must be apparent to all who will give the matter thought that a suitable building for religious services would be of great benefit to those who must pass their lives under the necessary restrictions surrounding the management of a large hospital for the insane.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Reading matter has been liberally contributed to the Patients' Library by Mrs. Beard, Miss Newbold and Mrs. I. R. Adriance of Poughkeepsie and by the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society of New York. The managers of the Sailors' Snug Harbor have as usual kept their charges well supplied with books and periodicals.

VISITATION

The wards and the various departments of the hospital were regularly visited by the managers during the year and the members of the State Commission in Lunacy made several official visits for the purpose of examining into our needs.

In closing their notes of a very careful inspection, the Commission states: "The house was found in a very cleanly and orderly condition throughout. The service was good and appeared under excellent discipline. It was very noticeable in the examination of patients that there were no complaints of abuse, and a general feeling of contentment was universal."

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

CONCLUSION

In conclusion I have to again express my appreciation of the advise and assistance which I have received from the managers of the hospital and the State Commission in Lunacy, and of the loyal support which has been given me by the medical officers, the steward and the employees in every department, in my efforts to conduct the affairs of this great hospital in the interests of both the State and its wards.

Respectfully submitted

CHAS. W. PILGRIM

Medical Superintendent

December 15, 1900

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30,
1900

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1899.....	968	1,085	2,053
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1900:			
On original commitments:			
From residences.....	249	233	482
From county houses on original commitments	14	9	23
By transfers from other institutions for insane.....	9	13	22
Total number under treatment during year.	1,240	1,340	2,580
Daily average population.....	991	1,096	2,087
Capacity of institution.....	998	1,057	2,055
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered.....	84	66	150
As improved.....	25	46	71
As unimproved.....	63	28	91
As not insane.....	.....	3	3
Died	86	88	174
Whole number discharged during the year.	258	231	489
Remaining October 1, 1900.....	982	1,109	2,091

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

Date of opening.....	Oct. 21, 1871
Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	756 $\frac{33}{100}$
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$2,420,099 24
Value of personal property.....	221,159 98
Acreage under cultivation	655

Receipts during year, maintenance fund :

Balance on hand October 1, 1899.....	\$2,163 89
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.	383,533 14
From private patients.....	13,723 95
From reimbursing patients.....	18,418 26
From all other sources.....	2,231 78

Total receipts for maintenance.....	\$420,071 02
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Total receipts from State Commission in Luracy for extraordinary improvements	\$28,772 76
Total receipts from manufacturing fund.....	6,888 33

Disbursements during year for maintenance :

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries.....	\$19,753 55
Estimate No. 2. For wages.....	123,983 50
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores	126,547 86
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs.....	9,065 09
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	9,133 28
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	15,995 87
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	9,759 14
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.....	2,666 93
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light.....	38,458 63
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies	3,432 78
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses ..	11,473 29
Estimate No. 12. For transportation . . .	5,863 85

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclu- sive	\$376,133 77
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Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 2—(Concluded)

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	\$28,772 76
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund.....	1,079 13
Balances October 1, 1900:	
General maintenance fund.....	181 24
Manufacturing fund	7,809 20
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	3 46
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	33 00
Women	28 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	20 00
Women	14 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 9
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1 to 52
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	70
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$24,716 80
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	30,445 41

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	25	27	52	10	11	21	10
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above)....	18	36	54	3	9	12	12
Religious excitement...	4	7	11	2	2	4	4
Love affairs (including seduction).....	4	2	6	....	1	1	1
Fright and nervous shock.....	29	6	35	....	1	1	13
Physical:							
Intemperance.....	60	15	75	81	4	35	15
Sexual excess.....	11	....	11	2	....	2	1
Venereal diseases.....	12	1	13	4	....	4	2
Masturbation.....	7	....	7	1	....	1	....
Sunstroke.....	6	2	8	....	....	....	....
Accident or injury.....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Pregnancy.....	....	2	2	....	1	1	1
Parturition and puerperium .....	....	17	17	....	7	7	4
Lactation .....	....	2	2	....	1	1	1
Change of life.....	....	17	17	....	5	5	3
Fevers.....	....	6	6	....	....	....	....
Privation and overwork	10	9	19	3	1	4	3
Epilepsy	14	3	17	10	1	11	6
Other convulsive disorders	2	1	3	....	1	1	2
Diseases of skull and brain	6	3	9	....	1	1	2
Old age.....	15	26	41	4	7	11	11
Epidemic influenza.....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....
Abuse of drugs.....	10	1	11	3	....	3	2
Uraemic poisoning.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
All other bodily disorders and ill health..	3	17	20	....	6	6	7
Heredity	22	24	46	22	23	45	....

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 3—Concluded

CAUSES	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Congenital defect	2	8	10	2	1	3	5
Unascertained	6	19	25	2	.....	2	11
Not insane .....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	272	255	527	99	84	183	116

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1900, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious	2	.....	2	64	13	27
Mania, acute	61	39	7	930	452	112
Mania, recurrent	20	12	.....	122	45	9
Mania, chronic	30	.....	9	387	10	87
Melancholia, acute	144	85	16	1,584	728	184
Melancholia, simple	9	6	1	118	41	9
Melancholia, chronic	51	8	15	423	23	152
Alternating (circular) insanity .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Paranoia	13	.....	.....	82	.....	9
General paralysis	37	.....	25	358	.....	256
Dementia, primary	1	.....	.....	48	.....	16
Dementia, terminal	119	.....	86	1,748	22	719
Epilepsy with insanity	19	2	8	298	2	62
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	17	3	5	192	4	29
Idiocy	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Not insane	3	.....	.....	47	.....	.....

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 5
Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS	PRESENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			ADMITTED DURING YEAR			UNDER TREATMENT DURING YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in { acute forms. { First admission..... Second admission..... Third admission.....	49 8 4	30 3 1	79 11 5	70 8 5	66 10 1	136 18 6	119 16 9	96 13 2	215 29 11
Mania in acute { forms. { First admission..... Second admission..... Third admission.....	16 3 2	19 3	35 6 2	24 4 2	36 6 1	60 10 3	40 7 4	55 9 1	95 16 5
All other cur- { able forms. { First admission..... Second admission..... Third admission.....	6 1	11 2	17 1 2	4 2	9 6	13 8	10 3	20 6 2	30 9 2

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Continued)

LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED Recovered—Now Readmitted																			
CURABLE CONDITIONS		UNDER 3 MONTHS		FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR		FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS		FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS		FROM 3 TO 4 YEARS		FROM 4 TO 5 YEARS		BETWEEN 5 AND 10 YEARS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY			
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Years	Months	WOMEN	
																		Years	Months
Melancholia in acute forms.	First ad-mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second ad-mission.	2	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	6	4	2	
	Third ad-mission.	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	2	1	...	2	...	3	8	...	7½
Mania in acute forms.	First ad-mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second ad-mission.	1	1	2	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	3	6	2	9
	Third ad-mission.	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	2	3
All other curable forms.	First ad-mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second ad-mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Third ad-mission.	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	4	2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	5	...	...

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Concluded)

CURABLE CONDITIONS	DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING YEAR	AVERAGE LENGTH OF TREATMENT OF RECOVERED CASES (LAST ATTACE)				DIED DURING YEAR			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER GROUPS			REMAINING AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR		
		MEN		WOMEN		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
		Years	Months	Years	Months									
Melancholia in { First admission... Second admission... acute forms. {	53 3 2	80 8 3	27 5 1	8 6 4	7½ 5½ 9	2 1 2	8 2 ...	10 3 2	31 8 3	24 1 1	55 9 4	33 4 2	37 5 ...	70 9 2
Mania in acute { First admission... Second admission... forms. {	21 2	39 5	18 3	7 8	8½ 8½ 8½	2 2 ...	4 1 1	6 1 1	1 2 3	17 1 ...	18 3 3	16 3 1	16 4 ...	32 7 1
All other cur- { First admission... Second admission... able forms. {	2 1	9 5	7 4	6 1 9	11½ 11½ 11½	1 1 1	3 1 1	4 1 1	5 1 1	...	6 2 2	2 1 ...	9 1 ...	11 1 ...

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 6
 Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged re-covered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	38	30	68	1	2	3	268	188	456	11	6	17
One to three months.....	15	12	27	17	8	25	173	170	343	137	56	193
Three to six months.....	8	11	19	20	22	42	85	91	176	244	197	441
Six to nine months.....	9	4	13	16	17	33	54	36	90	135	135	270
Nine months to one year....	2	2	4	13	3	16	28	23	51	61	77	138
One year to eighteen months..	4	1	5	10	9	19	21	23	44	86	77	163
Eighteen months to two years..	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	12	12	24	14	20	34
Two to three years.....	5	2	7	3	2	5	16	16	32	23	22	45
Three to four years.....	.....	2	2	3	2	5	6	9	15	17	12	29
Four to five years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	5	5	10	4	4	8
Five to ten years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	8	19	1	1	2
Ten to twenty years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	24	76	.....	.....	.....
Total	84	66	150	84	66	150	733	607	1,340	733	607	1,340

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever.....				9	4	13
Scarlet fever.....				1	....	1
Influenza.....		1	1	13	15	28
Erysipelas.....	1	1	2	6	14	20
Septicemia and pyemia.....				1	....	1
Dysentery.....				4	8	12
Malarial affections.....					2	2
Syphilis.....					4	4
Tuberculosis.....	14	17	31	105	76	181
Constitutional diseases:						
Scurvy, purpura and hæmophilia.....				1	....	1
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and œsophagus.....					1	1
Diseases of the stomach.....				1	2	3
Diseases of the intestines.....	3	6	9	8	46	54
Diseases of the liver.....	1	1	2	2	5	7
Diseases of the peritoneum.....				3	4	7
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the bronchi.....				3	3	6
Diseases of the lungs.....	4	3	7	107	71	178
Diseases of the pleura.....		1	1	2	2	4
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the heart.....	6	13	19	45	75	120
Arterio-sclerosis.....	1	3	4	7	10	17
Aneurism.....				2	2	4
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Hodgkin's disease, Addison's disease and myxœdema.....				1	1	2
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	4	3	7	18	12	30
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the spinal cord.....					3	3
Diseases of the meninges.....	5	1	6	8	8	16
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions).....	5	13	18	42	71	113

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 7—(Concluded)

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Diseases of the nervous system—(con):						
Functional nervous diseases (par- alysis agitans, chorea, eclamp- sia, hysteria, neurasthenia).....				1		1
Epilepsy	3	2	5	28	25	53
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease.....		2	2	17	37	54
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease		1	1	135	117	252
General paralysis of the insane..	20	4	24	221	37	258
The intoxications; heat-stroke; obesity:						
Opium habit	1	1	2	1	1	2
Heat-stroke	1		1	1		1
Debility of old age.....	17	11	28	100	87	187
Accident		1	1	2	1	3
Suicide.....				7	3	10
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin		2	2		4	4
Malignant new growths or cancer...		1	1	6	12	18*
Total	86	88	174	908	763	1,671

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during
the current year and since October 1, 1898

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch.....	30	18	48	246	212	458
Maternal branch.....						
Paternal and maternal branches.....	39	33	72	248	352	600
	8	14	22	69	105	174
Collateral branches.....	22	19	41	259	276	535
No hereditary tendency..	129	99	228	769	775	1,544
Unascertained	44	72	116	1,714	1,383	3,097
Total	272	255	527	3,305	3,103	6,408

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year
and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	114	98	212	1,638	1,147	2,785
Married	130	115	245	1,347	1,315	2,662
Widowed	28	38	66	266	582	848
Divorced .....	.....	4	4	15	15	30
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	39	44	83
Total	272	255	527	3,305	3,103	6,408

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current
year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	12	2	14	77	12	89
Academic	10	13	23	126	119	245
Common school	208	210	418	2,240	2,086	4,326
Read and write.....	5	1	6	177	24	201
Read only.....	13	12	25	179	273	452
No education	24	15	39	310	314	624
Unascertained .....	.....	2	2	196	275	471
Total	272	255	527	3,305	3,103	6,408

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 11
Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	3	4	7	13	12	25	62	79	141	150	109	259
One to three months.....	6	4	10	15	2	17	91	98	189	125	106	231
Three to six months.....	11	7	18	6	10	16	67	58	125	108	107	215
Six to nine months.....	1	6	7	5	5	10	45	48	93	68	53	121
Nine months to one year.....	2	3	5	2	4	6	25	26	51	67	51	118
One year to eighteen months.	14	7	21	12	4	16	98	60	158	102	89	191
Eighteen months to two years.	1	.....	1	2	3	5	16	14	30	36	39	75
Two to three years.....	12	11	23	13	14	27	101	61	162	88	62	150
Three to four years.....	7	4	11	2	11	13	48	38	86	48	51	99
Four to six years.....	8	6	14	5	9	14	60	50	110	53	49	102
Six to ten years.....	10	7	17	9	6	15	48	37	85	55	30	85
Ten to twenty years.....	9	24	33	2	6	8	69	85	154	8	15	23
Twenty years and over.....	2	5	7	.....	2	2	62	54	116	.....	2	2
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	55	171	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	86	88	174	86	88	174	908	763	1,671	908	763	1,671
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths).....				6.7	8.1	7.4	.....	.....	.....	10.9	13.7	12.6

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since
October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 5 to 10 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 10 to 15 years.....	.....	2	2	9	10	19
From 15 to 20 years.....	8	10	18	108	91	199
From 20 to 25 years.....	21	23	44	247	209	456
From 25 to 30 years.....	35	25	60	387	312	699
From 30 to 35 years.....	38	34	72	403	346	754
From 35 to 40 years.....	22	26	48	428	343	771
From 45 to 50 years.....	50	59	109	690	651	1,341
From 50 to 60 years.....	42	32	74	498	527	1,025
From 60 to 70 years.....	36	19	55	288	329	617
From 70 to 80 years.....	18	18	36	197	207	404
From 80 to 90 years.....	2	7	9	39	70	109
From 90 to 100 years.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13
Total	272	255	527	3,305	3,103	6,408

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year
October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years.....	3	6	9	40	28	68
From 20 to 30 years....	26	14	40	203	168	371
From 30 to 40 years.....	25	19	44	198	189	387
From 40 to 50 years.....	20	17	37	163	120	283
From 50 to 60 years.....	8	10	18	86	79	165
From 60 to 70 years.....	2	.....	2	37	19	56
From 70 to 80 years.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
Total... ..	84	66	150	733	607	1,340

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 15 to 20 years	1	1	2	7	7	14
From 20 to 25 years	5	3	8	22	29	51
From 25 to 30 years	3	2	5	43	34	77
From 30 to 35 years	5	5	10	59	42	101
From 35 to 40 years	2	3	5	83	43	126
From 40 to 50 years	18	15	33	179	132	311
From 50 to 60 years	16	19	35	158	128	286
From 60 to 70 years	13	24	37	156	151	307
From 70 to 80 years	18	8	26	151	127	278
From 80 to 90 years	5	8	13	45	61	106
From 90 to 100 years .....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	14
Total.....	86	88	174	908	763	1,671

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	66	39	105
One to three months.....	41	46	87
Three to six months.....	45	32	77
Six to nine months.....	19	17	36
Nine months to one year.....	13	16	29
One year to eighteen months.....	19	17	36
Eighteen months to two years.....	2	4	6
Two to three years.....	14	19	33
Three to four years	10	13	23
Four to five years.....	5	7	12
Five to ten years.....	18	20	38
Ten to fifteen years.....	9	5	14
Fifteen to twenty years.....	2	3	5
Twenty to thirty years.....	2	3	5
Thirty years and upwards.....	.....	4	4
Not insane*.....	.....	3	3
Unascertained.....	7	7	14
Total	272	255	527

* Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	23	16	39
One to three months.....	37	28	65
Three to six months.....	41	30	71
Six to nine months.....	76	56	132
Nine months to one year.....	89	80	169
One year to eighteen months.....	83	92	175
Eighteen months to two years.....	90	95	185
Two to three years.....	191	219	410
Three to four years.....	94	122	216
Four to five years.....	98	128	226
Five to ten years.....	136	198	334
Ten to fifteen years.....	20	39	59
Fifteen to twenty years.....	1	5	6
Twenty to thirty years.....	3	1	4
Total.....	982	1,109	2,091

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional: Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, law- yers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.....	13	.....	13	105	.....	105
Commercial: Bankers, merchants, ac- countants, clerks, sales- men, shopkeepers, shop- men, stenographers, typewriters, etc.....	34	.....	34	469	.....	469

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(Concluded).

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agricultural and pas- toral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herds- men, etc.....	26	.....	26	445	.....	445
Mechanics at out-door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc....	49	.....	49	535	.....	535
Mechanics, etc., at sed- entary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.....	33	.....	33	382	.....	382
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.....	5	117	122	84	1,062	1,146
Educational and high- er domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, stu- dents, housekeepers, nurses, etc.....	.....	82	82	30	1,528	1,558
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, type- writers, etc.....	.....	5	5	.....	45	45
Employed in seden- tary occupations:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.....	.....	39	39	.....	257	257
Miners, seamen, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Prostitutes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Laborers.....	98	.....	98	1,056	.....	1,056
No occupation.....	14	12	26	160	163	323
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	31	45	76
Total.....	272	255	527	3,305	3,103	6,408

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Africa.....				1		1
Armenia.....				1		1
Austria.....	2	1	3	20	9	29
Bavaria.....				1		1
Bahama Islands.....				1		1
Bohemia.....				5	2	7
Belgium.....				2		2
Canada.....	1	7	8	55	48	103
Cuba.....		1	1	1	3	4
Denmark.....		1	1	8	9	17
England.....	10	6	16	95	69	164
Finland.....				1	3	4
France.....	2	1	3	20	15	35
Germany.....	18	16	34	247	293	540
Greece.....				2		2
Holland.....				6	3	9
Hungary.....				12	8	20
Ireland.....	40	43	83	484	808	1,292
Italy.....	6	2	8	30	12	42
India.....				1	1	2
Japan.....				2		2
Mexico.....				1		1
Norway.....	1		1	7	3	10
New Brunswick.....				1	3	4
Nova Scotia.....	1		1	3	3	6
Philippine Islands.....				1		1
Poland.....	3		3	23	10	33
Russia.....	3	2	5	28	17	45
Scotland.....		3	3	25	25	50
Sweden.....		5	5	14	26	40
Switzerland.....		2	2	15	12	27
Wales.....	1	1	2	7	7	14
West Indies.....	3		3	5		5
United States.....	181	161	342	2,104	1,640	3,744
Unascertained.....		3	3	76	74	150
Total.....	272	255	527	3,305	3,103	6,408

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 50 per cent were both of foreign birth.

In 4.5 per cent the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 3.5 per cent the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted ending September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany.....	100	.....	100
Allegany.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung.....	.....	.....	.....
Chenango.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	22	2	24
Cortland.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	95	1	96
Erie.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	10	6	16
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings.....	1	1	2
Lewis.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	1	.....	1
Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	6	1	7
Niagara.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga.....	1	.....	1
Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans.....	1	.....	1
Oswego.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	4	.....	4
Queens.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer.....	113	2	115
Richmond.....	35	3	38
Rockland.....	.....	.....	.....

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(Concluded)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
St. Lawrence.....			
Saratoga	1		1
Schenectady			
Schoharie.....			
Schuyler			
Seneca			
Steuben			
Suffolk			
Sullivan			
Tioga			
Tompkins			
Ulster	3		3
Warren.....			
Washington.....	14		14
Wayne			
Westchester	100	4	104
Wyoming.....			
Yates			
Soldiers' Home			
Total.....	507	20	527

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment, September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany.....	185	140	275	1	3	4
Allegany.....						
Broome.....	1		1			
Cattaraugus.....						
Cayuga.....						
Chautauqua.....						
Chemung.....				1		1
Chenango.....						
Clinton.....	2		2			
Columbia.....	45	40	85	3	1	4
Cortland.....						
Delaware.....		1	1			
Dutchess.....	173	144	317	3	3	6
Erie.....						
Essex.....						
Franklin.....						
Fulton.....						
Genesee.....						
Greene.....	31	18	49	1		1
Hamilton.....						
Herkimer.....						
Jefferson.....						
Kings.....	6	2	8	1	4	5
Lewis.....						
Livingston.....						
Madison.....						
Monroe.....						
Montgomery.....						
New York.....	25	228	253	1	10	11
Niagara.....						
Oneida.....						
Onondaga.....		1	1			
Ontario.....						
Orange.....	1	2	3			
Orleans.....						
Oswego.....						
Otsego.....						
Putnam.....	12	16	28	1		1
Queens.....	70	72	142			
Rensselaer.....	158	159	317		1	1
Richmond.....	48	53	101	9	1	10
Rockland.....	1		1			

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(continued)

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
St. Lawrence.....						
Saratoga.....	1	2	3			
Schenectady.....						
Schoharie.....	1		1			
Schuyler.....						
Seneca.....						
Steuben.....						
Suffolk.....	16	10	26			
Sullivan.....						
Tioga.....						
Tompkins.....						
Ulster.....	34	21	55		1	1
Warren.....						
Washington.....	20	21	41			
Wayne.....						
Westchester.....	177	148	325	4	7	11
Wyoming.....						
Yates.....						
Unascertained.....						
Total.....	975	1,078	2,035	25	31	56

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE STEWARD

To the Medical Superintendent

The following report of farm and garden product and stock on hand for the year ending September 30, 1900, is respectfully submitted.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS

Apples, barrels.....	140
Artichokes, bushels	34½
Asparagus, bunches.....	2,090
Blackberries, quarts.....	57
Beef, pounds.....	2,823
Broilers, pounds.....	56½
Beets, bushels.....	1,949½
Beans, lima, bushels.....	423
Beans, string, bushels.....	755½
Beans, butter, bushels.....	849½
Beet greens, bushels.....	31
Crab apples, bushels.....	8
Currants, quarts	374
Cherries, Michigan, quarts.....	65
Carrots, bushels.....	1,399½
Corn, sweet, dozens.....	12,415
Cabbage, early, heads.....	17,362
Cabbage, late, heads.....	21,055
Cauliflower	158
Celery bunches	3,173
Cucumbers	87,459
Cucumbers, pickles, bushels.....	18½
Calves	59
Chicken, pounds	330½
Cornstalks, bundles.....	11,420
Corn, field, bushels.....	904
Corn and oats, ground, pounds.....	10,707

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

Duck, pounds.....	184½
Eggs, hen, dozens.....	289½
Eggs, duck, dozens.....	203½
Egg plant.....	121
Hay, tons.....	185
Hides.....	6
Kale, bushels.....	9
Lettuce, bushels.....	326
Lettuce, bunches.....	14,284
Leeks, bunches.....	2,153
Melons, musk.....	662
Melons, water.....	927
Mint, bunches.....	238
Milk, quarts.....	156,989
Mushrooms, pounds.....	24½
Manure, tons.....	1,200
Oats, bushels.....	213
Onions, early, bunches.....	26,983
Onions, late, bushels.....	529½
Okra, quarts.....	240
Pears, bushels.....	74½
Peppers.....	27,195
Potatoes, bushels.....	267
Parsley, bunches.....	7,955
Parsnips, bushels.....	111½
Peas, bushels.....	686½
Pork, pounds.....	1,810
Pigeons, pairs.....	4
Rhubarb, bunches.....	5,196
Raspberries, quarts.....	1,351
Rye, bushels.....	130
Radishes, bunches.....	6,922
Radishes, bushels.....	73½
Radishes, winter, bushels.....	15
Radish, horse, pounds.....	291
Strawberries, quarts.....	4,839

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

Straw, tons	22
Squabs, pairs	18
Spinach, bushels	682
Sprouts, brussels, quarts.....	37
Salsify, bushels	138
Squash, early, bushels	290½
Sage, bunches	112
Turnips, bushels	1,847½
Tomatoes, quarts (under glass).....	18
Tomatoes, bushels	4,150

FARM STOCK

Horses	33
Colts	2
Cows	59
Heifers, two-year olds	1
Heifers, one-year olds	3
Heifers, calves	6
Bulls	2
Hens	26
Ducks	143
Broilers	10

ARTICLES MADE IN MATRON'S DEPARTMENT

Attendants' caps	1,049
Aprons, white	1,596
Aprons, kitchen	1,631
Bureau covers	21
Bolster cases	6
Bookcase curtains	1
Bibs	99
Chemises	978
Corset covers	37
Cooks' caps	274
Clothes bags	371
Card cases	36

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

Dresses, gingham	1,975
Dresses, gingham, strong	260
Drawers	1,198
Doilies	75
Dusters	571
Dust sheets	1
Half sleeves	85
Jelly bags	12
Napkins	514
Night gowns	845
Night shirts	171
Neckties for women	482
Neckties for men.....	79
Protection sheets	15
Piano covers	1
Pillow cases	2,286
Rubber sheets	44
Rubber aprons	8
Rugs	56
Sheets	2,550
Skirts, canton flannel	1,319
Skirts, seersucker	1,098
Shrouds	192
Stand covers	16
Sideboard covers	6
Shirt waists	46
Screen covers	66
Sofa pillows	102
Sash curtains	40
Tablecloths	857
Table pads	3
Towels, hand	2,962
Towels, bath	5,237
Towels, dish	1,709
Towels, roller	101
Window shades	399

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

ARTICLES REPAIRED

Pieces	19,848
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ARTICLES MADE IN TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Coats	853
Vests	795
Trousers	1,357
Strong suits	136
Linen coats	363
Duck coats	164
Esperanza coats	60
Jean coats	124
Duck trousers	65
Overalls	228
Overcoats	185
Jumpers	154
Night shirts	132
Dressing gowns	24

ARTICLES REPAIRED

Coats	1,971
Vests	1,087
Trousers	3,101
Strong suits	501
Overcoats	366

ARTICLES MADE IN SHOESHOP

Men's elastic shoes, pairs.....	103
Men's buckle shoes, pairs.....	136
Men's lace shoes, pairs.....	72
Men's boots, pairs.....	4
Men's lock shoes, pairs.....	18
Men's slippers, pairs	651
Men's soles and heels, pairs.....	263
Women's lace shoes, pairs.....	254

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

Women's slippers, pairs.....	66
Women's soles and heels, pairs.....	33
Slippers, pairs, repaired.....	375

ARTICLES MADE IN BRUSH AND BROOM SHOP

Brooms, common, dozens.....	348
Brooms, fancy, dozen.....	1
Brooms, whisk, dozens.....	36
Brushes, clothes, dozens.....	16
Brushes, scrub, dozens.....	88½
Brushes, floor polishing, large, dozens.....	17
Brushes, floor polishing, small, dozens.....	10
Brushes, bath, dozens.....	16
Brushes, hair, dozens.....	39
Brushes, nail, dozens.....	26
Brushes, counter, dozens.....	10
Brushes, vegetable, dozens.....	3
Brushes, shoe, dozens.....	6
Brushes, radiator, dozens.....	2
Brushes, billiard, dozen.....	4
Brushes, table, dozens.....	2
Brushes, sink, dozens.....	8
Brushes, tooth, dozens.....	6
Brushes, pope head, dozens.....	2
Dusters, counter, dozens.....	6

**ARTICLES MADE AND REPAIRED IN UPHOLSTERING
DEPARTMENT—MATTRESS MAKING, ETC.**

Single hair mattresses.....	1,050
Double hair mattresses.....	29
Canvas mattresses.....	26
Excelsior mattresses.....	10
Hair pillows.....	472
Hair cushions.....	40
Feather pillows.....	55

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

UPHOLSTERING, ETC.

Covers for mangles, complete.....	12
Canvas bags	82
Morris chair cushions.....	18
Leather settees, repaired.....	9
Leather chairs, repaired.....	53
Large rockers, repaired.....	55
Velour Davenport sofa.....	1
Corduroy easy chair	1
Window seat	1
Box springs	3
Large awnings, complete.....	7
Small awnings, complete.....	28

CHAIR CANING

Common chairs	144
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MATTING

Brush door mats.....	85
Table mats	18

HARNESS MAKING, ETC.

Coupe harness set.....	1
Harness, single set.....	1
Harness, double set.....	1
Pole straps, fancy stitched, pairs.....	1
Breast collars, pairs.....	1
Martingales, double stitched, pairs.....	1
Martingales, standing	1
Felt pads	2
Buckle shields	8
Wagon cushion	1
Breast straps, pairs.....	1
Hame straps	30
Cow straps	11
Halters	7

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

Ankle boots	4
Team reins, pairs	2
Extra large straps	2
Spreader straps	9
Fronts	4
Heavy leather pads	2
Large felt pads	2
Ankle supports, pairs	1
Leather cushions	2
New clip and check	1
Back and hip strap	1
Belly band	1
Throat latch	1

HARNESS REPAIRED

Harness, sets	7
Martingales	2
Traces, pairs	13
Tie ropes	2
Collars	16
Whips	12
Breechings	5
Surcingles	5
Blankets	12
Wagon cushions	3
Hames, pairs	4
Checks	3
Pole straps	4
Robe relined	1
Bridles	4
Common straps	12
Hame tugs	2
Halters	6
Boots, pairs	2
Swab	1
Cross reins, pairs	1

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

Cow straps.....	15
Girths	3
Belly bands.....	1
Thills, pairs	1

MAINTENANCE PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK

	Payments	Per capita cost
For officers' salaries.....	\$19,753 55	\$0 18
For wages	123,983 50	1 14
For provisions and stores.....	126,547 86	1 17
For ordinary repairs.....	9,065 09	08
For farm and grounds.....	9,133 28	08
For clothing	15,995 87	15
For furniture and bedding.....	9,759 14	09
For books and stationery	2,666 93	02
For fuel and light.....	38,458 63	36
For medical supplies.....	3,432 78	03
For miscellaneous expenses.....	11,473 29	11
For transportation of patients	5,863 85	05
Total	<u>\$376,133 77</u>	<u>\$3 46</u>
Per capita cost for 1899.....		<u>\$3 70</u>

Rendered Oct. 30, 1900

L. P. GILLESPIE

Steward

APPENDIX

LAWS RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL

Chapter 666 of the Laws of 1856 authorized the Governor to appoint five commissioners for the purpose of selecting a suitable site, on or near the Hudson river, below Albany, upon which to erect a Hudson River Asylum for the Insane.

Chapter 5 of the Laws of 1867 approved of the action of the commissioners in accepting the site of 206 acres of land near the city of Poughkeepsie, tendered as a gift by the citizens of Dutchess county.

Chapter 19 of the Laws of 1867 authorized the city of Poughkeepsie to borrow, on the credit of the city, the sum of \$50,000, to pay three-fifths of the amount necessary to purchase the Davies and Roosevelt farms, to be given by said city and county of Dutchess to the People of the State of New York as a site for the Hudson River Asylum for the Insane.

Chapter 33 of the Laws of 1867 authorized the supervisors of the county of Dutchess to borrow, upon the credit of the county, a sum not to exceed the sum of \$34,000, to pay two-fifths of the amount necessary to purchase the Davies and Roosevelt farms, to be given by the city of Poughkeepsie and the county of Dutchess to the People of the State of New York as a site for the Hudson River Asylum for the Insane.

Chapter 93 of the Laws of 1867 established and organized the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane.

Chapter 132 of the Laws of 1890 changed the name of said hospital to "The Hudson River State Hospital."

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

*Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital
The first meeting of the Board of Managers was held March 28, 1867*

NAME	Residence	Date of appointment	Expiration of term	Remarks
Abiah W. Palmer.....	Amenia.....	19, 1867	March 19, 1873	
William Kelly.....	Rhinebeck.....	March 19, 1867	March 19, 1873	
Cornelius R. Agnew.....	New York.....	March 19, 1867	March 19, 1873	
Amasa J. Parker.....	Albany.....	March 19, 1867	March 19, 1872	Died 1893.
Dr. A. Cook Hull.....	Brooklyn.....	March 19, 1867	March 19, 1872	
Edward L. Beadle.....	Poughkeepsie.....	March 19, 1867	March 19, 1872	
George Clark.....	Albany.....	March 19, 1867	March 19, 1871	
Joseph P. Howland.....	Fishkill.....	March 19, 1867	March 19, 1871	
John P. H. Tallman.....	Poughkeepsie.....	March 19, 1867	March 19, 1871	
Cornelius Du Bois.....	Poughkeepsie.....	March 19, 1867	March 19, 1871	
Dr. Wm. C. Benedict.....	Brooklyn.....	July 29, 1863	January 25, 1869	Mr. Tallman met with managers at their first meeting, but resigned before next meeting and did not qualify.
Joseph Howland.....	Fishkill.....	February 16, 1871	February 16, 1877	In place of Mr. Tallman, resigned.
Odell S. Hathaway.....	Newburgh.....	March 2, 1871	March 2, 1877	Reappointed.
Charles Wheaton.....	Poughkeepsie.....	March 11, 1872	March 11, 1877	In place of George Clark, term expired.
James Roosevelt.....	Hyde Park.....	May 18, 1875	May 18, 1875	In place of Cornelius Du Bois, term expired.
James Roosevelt.....	Hyde Park.....	May 18, 1875	May 18, 1875	Reappointed.
Amasa J. Parker.....	Poughkeepsie.....	May 11, 1872	May 11, 1873	Reappointed.
Dr. Frederick D. Lente.....	Cold Spring.....	May 11, 1872	May 11, 1873	Reappointed.
Abiah W. Palmer.....	Amenia.....	1, 1874	April 16, 1879	In place of Dr. Benedict, term expired.
Thomas Newbold.....	Poughkeepsie.....	1878	April 16, 1879	Reappointed.
Charles F. Brown.....	Newburgh.....	26, 1877	April 16, 1879	In place of James Roosevelt, resigned.
Joseph Howland.....	Fishkill.....	26, 1877	July 25, 1883	In place of Odell S. Hathaway.
Charles Wheaton.....	Poughkeepsie.....	26, 1877	July 25, 1883	Reappointed.
Cornelius R. Agnew.....	New York.....	April 16, 1883	April 16, 1889	Reappointed.
Amasa J. Parker, Jr.....	Little Rest.....	April 7, 1887	April 7, 1887	In place of Amasa J. Parker, resigned.
Henry M. Taylor.....	Poughkeepsie.....	1, 1897	January 1, 1904	In place of W. Palmer, deceased.
Frank B. Low.....	Poughkeepsie.....	1, 1897	January 1, 1904	Resigned July 1, 1897.
Eugene N. Howell.....	Poughkeepsie.....	1, 1897	January 1, 1901	
Hudson Taylor.....	Poughkeepsie.....	1, 1897	January 1, 1901	
Isaac W. Sherrill.....	Poughkeepsie.....	1, 1897	January 1, 1901	
Lewis E. Parker.....	Albany.....	1, 1897	January 1, 1901	In place of Henry M. Taylor, resigned.
Catherine A. Newbold.....	Poughkeepsie.....	1, 1897	January 1, 1901	
Myra H. Avery.....	Poughkeepsie.....	1, 1897	January 1, 1901	
Grace Carpenter.....	Poughkeepsie.....	1, 1897	January 1, 1901	
Lewis R. Parker.....	Albany.....	1, 1897	January 1, 1901	Reappointed.
Catherine A. Newbold.....	Poughkeepsie.....	1, 1897	January 1, 1901	Reappointed.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

Treasurers

(Ex. officio Secretary of Board)

NAME	Date of appointment	Expiration of term
James H. Weeks	Jan. 29, 1867	Jan. 1, 1882
Richard Kenworthy*	Jan. 1, 1882	Feb. —, 1888
Henry W. Gilbert †	March —, 1888	July 1, 1890
Allison Butts	July 1, 1890	.....

Attorney

NAME	Date of appointment	Expiration of term
Henry M. Taylor	July 1, 1897	.....

Superintendents

NAME	Appointed	Resigned
Joseph M. Cleveland, M. D. .	March 28, 1876	March 28, 1893
Charles W. Pilgrim, M. D. .	May 1, 1893	.....

Stewards

NAME	Appointed	Resigned
Robert Roberts *	Sept. 8, 1870	Feb. 12, 1885
James M. Morrison	May 6, 1885	Aug. 6, 1885
D. Porter Lord †	Dec. 1, 1885	July 1, 1898
Louis P. Gillespie	July 1, 1898	.....

* Died. † Resigned.

**Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report
Physicians**

NAME	Appointed	Resigned
A. O. Kellogg, M. D.....	1871	1884
C. H. Langdon, M. D.....	1875	1880
J. Leonard Corning, M. D.....	1880	1882
C. H. Langdon, M. D....	1882	.....
Frederick Peterson, M. D.....	1884	1888
Charles E. Atwood, M. D.....	1884	1888
Theo. H. Kellogg, M. D.....	1888	1891
Paul E. Tieman, M. D.....	1889	1890
Francis E. Scratchley, M. D.....	1889	1890
J. Elvin Courtney, M. D.....	1890	1891
John J. Kindred, M. D.....	1890	1891
Ralph W. Parsons, M. D.	1890	1893
Caroline M. Pease, M. D.....	1890	1894
Selwyn A. Russell, M. D.....	1891	1894
Isham G. Harris, M. D.....	1891	.....
Thomas E. Bamford, M. D....	1893	.....
J. Elvin Courtney, M. D.....	1894	.....
Emma Putnam, M. D.....	1894	.....
Paul A. Phillips, M. D.....	1894	1896
F. A. Williams, M. D.....	1894	1895
H. E. Baright, M. D.....	1895	1897
Frederick J. Mann, M. D.....	1895	1899
J. O. Stranahan, M. D....	1896	1900
Fred'k T. Clark, M. D.....	1897	1900
Clarence J. Slocum, M. D.....	1897	1900
Samuel F. Mellen, M. D.....	1900	.....
John G. Elliott, M. D.....	1900	.....
Louis T. Waldo, M. D.....	1900	.....

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGER
OF THE
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital
AT MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

CHAPTER 22

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Hon. GRINNELL BURT, President.....Warwick, N. Y.
UZAL T. HAYES, Esq., Vice-President.....Middletown, N. Y.
JOHN D. STIVERS, Esq., Secretary.....Middletown, N. Y.
EDWARD D. TOMPKINS, Esq., Treasurer..Middletown, N. Y.
JOHN McE. WETMORE, M. D....41 East 29th St., New York
HENRY L. SLOTE, Esq.....60 Murray St., New York
FREDERICK W. DEVOE, Esq.....101 William St., New York
ROBERT B. HOCK, Esq.....Goshen, N. Y.
Hon. WM. K. STANSBURY.....Middletown, N. Y.
JAMES B. CARSON, Esq.....Middletown, N. Y.
JOHN W. SLAUSON, Esq.....Middletown, N. Y.
Hon. W. W. SNOW.....Hillburn, N. Y.
ROBERT B. HOCK, Esq.....Goshen, N. Y.

ATTORNEY

Hon. JOHN B. SWEZEY.....Goshen, N. Y.

OFFICERS

SELDEN H. TALCOTT, A. M., M. D.,

Ph. D.....Medical Superintendent
MAURICE C. ASHLEY, M. D.....First Assistant Physician
ARTHUR P. POWELSON, M. D.....Assistant Physician
DAVID E. FRANCISCO, M. D.....Assistant Physician
ROBERT C. WOODMAN, M. D.....Assistant Physician
EDWARD A. EVERETT, M. D.....Assistant Physician
CLARA BARRUS, M. D.....Woman Assistant Physician
Mr. HENRY J. LEONARD.....Steward
Mrs. LUCY T. JUDSON.....Matron
REEVE TURNER, M. D.....Interne

SUPERVISORS

Mr. WILBER E. COOK Miss D. W. COMSTOCK
Mrs. WILBER E. COOK Miss IRENE BENJAMIN

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF MANAGERS

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

The thirtieth annual report of the managers of the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital is herewith respectfully presented to your honorable body. This report is for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900. The report of the treasurer and the report of the medical superintendent are also herewith submitted for your consideration.

COMMITTEES

During the past year the standing committees of the board were revised, and their powers and duties defined as follows:

Finance committee.—The finance committee shall enter into and execute all contracts other than those pertaining to the duties of the farm and building committee, and shall annually examine and audit the accounts of the treasurer.

Farm and building committee.—The farm and building committee shall have general charge and direction of the farm, and to it shall be referred all questions relating to the location, plans and erection of new buildings, or extension, alteration or repairs of those already built, and the purchase, sale and exchange of lands. Such committee shall enter into and execute all contracts relating to or growing out of said duties.

Visiting committee.—The visiting committee shall cause one of its members to visit the hospital at least once in each month to examine as to the condition, care and treatment of the patients therein.

The president shall be an ex-officio member of these committees, excepting the visiting committee.

The committees shall be elected at the annual meeting of the board. Each committee shall consist of three members and shall serve for the then ensuing year.

The committees are formed in accordance with the present laws, rules and regulations of the Commission.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES

Each committee shall at the first meeting appoint by a majority vote its chairman. Vacancies occurring in any committee during the year shall be filled by the president, or, in his absence, by the vice-president, with the concurrence of the board, at the same meeting at which such vacancy shall be declared.

RULES OF ORDER

The rules of order governing the action of the board at its meetings were also re-formulated and duly approved. They are as follows:

1. Calling roll.
2. Reading minutes of last meeting.
3. Reports:
 - (a) Superintendent's.
 - (b) Secretary's.
 - (c) Treasurer's.
 - (d) Committees:
 - Finance.
 - Building.
 - Visiting.
4. Unfinished business.
5. Reading communications.
6. New business.
7. Election of officers.

INSPECTIONS

The hospital has been inspected every month during the year by some member or members of the visiting committee, and in some instances several visits have been made in a single month. The whole number of official visits and inspections made by members of the board was fifty-eight. This includes the regular meetings of the board. The usual neatness was observed everywhere, as well as the cleanliness and purity of the atmosphere, which must call for vigorous activity on the part of the workers to produce such results. The patients also gave evidence of good

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

and kindly care by their general appearance and the quietness of their behavior.

It is noticeable to those who make inspections that many of the carpets in the various rooms are badly worn and need to be replaced with new ones. Also, some of the furniture is becoming dilapidated and should be replaced with new furniture that is more comfortable and more presentable in appearance.

IMPROVEMENTS

During the past year the decayed and dangerous floors in the water-sections of wards 1, 2 and 3 in the main building have been torn out and new floors have been put in. Also, new plumbing was set up in these water-sections. This was a much-needed improvement. The sections were in a very dangerous condition, but they now seem to be safe and comfortable.

The eight balconies in pavilion No. 2 have been repaired, the old, decayed beams and floors having been replaced by new ones. The pantries in wards 25 and 26, annex No. 1, have also been renovated.

A new Hagen mangle has been placed in the laundry, and twelve new carpets, with some new curtains and a little new furniture, have been allowed for the wards. The kitchen has been replenished from time to time with necessary cooking and serving utensils.

A new depot building is being constructed on the hospital grounds near the terminus of the trolley. This will be much appreciated by the employees and by people who have occasion to visit the hospital, and who are obliged to wait for the cars.

The industrial reports will show that the engineer, the carpenter, the mason and the painter have continued to keep the buildings in repair as far as possible, and to effect improvements of a minor nature.

The results attained by the farmer, the gardener, and the florist will also be found in the industrial reports, which form a part of the general annual report.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

LIST OF NECESSITIES

No large or special improvements have been made during the past few years, consequently the list of improvements which are now much needed is larger than it otherwise would have been. We have carefully selected the following as the most imperative of our present necessities:

1. New building for men, to be erected south of Pavilion No. 2, and to correspond with Talcott Hall.....	\$70,000 00
2. Hospital building for women, to be erected near the present cottages.....	50,000 00
3. Solariums for Pavilions 1 and 2, Talcott Hall, Annexes 1 and 2.....	25,000 00
4. Cold storage building.....	25,000 00
5. Bath tower for Pavilion No. 1.....	14,000 00
6. Warren Webster system of steam heating for five cottages and superintendent's house, to be estimated for.	
7. Stand-pipe	12,000 00
8. Raising roofs of dynamo room and laundry building	2,500 00
9. Additional stories on three connecting corridors	3,000 00
10. Additional room in kitchen.....	2,000 00
11. Mechanical stokers	3,500 00
12. Regulating device for steam heat.....	27,000 00
13. Motors for running laundry machinery.....	2,000 00
14. New hot water heater for laundry.....	500 00
15. Painting buildings	1,000 00
16. Re-wiring main building for electric light.....	5,000 00
17. Carpets, curtains, furniture, kitchen utensils, etc	4,000 00
18. New water-closets for Pavilions Nos. 1 and 2..	1,000 00
19. Rolled rim iron enameled bath tubs, to replace wooden tubs in superintendent's house, and in wards 4, 28, and 29.....	600 00
20. New smoke-stack.....	3,500 00

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

21. Asbestos covering for steam pipes in main building	\$300 00
22. Arnot's patent econometer.....	300 00
23. Independent electric light circuit for rear of buildings	200 00
24. Milk separator, with necessary shafting, belting, etc	550 00
25. Milk cooler	47 00
26. Electric fans for hospital wards.....	800 00

The foregoing estimates are made in round numbers, as we have no present facilities for getting at the actual cost of each individual item. But if any of the propositions meet with the approval of the State Commission in Lunacy, we shall then proceed to ascertain the actual cost of each item, and we shall endeavor to make the cost as low as possible for the State, while at the same time we desire to secure good material and good work. The reasons for these additions and improvements will be found in the report of the Medical Superintendent.

CHANGE IN THE BOARD

On the twentieth of March last, Mr. J. J. S. McCroskery tendered his resignation as a member of the board of managers of this hospital. His reason for this action was on account of ill-health. The vacancy has not yet been filled. Mr McCroskery had served the institution faithfully for several years, and his resignation was accepted with sincere regret by every member of the board. We trust Mr. McCroskery will soon regain his former good health.

TREASURER

As it has been customary for a member of the board of managers to act as treasurer of the hospital, the board at its annual meeting held December 9, elected Mr. Edward D. Tompkins to fill that office, and to succeed Mr. C. Macardell who was formerly a member of the board, and who was acting as treasurer. Mr. Tompkins assumed the duties of treasurer August 1, 1900.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report
REORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL STAFF

On the 1st of April, 1900, Dr. C. Spencer Kinney, first assistant physician, severed his connection with this hospital to assume charge of the Easton Sanitarium, at Easton, Pa. Dr. Maurice C. Ashley was appointed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

Dr. Arthur P. Powelson was reinstated as assistant physician April 1, 1900, having acted for a few months as interne, on account of scarcity of funds.

Drs. Robert C. Woodman and Edward A. Everett were promoted from junior to assistant physicians April 1, 1900.

The staff as reorganized is as follows:

SELDEN H. TALCOTT, M. D.....	<i>Medical Superintendent</i>
MAURICE C. ASHLEY.....	<i>First Assistant Physician</i>
ARTHUR P. POWELSON, M. D.....	<i>Assistant Physician</i>
DAVID E. FRANCISCO, M. D.....	<i>Assistant Physician</i>
ROBERT C. WOODMAN, M. D.....	<i>Assistant Physician</i>
EDWARD A. EVERETT, M. D.....	<i>Assistant Physician</i>
CLARA BARRUS, M. D.....	<i>Woman Assistant Physician</i>
REEVE TURNER, M. D.....	<i>Interne</i>

The managers wish to make a public acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered to this hospital by Dr. C. Spencer Kinney for more than twenty-three years. Dr. Kinney came to the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital a few years after it was established, and has been closely identified with it during the entire administration of Dr Talcott. He served as an assistant physician for twenty years, and for three years filled the responsible and arduous position of first assistant, acting in Dr. Talcott's absence as the executive head of the institution.

It is a pleasure to this board to bear testimony to Dr. Kinney's high character as a man, his acknowledged ability in his chosen profession, his conscientious devotion to duty, his loyalty, his earnestness, his untiring industry, his unfailing courtesy, all of which is united to make his departure a matter of deep and sincere regret not alone to this board, but to all in any way connected with the institution. It is the earnest wish of the

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

members that Dr. Kinney's most sanguine hopes may all be realized in the new field in which he will work henceforth.

In concluding this report, we desire to express our appreciation of the work which has been performed by the officers and employees of this hospital during the past year; and we make this statement for the satisfaction and encouragement of those who have been faithful, zealous, and enthusiastic in the performance of every task assigned to them.

Respectfully submitted

GRINNELL BURT, *President*

UZAL T. HAYES

JOHN D. STIVERS

EDWARD D. TOMPKINS

JOHN McE. WETMORE

HENRY L. SLOTE

FREDERICK W. DEVOE

WM. K. STANSBURY

JAMES B. CARSON

JOHN W. SLAUSON

W. W. SNOW

ROBERT B. HOCK

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1,
1900

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., October 11, 1900

Maintenance Fund

Receipts

Balance on hand October 1, 1899.....	\$554 60
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive, and manufacturing	\$219,443 21
From private patients.....	45,438 63
From reimbursing patients.....	12,066 88
From all other sources.....	2,507 44
Total receipts during the year.....	279,456 16
	<hr/> \$280,010 76

Disbursements

For officers' salaries.....	\$17,019 90
For wages	78,423 81
For provisions and stores.....	76,456 66
For ordinary repairs	5,547 90
For farm and grounds.....	5,699 57
For clothing	5,193 43
For furniture and bedding.....	4,865 69
For books and stationery.....	1,386 00
For fuel and light.....	14,309 86
For medical supplies.....	1,215 04
For miscellaneous expenses.....	9,374 64
For transportation of patients.....	1,790 83

Total disbursements for maintenance	\$221,283 33
To State Treasurer, receipts as required by law.....	58,592 07
	<hr/> 279,875 40
Balance on hand October 1, 1900.....	<hr/> \$135 36

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Special Funds

Receipts

From State Treasury, chap. 570, Laws 1899-7.....	\$7,290 36
From State Treasury, chap. 364, Laws 1900-2.....	2,086 79
	<hr/>
	\$9,377 15
	<hr/> <hr/>

Disbursements

Paid vouchers during year.....	\$9,377 15
	<hr/> <hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD D. TOMPKINS

Treasurer

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

To the Board of Managers

I herewith present my twenty-fourth annual report, with the request that it may be incorporated as a part of the thirtieth annual report of this hospital.

In accordance with our usual custom, we present a table showing the movements of the hospital population for the year ending September 30, 1900.

TABLE No. 1

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1899	574	614	1,188
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1900	95	109	204
On original commitments:			
From residences	84	99	183
By transfers from county houses on original commitments	3	4	7
By transfers from other institutions for insane.	8	6	14
Total number under treatment during year	669	723	1,392
Daily average population	585	634	1,219
Capacity of institution	566	534	1,100
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	37	44	81
As improved	9	25	34
As unimproved	1	1	2
As not insane			
Died	34	31	65
Whole number discharged during the year	81	101	182
Remaining October 1, 1900	588	622	1,210

The percentage of deaths on the whole number treated was 4.66. The percentage of deaths on the whole number treated during the previous year was 5.74. The percentage of recoveries on the whole number discharged was 44.50. The percentage

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

of recoveries on the whole number discharged during the previous year was 32.78.

In a general way it is a pleasure to note that the death rate on the whole number treated has been somewhat lighter than during the past five years. The recovery rate on the whole number discharged is also more satisfactory than it has been for several years past. We shall not be entirely satisfied with our work, however, until we have discovered and applied the means for curing all cases of acute insanity. Thus far we have been unable to cure the disease known as general paresis, but there have been some changes in the nature and care of this formidable disorder. Twenty years ago the paretic usually died within eighteen months or two years from the inception of the disease. Now it is not uncommon to see a paretic live seven or eight, or even ten years after the disease has become well marked.

We believe that this prolongation of life, after the inception of an apparently fatal disease, is due to care, and good nursing, and scientific medication. It not infrequently happens nowadays that a case of paresis will have an almost complete remission of disease for several years, during which time he may be of some service to his family, by the performance of some light yet possibly remunerative duties. Still we have observed that while paretics sometimes enjoy a remission of disease to the extent that their delusions seem to have passed away, yet there is a weakness and an inability on the part of such cases to engage in burdensome and continued toil. Paresis at first hyperstimulates the ambition; afterwards it seems to destroy it, and to render the victim unable to cope with the duties and responsibilities of ordinary life.

We still continue to afford our patients the benefits of rest and bed treatment whenever it seems necessary. In fact, nearly all of our recent admissions are placed at first in a hospital ward where they can enjoy those benefits which come to tired systems through an opportunity to rest protractedly in bed. We believe that when a hospital ward is supplied with everything that is needful in the line of food and clothing, and pleas-

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

ant surroundings, and good nursing, and experienced medical care, then the chances for recovery on the part of the acute insane are raised to the highest possible point. We shall continue to work for more complete means for curing the sick along the lines of the "hospital idea."

We have sought to apply with conscientious fidelity not only the resources of the homeopathic materia medica, but we have also endeavored to utilize the benefits of such specialties as the oculist and the surgeon may afford. During the past year the eyes of all our patients have been examined with unusual care, and many glasses have been fitted for the relief of those suffering with visual aberrations. Special examinations of the sexual organs have also been made, and over one hundred operations have been carried to a successful termination in this work. In some cases marked improvement has resulted from the work of the oculist and the surgeon.

In a large general hospital for the insane, it is proper and feasible to use every possible means, first, for the benefit and cure of the sick; secondly, for the comfort and well-being of those who may not recover; and thirdly, for economical purposes. Since the State care system was inaugurated, we have gradually accumulated a considerable number of chronic and probably incurable patients. These, when strong enough, have been taught to work in the various fields of usefulness. Much has been accomplished on the farm, in the garden, in the laundry, in the sewing-room, and upon the wards by utilizing help of this kind. But while labor may be prescribed in the treatment of the chronic insane to a limited yet beneficial extent, economical measures should not be permitted to curtail or to hinder in any way the task of curing those who may possibly be restored to health. The most liberal means should be afforded to every case of insanity so long as there is the slightest possibility or probability of effecting the restoration of a sound mind to a person who has been bereft of the use of reason.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

AMUSEMENTS

The following amusements have been furnished for the enjoyment of our patients during the season of 1899 and 1900:

Four games of football.

Fifteen games of baseball.

Parade of Middletown Fire Department.

Serenade by the Nineteenth Separate Company's Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps, of Newburgh.

Blue Jeans Company's Band, Orchestra and Bijou Quartette.

Mozart Symphony Club, of New York city—Instrumentalists.

Thanksgiving reception and ball.

Minstrels—Vogel-Deming Co.

Christmas reception.

Sleigh ride.

New Year's reception.

Moving Pictures—Howe's Biograph.

Sleigh ride.

"The Girl from Porto Rico," Tommy Shearer Comedy Co.

Concert—DeWitt Fife and Drum Corps, of Middletown.

Special band concert—Ontario and Western Railroad Co.'s Band.

Concert—Lotus Glee Club, of Boston.

"Our Own Minstrels."

Specialties—Alma Chester Dramatic Co.

Trolley ride and visit to Forepaugh-Sells Bros.' Circus—party of 138.

Specialties—Byron Spaun's Great Shows.

Special fire drill by men and horses of Middletown Fire Department.

Vaudeville.

Concert—Miss Anna E. Gumaer's pupils.

Band concert—Twenty-fourth Separate Company's Military Band.

Fireworks.

Vaudeville—Midway Park Co.

Band concert—Pioneer Colored Band.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Vaudeville and stereopticon views.

Address by the Rev. Dr. J. D. Phelps, of Syracuse University.

Vaudeville—Midway Park Co.

Vaudeville and shadowgraphs.

Trolley ride and visit to the Orange County Fair—party of 175.

Specialties—Mangan Troupe of Acrobats.

TRAINING SCHOOL

To become a member of the training school of this hospital each candidate must first receive an appointment as an attendant from the eligible civil service list. This is secured by making application for the position on a blank furnished by the hospital for the purpose, passing a non-competitive examination, and presenting three letters of recommendation from citizens of the State of New York.

Entrance to the training school proper is conditioned upon passing a preliminary examination prepared by a committee of superintendents, and uniform throughout the State. The same committee also gives a final examination at the close of each year's work. The entrance examination to the training school is held annually in September.

The course is of two years' duration. Each candidate for graduation must be at least twenty-one years of age and of good moral character.

The classes assemble at 3 p. m. in the library, the juniors on Tuesdays and Thursdays, the seniors on Wednesdays and Fridays. Regular attendance upon lectures, recitations and written reviews is insisted upon; also upon the course of instruction given by the matron in the diet kitchen.

In addition to the regular course, which is founded upon the textbook of Dr. P. M. Wise, practical clinical instruction is given from time to time, as opportunity offers, by the supervisors, matron, and medical staff. This includes the keeping of clinical records, the nursing of sick and violent cases, the giving of enemata and douches, the uses of the catheter, bathing the sick, the care of fractures and dislocations, the preparation of the

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

operating room, the care of surgical instruments, the preparation of patients for operation, the use of antiseptics and disinfectants, and the dressing of wounds.

During the past year the lectures were delivered in a systematic manner, and much interest was evinced by the nurses in the training school.

NECESSITIES

As the years roll by our numbers are likely to increase, consequently we shall need more room for the accommodation of patients in the not-distant future.

1. We should have a new building for men, to correspond with the structure for women known as Talcott hall. This building should be placed south of pavilion No. 2.

2. We should have a new reception hospital building for the care of women suffering with acute insanity. We need more wards especially adapted to the treatment of the curable insane among women. In the women's department, at present, we have more small rooms, in proportion, than in the men's department.

3. We have a solarium for the main building and it has proved very beneficial to the patients. Some of our most disturbed cases will sit down in the sunroom, and look out upon the hills and remain quiet, while they would be noisy if they were in darker and less sunny apartments. A solarium should be attached to each pavilion, to Talcott hall and to annexes Nos. 1 and 2.

4. We need a cold storage building. An allotment has already been made and plans and specifications are being prepared by the State architect.

5. The necessity for a bath-tower for pavilion No. 1 is disclosed when we state that the present dormitories and dayrooms attached to this building are filled with beds for sick people, and on the second, third and fourth floors of the building we have only one watercloset and one old bathtub for the accommodation of the patients thus situated. Plans and specifications for this new tower should be secured at as early a date as possible.

6. The Warren-Webster system of supplying steam for heating apparatus throughout the large buildings of this institution has

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

been so successful and so satisfactory that it would seem advisable to extend the system to all the buildings occupied by human beings throughout the establishment.

7. The large tank which supplies the hospital with water is located in the tower of the main building. The tower has been subjected to so many sweeping and driving storms that at last the timbers supporting the tank have become somewhat displaced, and if the displacement continues to increase a serious accident may eventually occur. It would be safer and better in every respect to have a new standpipe, located near the boiler-house, from which water for the entire institution may be safely distributed.

8. The old roofs of the dynamo-room and the laundry building are covered with tin and are becoming much worn and leaky. Instead of repairing the roofs as they now stand, the walls should be raised, to correspond with the walls of the boiler-house, and new roofs should then be put on. This will greatly improve the condition of the dynamo-room, and also will facilitate the proper ventilation of the laundry. The expense will not be great and the improvement is very desirable.

9. Additional stories on three connecting corridors would greatly facilitate the conduct of affairs in the institution. This improvement would render easy the transfer of patients from one building to another, and likewise would make the work of the medical officers and employees very much less fatiguing than now.

10. The present kitchen, wherein is cooked the food for nearly 1,500 people, is small and not altogether convenient. It would be greatly improved by making it wider, thus affording better opportunity for the workers to handle the food, and to take care of the apparatus for cooking and distributing food. The addition to the kitchen should be made either while the cold storage building is being erected or as soon as that structure is completed. The cold storage building, as proposed, will interfere somewhat with the distribution of food to the annexes, but by making an

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

addition to the south side of the kitchen the food may then be sent on direct to the annexes in proper and satisfactory shape.

11. Mechanical stokers are thought to be economical and uniform in their working, and are recommended on this account.

12. Our engineer thinks that the device known as "Powers' Automatic Temperature Regulator" would cause economy in the consumption of coal, and would also render the rooms and halls of the buildings more comfortable, on account of the maintenance of an even degree of heat.

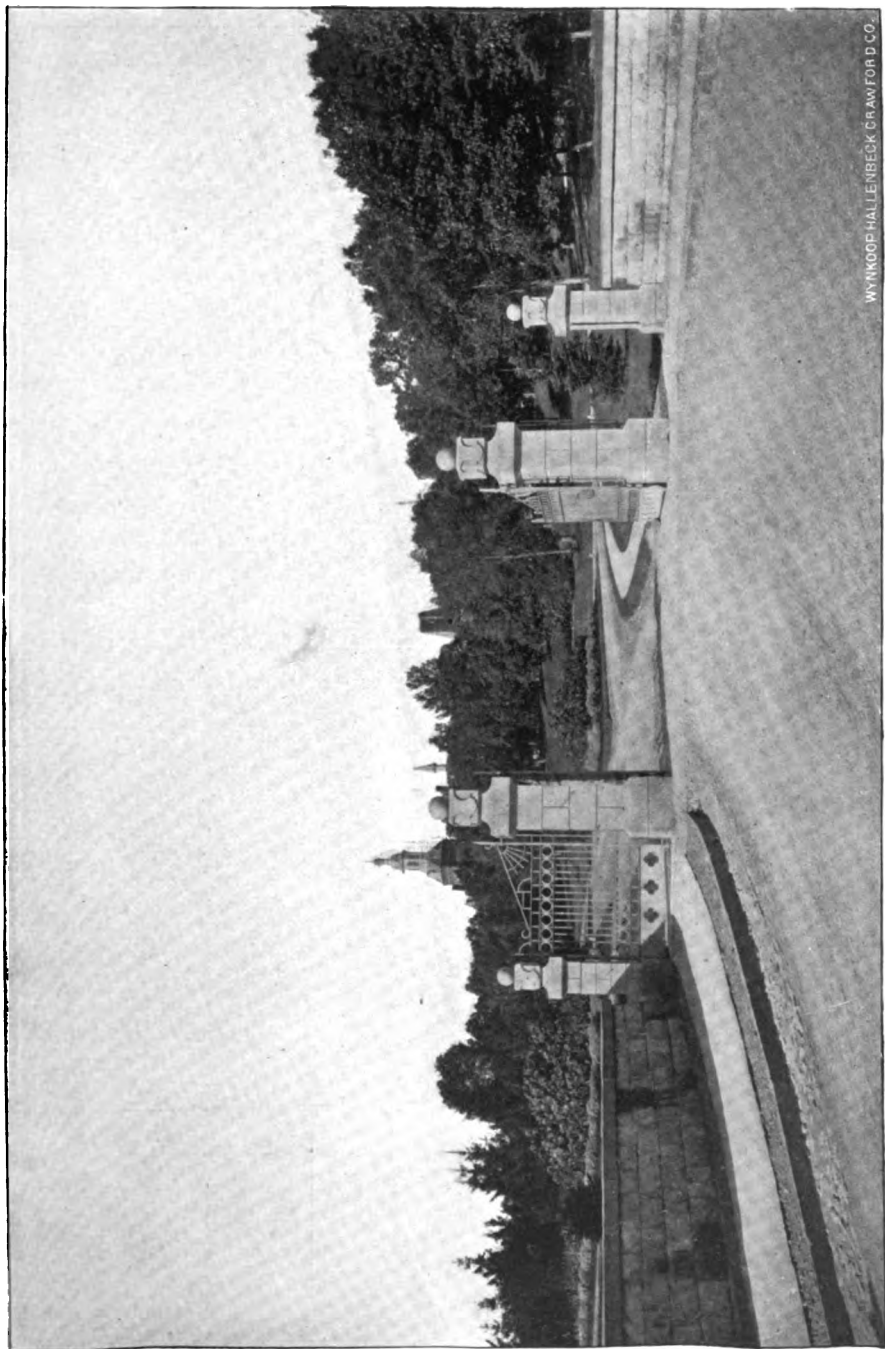
13. The laundry should be driven by electric motors and our present laundry engine abandoned. The laundry should have three separate motors, so that when part of the laundry is idle that part could be cut out, and nothing run except that in actual use. This would save a great deal of friction that is now used in belting from engine to laundry.

14. We need a new hot water heater for the laundry. The present hot water supply is from the boiler feed water heater, and at times has not capacity enough for both.

15. Many of the buildings need painting on the outside. The interiors are now kept in shape by our painter, but we cannot paint the exteriors without an additional allowance for paint and extra help.

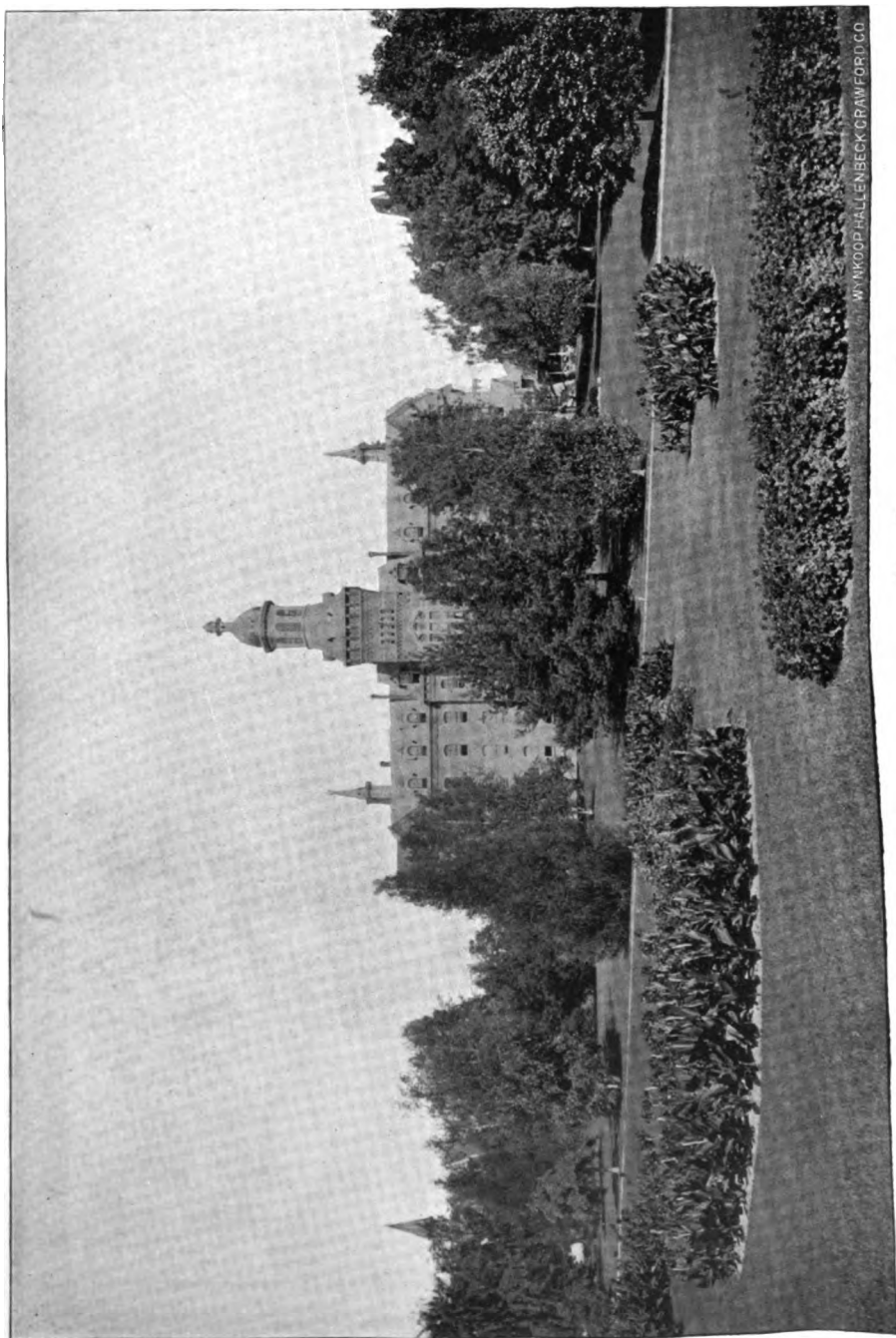
16. When Mr. Frost, the State electrician, was examining our electric light plant he noticed that the wiring of the main building was put up in an old-fashioned and unsafe way. In order to make the lighting as safe as possible the main building should be rewired.

17. During the past two years we have bought only about \$1,476 worth of carpets, rugs, doormats, linoleum, curtains, furniture and utensils. It is evident to every thoughtful mind that the articles referred to will wear out very rapidly in a hospital for the insane. It is also evident that to make an institution comfortable for mental invalids there should be a reasonable supply of carpets, curtains, furniture, etc. Therefore we should have an allowance for this purpose.



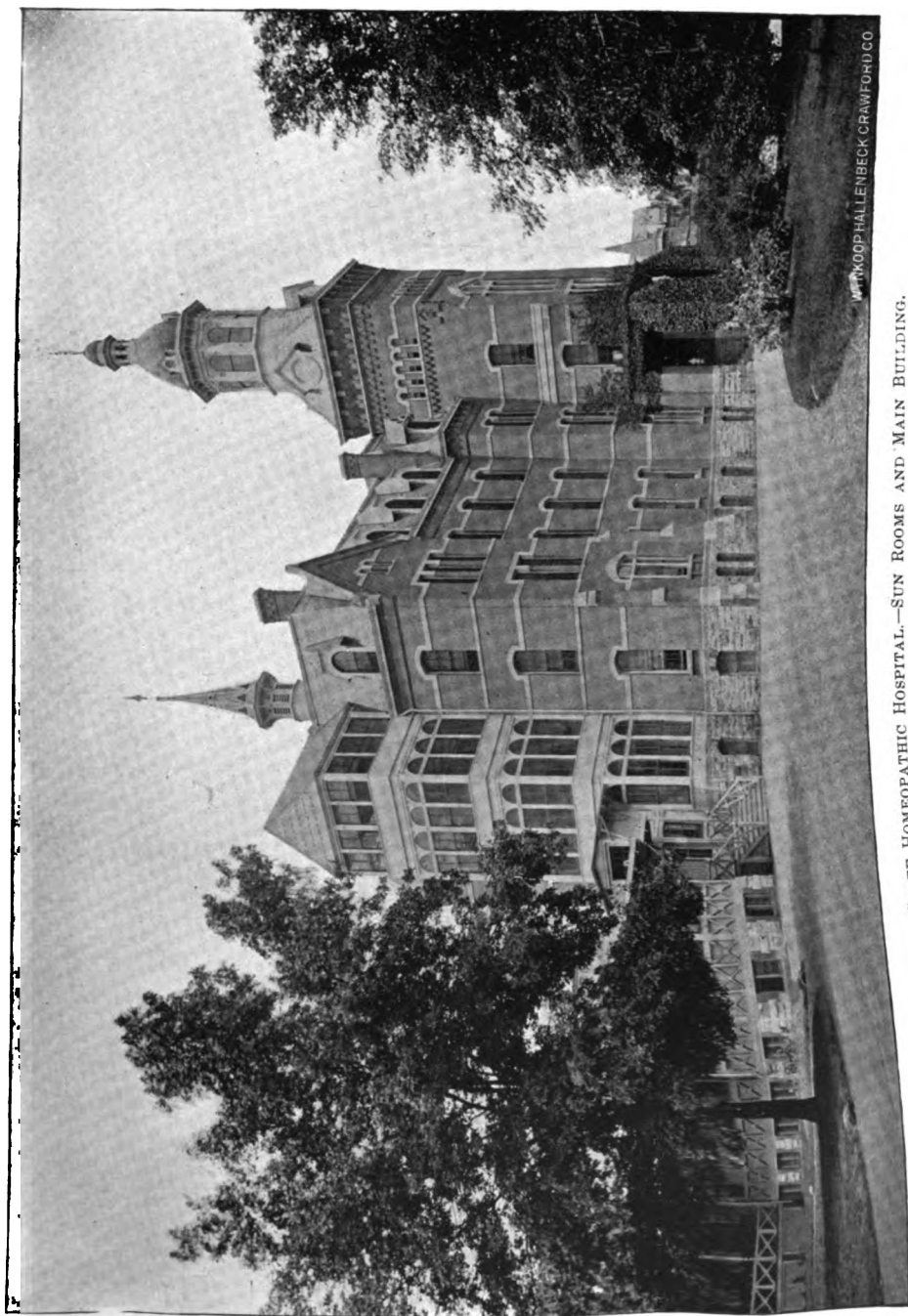
WYNWOOD HALLENBECK CRAWFORD & CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—MAIN ENTRANCE GATES.



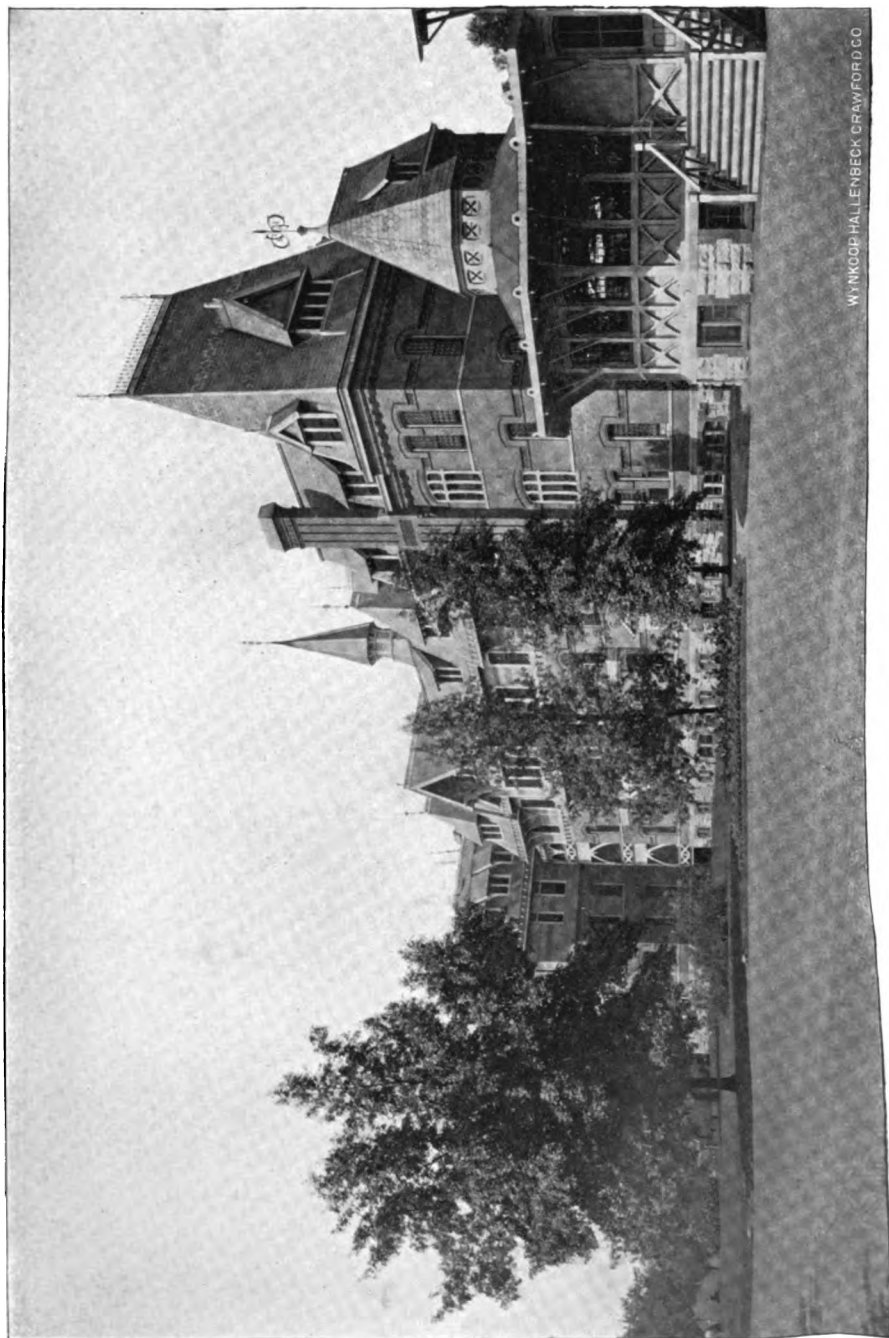
W. W. KNOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—MAIN BUILDING AND PARK.



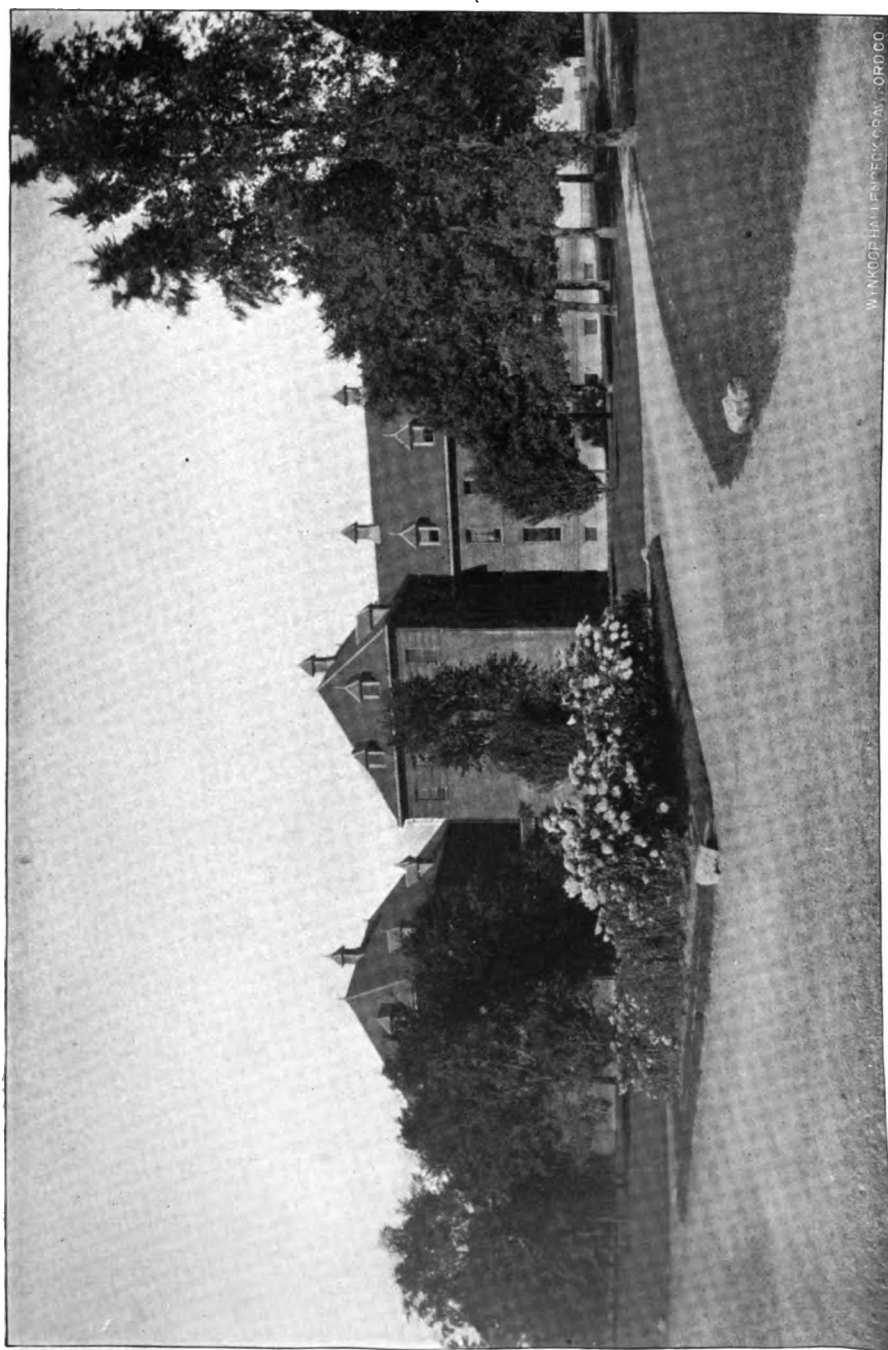
W. H. KOOPHALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—SUN ROOMS AND MAIN BUILDING.



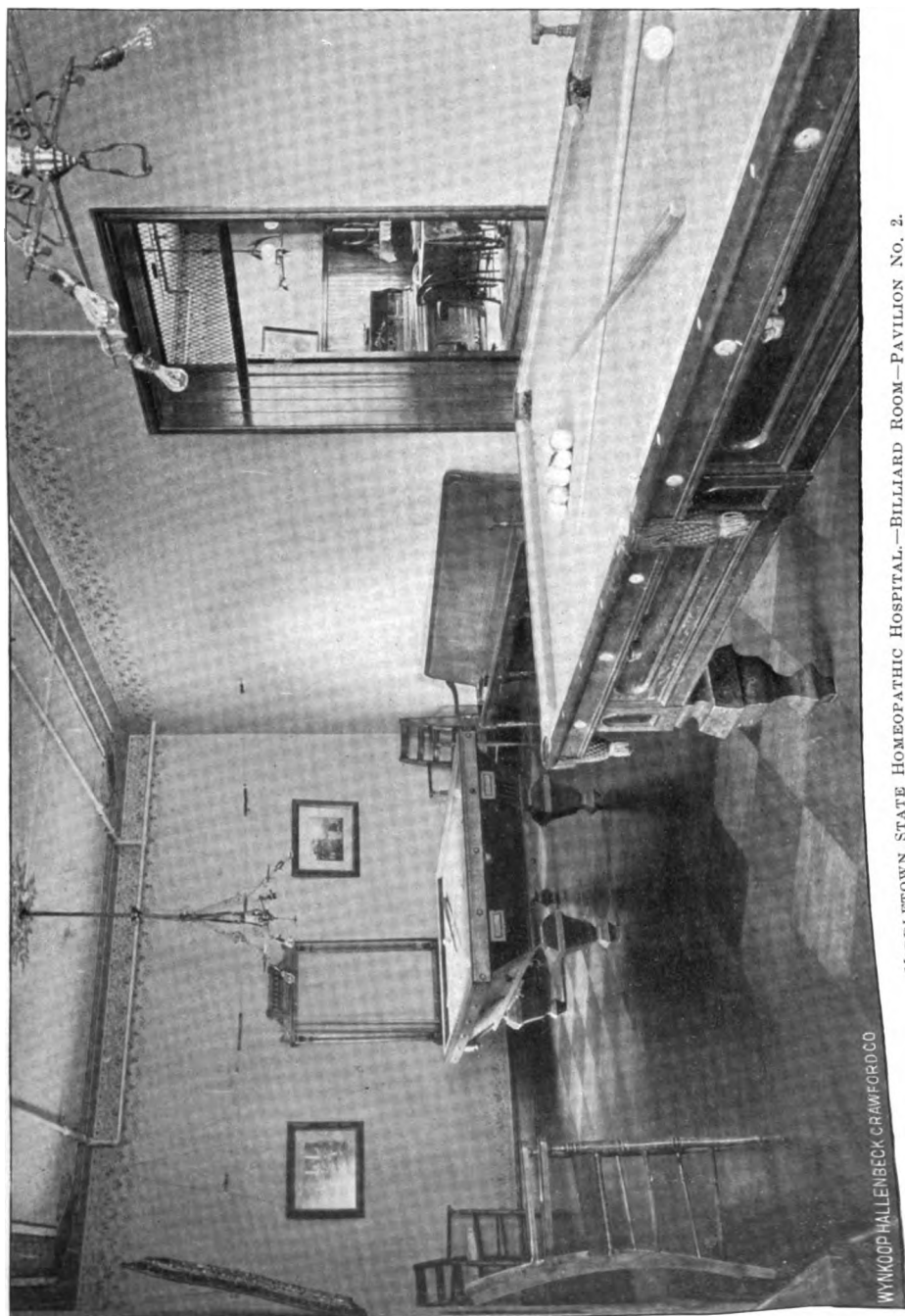
WYNKOOP HALL NEBECK CRAWFORD CO

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—PAVILION NO. 2.



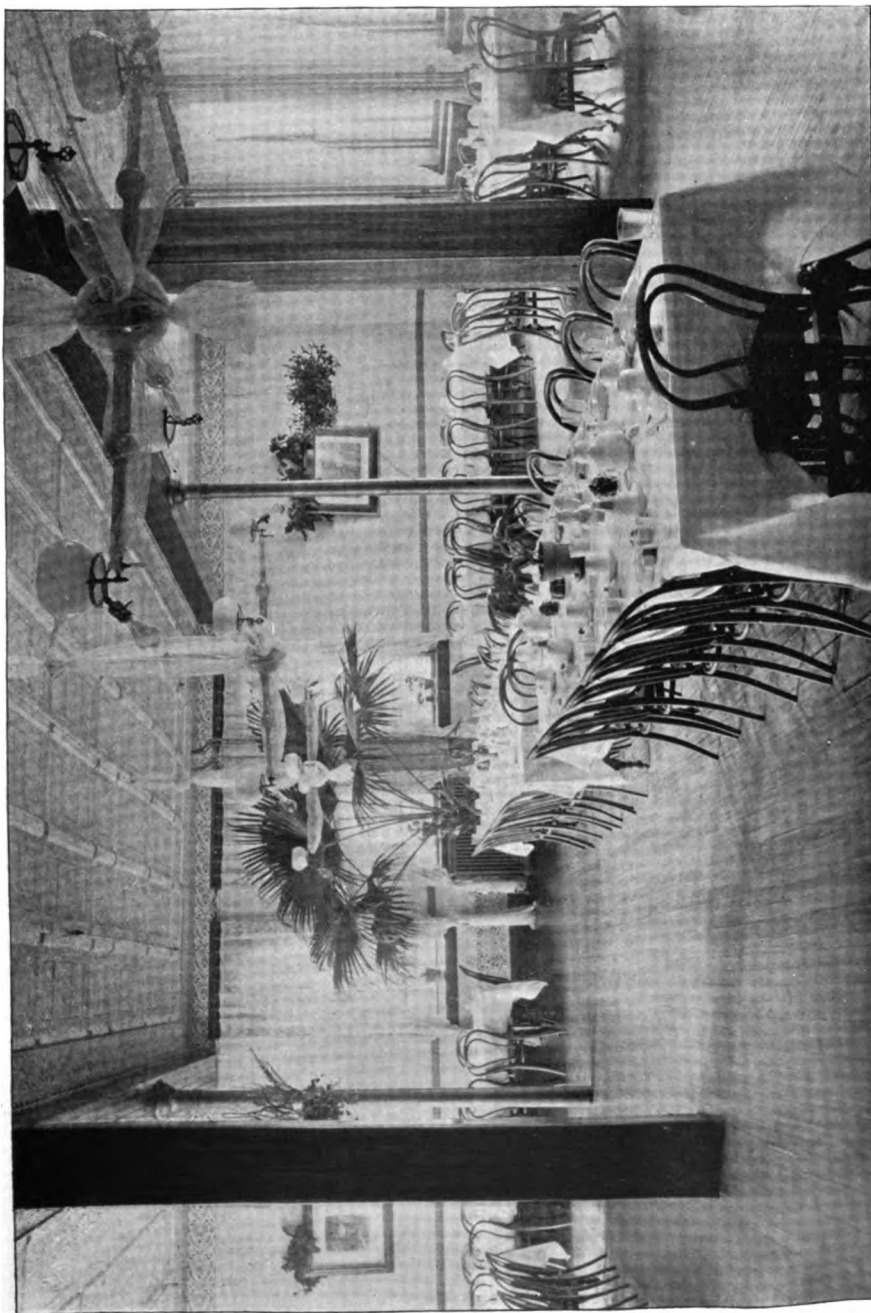
WINDGATE PHOTOGRAPHY, CORDOBA

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—ANNEXES—Nos. 1 AND 2.



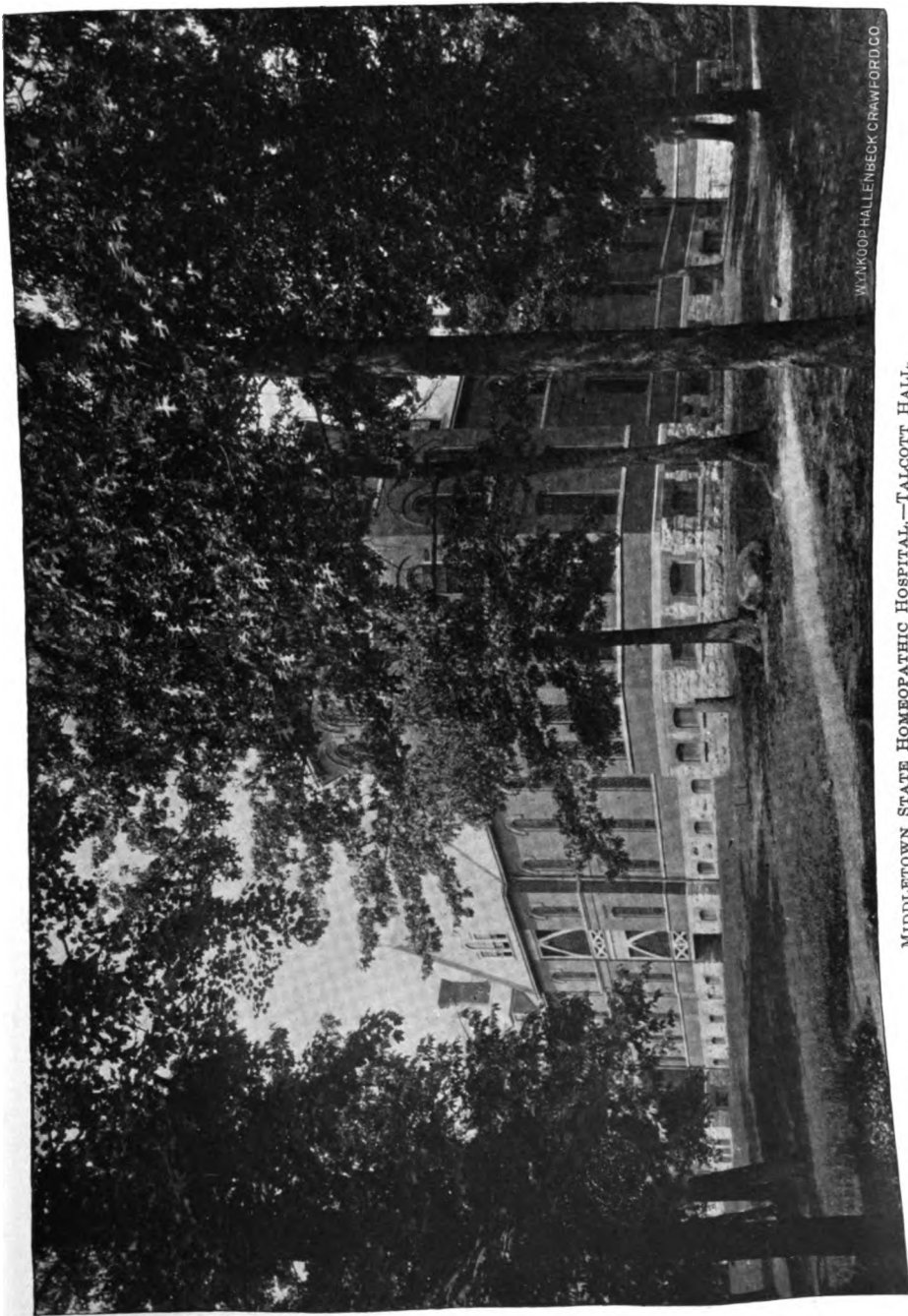
MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—BILLIARD ROOM—PAVILION NO. 2.

WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO



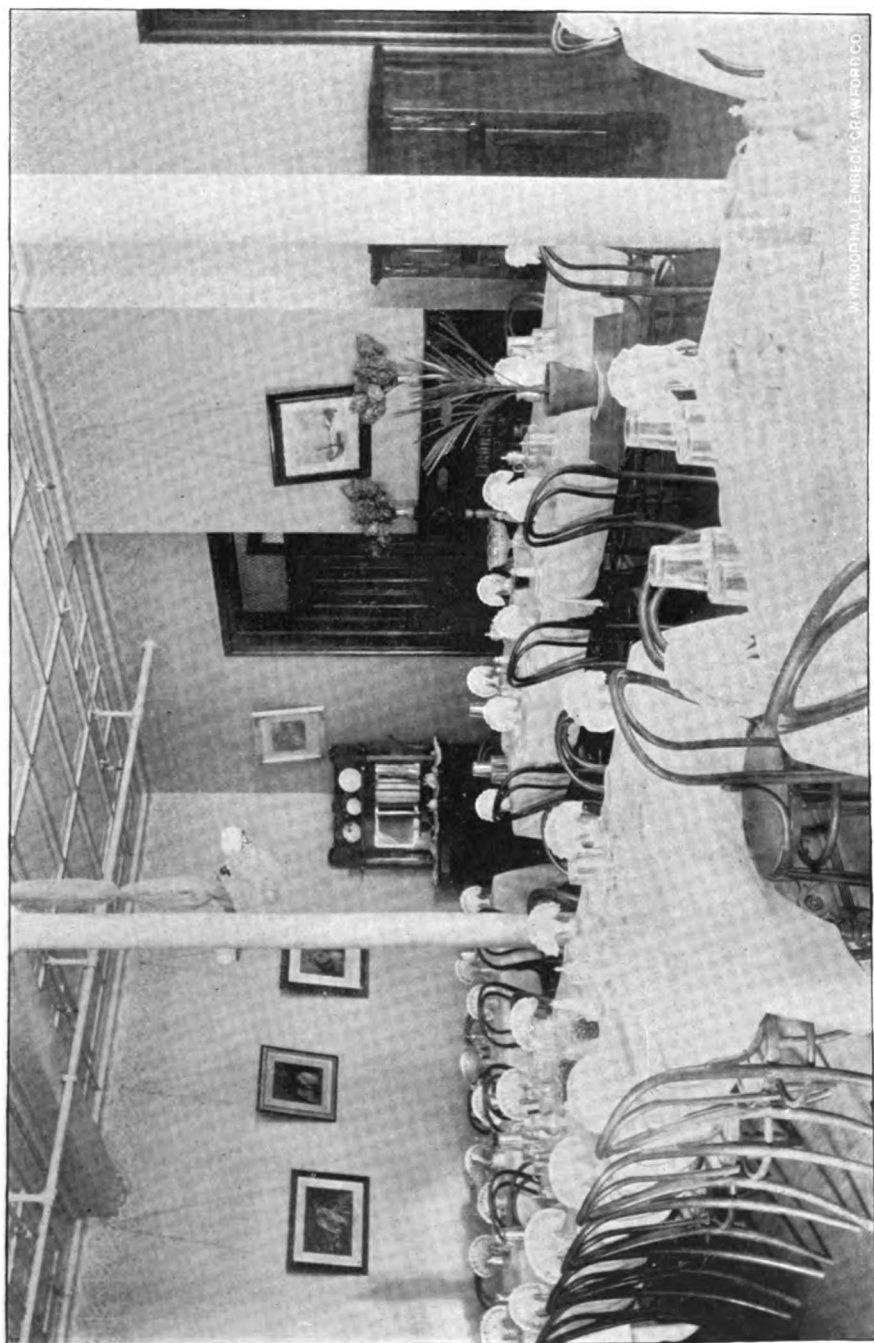
WYNWOOD HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL,—DINING ROOM—ANNEX NO. 1.



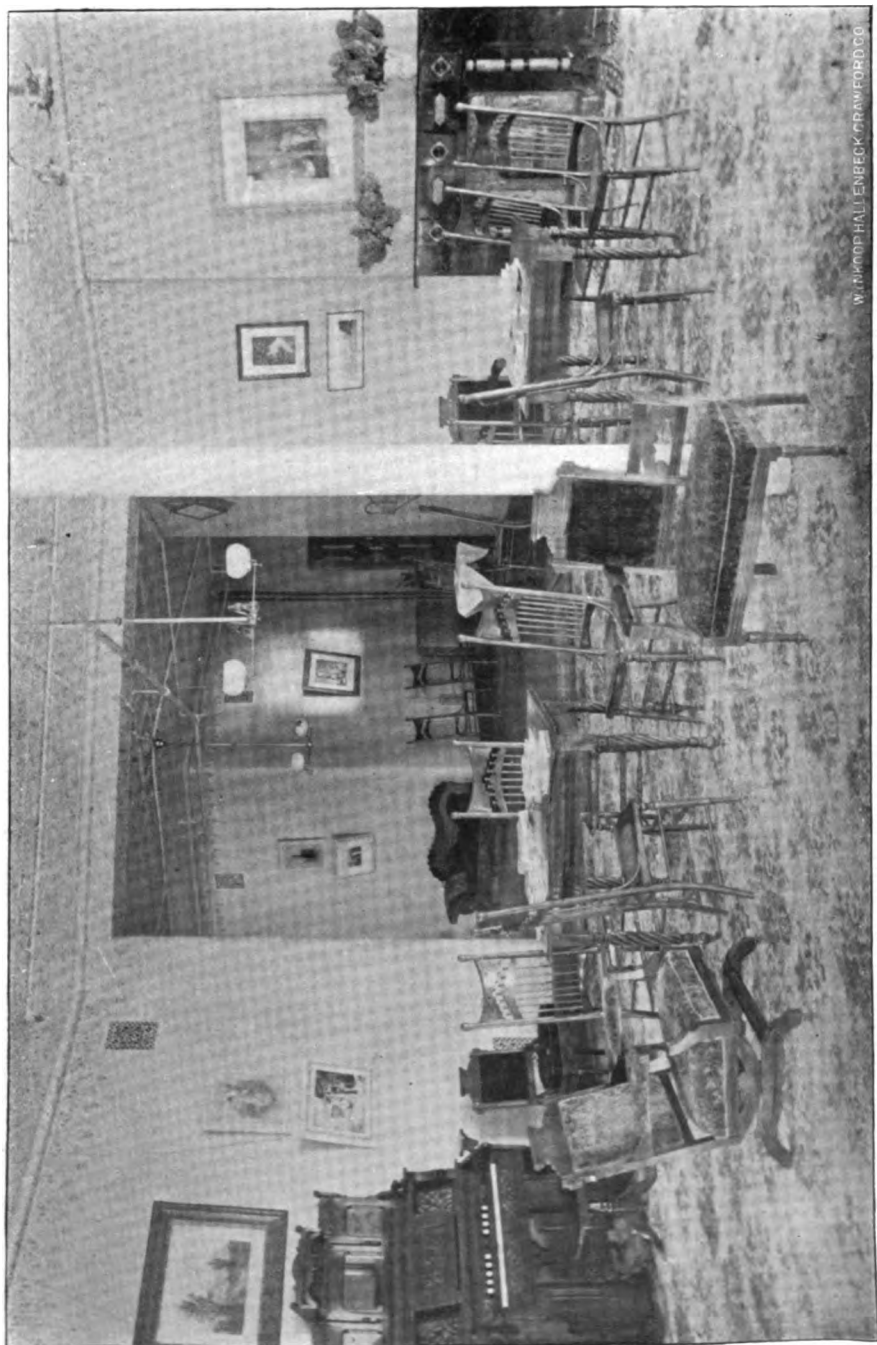
W. W. KOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—TALCOTT HALL.



W. WOODHALL, ENBECK, CRAWFORD CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—DINING ROOM—TALCOTT HALL.



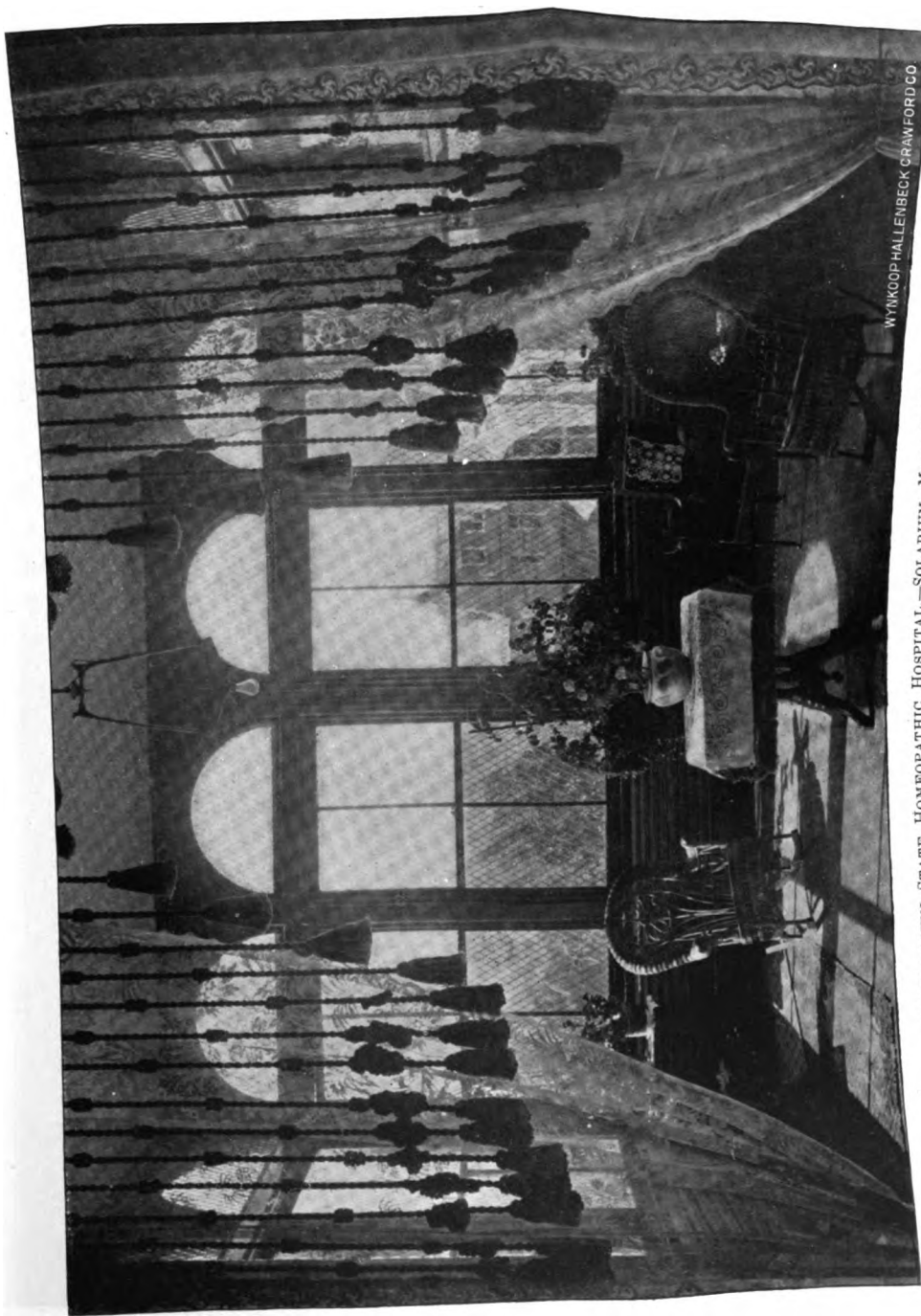
W. H. HALL, ENGRAVER, NEW YORK

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—DAY ROOM—TALCOTT HALL.



WYCKOFF HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—PAVILION NO. 1.



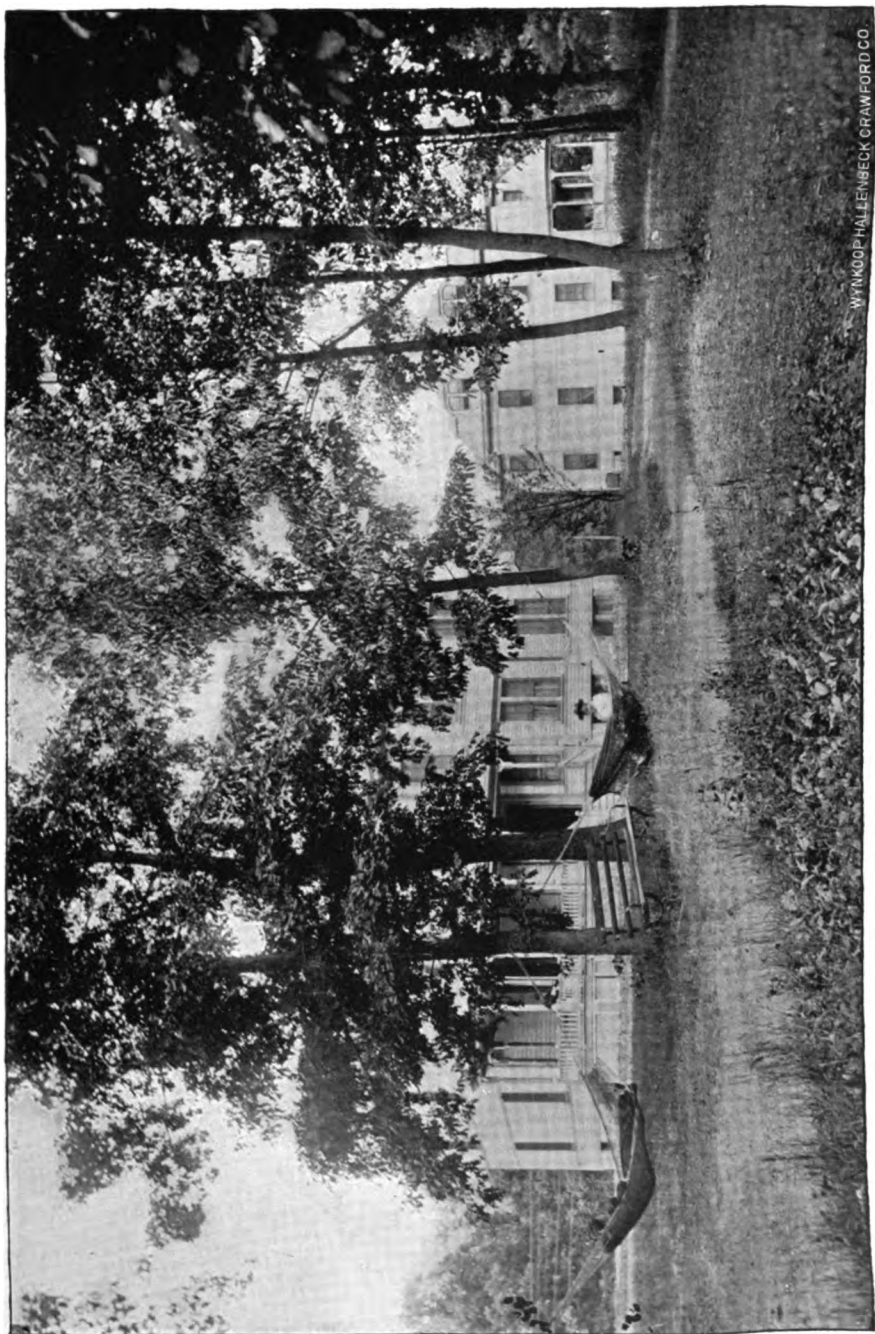
WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—SOLARIUM—MAIN BUILDING.



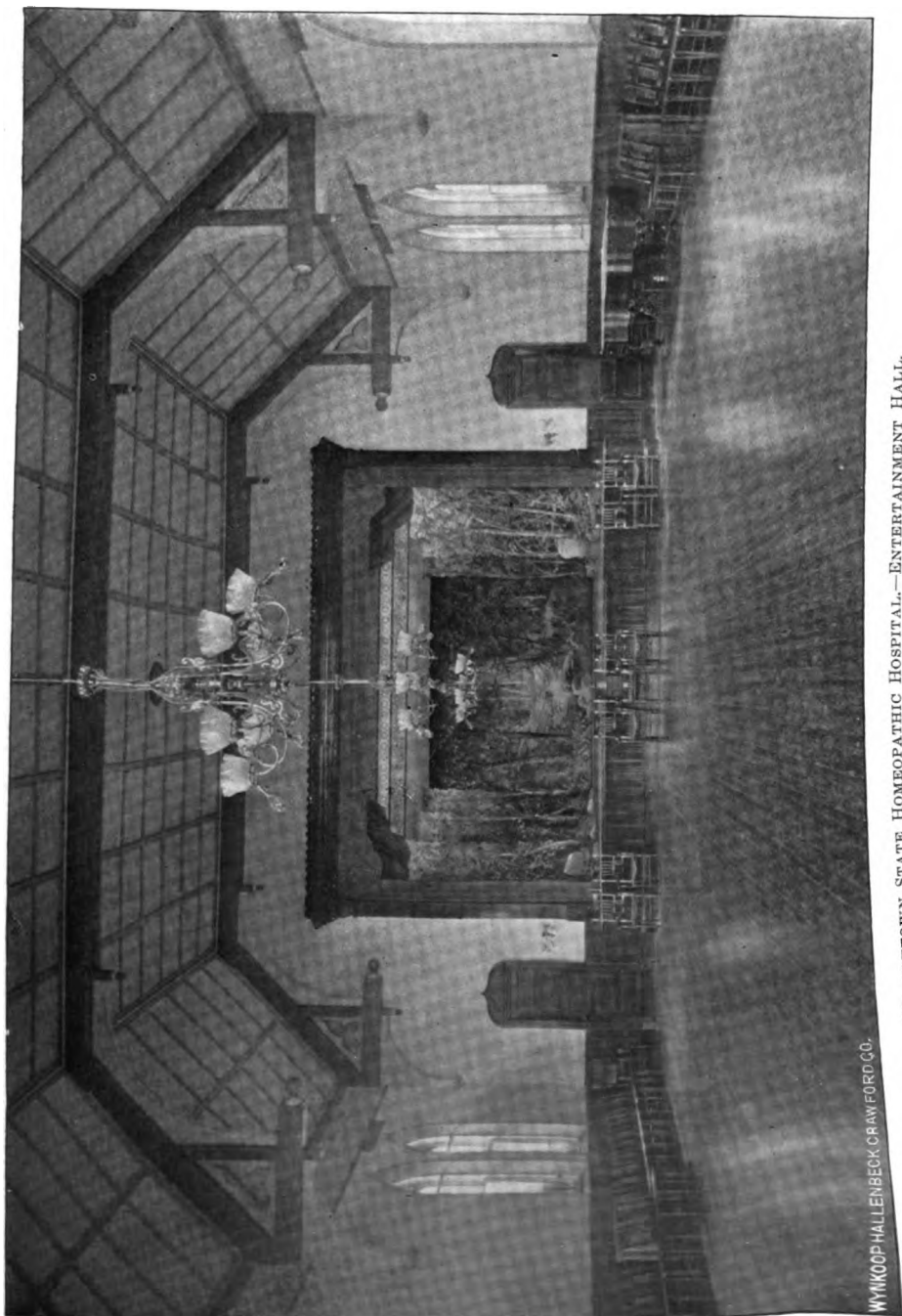
W. WOODFALL FENBECK & GRAWFORD CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—PARLOR.—PIERSON COTTAGE.



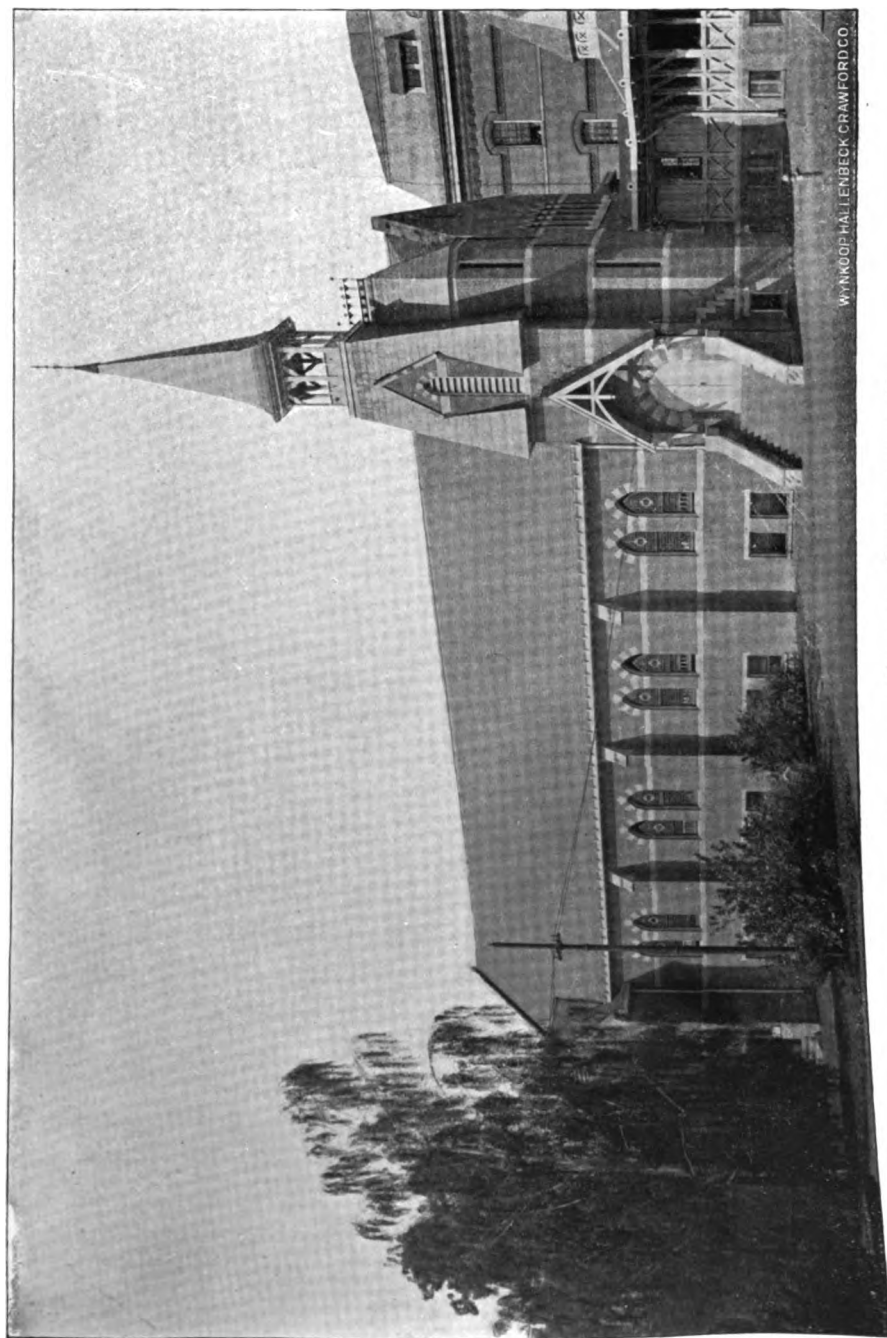
WYNKOOP HALL LENBECK CRAWFORD CO

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—GRINNELL AND PIERSON COTTAGES.



WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—ENTERTAINMENT HALL.



WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—ENTERTAINMENT HALL.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

18. The present waterclosets in pavilions Nos. 1 and 2 are old-fashioned. They have been long in use, and they are not in as good sanitary condition as they should be, although we try to take care of them as well as possible. We need new waterclosets for these pavilions very much.

19. We should have new rolled rim iron enameled bathtubs to replace the old-fashioned copper tubs which are set in wooden frames, and which leak, and which are unsatisfactory and unsanitary.

20. The iron smokestack at the boiler-house is too small. The brick stack is considerably cracked at the top. Our engineer suggests that it would be wise to take down these two smokestacks now in use and replace them with one large steel smokestack. This new smokestack should be large enough to do all the work that is likely to be required of it for the next twenty years.

21. The present covering of the steam pipes in the main building is old, worn out, useless and dangerous. Therefore, these pipes should be covered with asbestos sectional covering.

22. We should have an Arnot's patent econometer for the boiler-house. This device makes a record of the condition of affairs in the boiler-house, and demonstrates the fact that the firemen are doing their work either properly or improperly.

23. We should have an independent electric light circuit for the rear of the buildings, with a light on each fire-escape, so that in case of necessity plenty of light could be furnished to these escapes independently of the interior light.

24. We use large quantities of milk at this hospital. This milk is administered for the purpose of improving the insane and for the purpose of promoting and hastening recovery among the curable cases. We find that milk contains more or less impurities. In order to get the best results from milk it should be as nearly pure as possible. Therefore we should have a milk separator of sufficient capacity to separate the dirt from the milk quickly, in order that the milk may have as little opportunity as possible to gather new impurities before being bottled.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

25. We need another milk cooler. The present one is too small and cannot do the work as quickly as it should be done.

26. During the hot weather the wards that are crowded with sick patients should have frequent changes of air. To effect this most successfully we think a series of electric fans should be introduced.

GIFTS OF PERIODICALS

We wish to renew our thanks to the editors and proprietors of the Middletown Argus, the Middletown Press, and the Middletown Times; the Independent Republican, of Goshen; the Warwick Advertiser; the Tri-States Union and Gazette, of Port Jervis; the Catholic World Magazine; the Goshen Democrat; the Babylon Signal; the Walden Citizen; the Waterville Times; the Hamilton Republican; the Kingston Leader; the Ovid Independent; the Liberty Register; the Monticello Republican-Watchman; the Canandaigua Messenger; the Bath Advocate; the Dispatch, Warwick, and the Morningside Mirror, of Edinburgh, Scotland, for bestowing upon our patients during the past year their respective publications.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to acknowledge again our indebtedness to the State Commissioners in Lunacy for the many courtesies extended and for the valuable advice which we have received from them.

Our renewed acknowledgments are due to the members of the board of managers for their earnest, zealous and unflinching support in aiding to accomplish all the good purposes of the hospital. The moral help given us so freely and so unreservedly by the managers has been a perpetual and ever-increasing stimulus to further exertion in behalf of the sick.

I take pleasure in offering my acknowledgments to the members of the medical staff, whose earnestness and devotion to duty has compelled my continued admiration. Dr. Kinney's departure was a source of deep regret to us all. His broad and catholic spirit was felt in every department of the institution, and his influence was one of great beneficence and remarkable good. Dr.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Kinney's toils at this institution for over twenty-three years represent an eloquent epic, exemplifying honesty, industry, enthusiasm and fidelity. Our best wishes go with him for success in his new field of labor.

The steward and his co-workers have likewise my commendation for the faithful performance of numerous and ever-increasing tasks in their department. To all the workers in the hospital I wish to tender my profound thanks. When I think of the unselfish devotion of many of our nurses I am impressed more favorably than ever with the goodness and the honesty of the human heart.

We renew the expression of our obligations to the clergy and to the choirs of the various churches in Middletown, and to all who have encouraged us by words of kindly appreciation of our efforts.

Above all we give thanks to our heavenly Father for His continued protection of this institution, its inmates and its workers; and we implore His care and guidance in the coming years.

Very respectfully

SELDEN HAINES TALCOTT

Medical Superintendent

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS INDEX TO TABLES

1. Showing movements of population for the year ending September 30, 1900.
2. General statement October 1, 1900.
3. Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year.
4. Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1900, and since October 1, 1888.
5. Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year.
6. Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
7. Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
8. Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
9. Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
10. Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
11. Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
12. Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
13. Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
14. Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
15. Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

16. Showing period of residence in hospital of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900.

17. Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

18. Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

19. Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900.

20. Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30,
1900

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Whole number discharged during the year.....	81	101	182
Remaining October 1, 1900	588	622	1,210

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

Date of opening.....	1874
Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	281
Value of real estate, including buildings	\$1,137,646 18
Value of personal property.....	85,000 00
Acreage under cultivation.....	210

Receipts during year, maintenance fund :

Balance on hand October 1, 1899.....	\$554 60
From State treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	219,443 21
From private patients.....	45,438 63
From reimbursing patients.....	12,066 88
From all other sources.....	2,507 44

Total receipts for maintenance.....	\$280,010 76
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Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements.....	9,377 15
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Disbursements during year for maintenance :

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	17,019 90
Estimate No. 2. For wages	78,423 81
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores.....	76,456 66
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs.....	5,547 90
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds.....	5,699 57
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	5,193 43
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding.....	4,865 69
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.....	1,386 00
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light.....	14,309 86
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	1,215 04
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses.....	9,374 64
Estimate No. 12. For transportation.....	1,790 83

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	\$221,283 33
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To State treasury, receipts.....	58,592 07
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	\$279,875 40
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Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 2—(Concluded)

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy.....	\$9,377 15
Balance October 1, 1900:	
General maintenance fund.....	\$135 36
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	\$3.491
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	\$34 00
Women.....	28 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	20 00
Women.....	14 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 9.16
Proportion of night attendants to daily average population.....	1 to 45.15
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	32.50
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$14,000 00
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	4,500 00

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc).....	6	11	17	.....	4	4	....
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above) ...	15	20	35	2	5	7	....
Religious excitement..	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	....
Love affairs (including seduction) .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Fright and nervous shock.....	1	4	5	.....	2	2	....
Physical:							
Intemperance.....	18	7	25	3	2	5	3
Sexual excess.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Venereal diseases.....	6	1	7	2	.....	2	1
Masturbation.....	15	2	17	3	.....	3	....
Sunstroke.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	....
Accident or injury....	2	2	4	1	.....	1	....
Pregnancy .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Parturition and puerperium .....	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	1
Lactation .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Change of life.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	....
Fevers.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	....
Privation and overwork....	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	1
Epilepsy	4	4	8	.....	1	1	....
Diseases of skull and brain	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Old age.....	4	5	9	.....	1	1	1
Epidemic influenza....	.....	5	5	.....	2	2	....
Abuse of drugs.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....
Loss of special sense....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....
All other bodily disorders and ill health.	9	12	21	2	3	5	....
Heredity.....	3	6	9	3	6	9	....
Unascertained	6	13	19	1	.....	1	18
Total	95	109	204	18	30	48	27

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1900, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious....	1	....	1	11	....	12
Mania, acute.....	48	26	....	760	500	47
Mania, recurrent.....	8	6	....	39	28	....
Mania, chronic.....	4	1	5	195	14	37
Melancholia, acute.....	71	41	5	1,051	568	77
Melancholia, simple.....	1	3	....	4	4	....
Melancholia, chronic.....	5	1	11	106	15	62
Alternating (circular) in- sanity	2	1	....	16	2	....
Paranoia.....	10	1	2	175	24	14
General paralysis.....	8	....	9	162	...	136
Dementia, primary..	....	....	....	14	7	....
Dementia, terminal.....	36	....	32	596	....	353
Epilepsy with insanity....	5	1	....	63	1	16
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	5	....	....	72	3	5
Idiocy .....	....	....	....	2	....	1
Not insane*.....	....	....	....	14	....	4

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 5
Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS	PRESENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			ADMITTED DURING YEAR			UNDER TREATMENT DURING YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms..	60	84	144	23	37	60	83	121	204
	10	13	23	2	5	7	12	18	30
	2	5	7	1	.....	1	3	5	8
Mania in acute forms	42	39	81	20	21	41	62	60	122
	5	11	16	1	4	5	6	15	21
	4	8	12	.....	.....	.....	4	8	12
All other curable forms.....	23	25	48	7	.....	7	30	25	55
	.....	1	1	1	4	5	1	5	6
	3	3	6	2	.....	2	5	3	8

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Continued)

LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED—NOW READMITTED																			
CURABLE CONDITIONS		UNDER 3 MONTHS		FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR		FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS		FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS		FROM 3 TO 4 YEARS		FROM 4 TO 5 YEARS		BETWEEN 5 AND 10 YEARS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY			
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Men	Years	Months	Women
Melancholia in acute forms.	First ad-mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second ad-mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Third ad-mission.	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	4	2	3	1	...
Mania in acute forms.	First ad-mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second ad-mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Third ad-mission.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	5
All other curable forms.	First ad-mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second ad-mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Third ad-mission.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Concluded)

CURABLE CONDITIONS	DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING YEAR			AVERAGE LENGTH OF TREATMENT OF RECOVERED CASES (LAST ATTACK)				DIED DURING YEAR			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER GROUPS			REMAINING AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	MEN		WOMEN		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
				Years	Months	Years	Months									
Melancholia in { First admission ...	13	27	40	...	8	...	8	2	3	5	49	58	107	19	33	52
Second admission ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	12	14	26	...	2	2
Third admission ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	1	...	1
Mania in acute { First admission ...	16	5	21	...	8	...	9	...	...	...	36	36	72	10	19	29
Second admission ...	3	3	6	...	9	...	11	...	...	...	12	9	21	...	3	3
Third admission ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	11	1	...	1
All other cur- { First admission ...	1	2	3	7	6	...	11	...	...	...	30	25	25	...	...	...
able forms. { Second admission ...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...
Third admission ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	5	2	7	...	1	1

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900					SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888				
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT	
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Under one month.....	8	10	18	.....	.....	.....	146	174	320	9
One to three months.....	12	17	29	8	6	14	129	158	287	128
Three to six months.....	2	7	9	11	11	22	80	90	170	64
Six to nine months.....	3	5	8	3	10	13	54	65	119	172
Nine months to one year.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10	8	17	25	134
One year to eighteen months.	5	1	6	4	3	7	35	43	77	68
Eighteen months to two years.	1	.....	1	1	2	3	5	6	11	74
Two to three years.....	.....	2	2	1	5	6	18	21	39	60
Three to four years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	13	11	24	34
Four to five years.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	3	6	35
Five to ten years.....	2	1	3	1	.....	1	12	19	31	20
Ten to twenty years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	11
Unascertained.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	27	23	50	8
Total.....	37	44	81	37	44	81	533	638	1,166	6
										1
										166
										3
										683
										1,166
										1,166

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific and infectious diseases:						
Septicemia and pyemia....	..	....	..	....	1	1
Dysentery.....	..	1	1	....	2	2
Tuberculosis.....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Anthrax.....	..	....	..	2	....	2
Constitutional diseases:						
Arthritis deformans.....	..	....	..	....	1	1
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus.....	..	....	..	1	2	3
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Diseases of the stomach...	1	1	2	1	5	6
Diseases of the intestines....	1	2	3	4	20	24
Diseases of the liver.....	..	1	1	1	1	2
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the nose and larynx	..	....	..	....	2	2
Diseases of the bronchi.....	1	....	1	6	2	8
Diseases of the lungs.....	2	2	4	20	30	50
Diseases of the pleura.....	..	....	..	1	....	1
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the heart.....	1	1	2	15	18	33
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	1	....	1	14	7	21
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the nerves.....	..	....	..	....	1	1
Diseases of the spinal cord..	..	....	..	3	....	3
Diseases of the meninges....	..	....	..	1	2	3
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions).....	5	6	11	61	44	105
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease.....	..	4	4	39	35	74
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease.....	15	8	23	176	103	279
General paralysis of the insane.....	6	3	9	96	15	111
The intoxications; heat-stroke; obesity:						
Alcoholism.....	..	....	..	4	1	5

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 7—(Concluded)

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Accident.....	2	....	2
Suicide	4	1	5
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin	1	1	....	1	1
Malignant new growths or cancer	1	1	6	12	18
Total	34	31	65	458	376	764

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch.....	6	4	10	140	149	289
Maternal branch	10	18	28	176	196	372
Paternal and maternal branches	1	1	2	21	20	41
Collateral branches.....	6	8	14	107	158	265
No hereditary tendency..	68	69	137	1,097	995	2,092
Unascertained	4	9	13	104	117	221
Total	95	109	204	1,645	1,635	3,280

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year
and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	47	40	87	798	633	1,431
Married	38	44	82	698	768	1,466
Widowed	10	24	34	132	223	355
Divorced .....	.....	1	1	8	7	15
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13
Total	95	109	204	1,645	1,635	3,280

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current
year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	1	8	4	82	26	108
Academic	11	18	24	149	218	367
Common school	77	87	164	1,192	1,191	2,383
Read and write .....	.....	1	1	26	26	52
Read only	3	.....	3	37	32	69
No education	3	5	8	80	70	150
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	79	72	151
Total	95	109	204	1,645	1,635	3,280

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 11
Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900				SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888				
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT	
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	6	6	12	2	4	6	51	48	99
One to three months	3	6	9	2	2	4	43	45	88
Three to six months	1	3	4	1	3	4	47	22	69
Six to nine months	3	1	4	1	2	3	45	18	63
Nine months to one year	1	....	1	1	1	2	13	13	26
One year to eighteen months ..	4	1	5	....	2	2	45	28	73
Eighteen months to two years ..	1	3	4	6	1	7	14	14	28
Two to three years	4	4	8	2	5	7	48	26	74
Three to four years	1	....	1	5	5	10	25	24	49
Four to six years	1	1	2	2	1	3	26	12	38
Six to ten years	3	2	5	8	5	13	29	17	46
Ten to twenty years	2	....	2	4	....	4	32	7	39
Twenty years and over	2	1	3	....	....	....	10	14	24
Not insane* .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4
Unascertained	2	3	5	....	....	....	27	17	44
Total	34	31	65	34	31	65	458	306	764
Average duration of insane life (give years and tenths)				8.7	4.8	6.5	....	....	....
							6.1	8.7	7.4

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since
October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 5 to 10 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
From 10 to 15 years.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14
From 15 to 20 years.....	4	2	6	67	51	118
From 20 to 25 years.....	14	9	23	158	129	287
From 25 to 30 years.....	13	15	28	191	198	384
From 30 to 35 years.....	11	15	26	196	221	417
From 35 to 40 years.....	15	14	29	222	191	413
From 40 to 50 years.....	15	29	44	323	384	707
From 50 to 60 years.....	10	13	23	208	235	443
From 60 to 70 years.....	10	6	16	167	132	299
From 70 to 80 years.....	2	4	6	79	72	151
From 80 to 90 years.....	1	2	3	24	16	40
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Total.....	95	109	204	1,645	1,635	3,280

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year
and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years.....	3	.....	3	34	41	75
From 20 to 30 years.....	9	11	20	121	155	276
From 30 to 40 years.....	12	11	23	135	163	298
From 40 to 50 years.....	7	13	20	120	147	267
From 50 to 60 years.....	2	6	8	67	81	148
From 60 to 70 years.....	1	3	4	38	40	78
From 70 to 80 years.....	2	.....	2	17	6	23
From 80 to 90 years.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Total.....	37	44	81	533	633	1,166

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years.....	....	....	....	....	2	2
From 15 to 20 years.....	1	....	1	3	2	5
From 20 to 25 years.....	....	1	1	11	6	17
From 25 to 30 years.....	2	1	3	21	12	33
From 30 to 35 years.....	1	1	2	35	17	52
From 35 to 40 years.....	5	5	10	49	21	70
From 40 to 50 years.....	3	6	9	90	65	155
From 50 to 60 years.....	11	3	14	87	56	143
From 60 to 70 years.....	4	5	9	77	57	134
From 70 to 80 years.....	4	6	10	60	53	113
From 80 to 90 years.....	3	3	6	24	14	38
Over 90 years.....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Total	34	31	65	458	306	764

TABLE No. 15

Showing the alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	7	24	31
One to three months.....	28	30	58
Three to six months	7	9	16
Six to nine months	10	9	19
Nine months to one year	3	4	7
One year to eighteen months.....	12	5	17
Eighteen months to two years.....	2	4	6
Two to three years	5	3	8
Three to four years	3	2	5
Four to five years	1	1	2
Five to ten years	4	7	11
Ten to fifteen years.....	3	3	6
Fifteen to twenty years	1	....	1
Twenty to thirty years.....	2	1	3
Thirty years and upwards.....	....	....	....
Not insane*.....	....	....	....
Unascertained.....	7	7	14
Total	95	109	204

* Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	10	11	21
One to three months	17	10	27
Three to six months	17	15	32
Six to nine months	10	15	25
Nine months to one year	15	18	33
One year to eighteen months	27	23	50
Eighteen months to two years	18	27	45
Two to three years	43	46	89
Three to four years	32	44	76
Four to five years	33	42	75
Five to ten years	225	242	467
Ten to fifteen years	95	85	180
Fifteen to twenty years	40	33	73
Twenty to thirty years	6	11	17
Total	588	622	1,210

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional :						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.....	4	1	5	105	9	114
Commercial:						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.....	23	....	23	327	5	332

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(Concluded)

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agricultural and pas- toral :						
Farmers, gardeners, herds- men, etc.....	18	....	18	248	....	248
Mechanics at out-door vocations :						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc.....	9	....	9	131	....	131
Mechanics, etc., at sed- entary vocations :						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.....	7	....	7	214	1	215
Domestic service :						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.....	4	11	15	37	153	190
Educational and high- er domestic duties :						
Governesses, teachers stu- dents, housekeepers, nurses, etc.....	2	72	74	26	1,060	1,086
Commercial :						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, type- writers, etc.....	....	2	2	....	25	25
Employed in seden- tary occupation :						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.....	1	5	6	1	81	82
Miners, seamen, etc.....	1	..	1	10	....	10
Laborers.....	12	....	12	368	....	368
No occupation.....	14	18	32	171	291	462
Unascertained.....	....	....	....	7	10	17
Total	95	109	204	1,645	1,635	3,280

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
United States.....	81	93	174	1,295	1,304	2,599
England.....	2	2	4	46	32	78
Ireland.....	5	8	13	137	147	284
Germany.....	5	5	10	90	81	171
France.....				5	10	15
Scotland.....	1		1	11	12	23
Canada.....				8	6	14
Switzerland.....				9	3	12
Italy.....				5	5	10
Bavaria.....				3		3
Prussia.....				3	2	5
Bohemia.....					7	7
Sweden.....				6	6	12
Saxony.....				1		1
Poland.....				5	1	6
Austria.....		1	1	3	4	7
Russia.....				1	4	5
China.....				1		1
Japan.....				1		1
Isle of Man.....					1	1
New Brunswick.....					1	1
Hungary.....					4	4
India.....				3		3
Australia.....				2		2
Holland.....				2		2
Cuba.....				1		1
Norway.....					2	2
Denmark.....					1	1
Armenia.....	1		1	1		1
Unascertained.....				6	2	8
Total.....	95	109	204	1,645	1,635	3,280

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 35.75 per cent were both of foreign birth.

In 1.96 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 1.77 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany.....		1	1
Allegany.....			
Broome.....			
Cattaraugus.....			
Cayuga.....			
Chautauqua.....	1		1
Chemung.....			
Chenango.....			
Clinton.....			
Columbia.....			
Cortland.....			
Delaware.....	2	1	3
Dutchess.....		1	1
Erie.....	1		1
Essex.....			
Franklin.....			
Fulton.....			
Genesee.....	1		1
Greene.....			
Hamilton.....			
Herkimer.....			
Jefferson.....			
Kings....	11	4	15
Lewis.....			
Livingston.....			
Madison.....			
Monroe.....	1		1
Montgomery.....			
New York.....	16	6	22
Niagara.....			
Oneida.....		1	1
Onondaga.....			
Ontario.....			
Orange.....	62	1	63
Orleans.....			
Oswego.....			
Otsego.....			
Putnam.....			
Queens.....	1		1
Rensselaer.....			
Richmond.....	1		1
Rockland.....	15	1	16
St. Lawrence.....			

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(Concluded)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Saratoga	2	.....	2
Schenectady .....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie .....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca .....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben .....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	2	1	3
Sullivan	17	.....	17
Tioga	2	.....	2
Tompkins .....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	39	2	41
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	4	.....	4
Wayne	1	.....	1
Westchester	4	2	6
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....
Yates .....	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' Home .....	.....	.....	.....
Total	183	21	204

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients
remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany ..	7	6	13	1	.....	1
Allegany ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome ..	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Cattaraugus ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cayuga ..	1	1	2	.....	1	1
Chautauqua ..	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Chemung ..	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Chenango ..	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Clinton ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia ..	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Cortland ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware ..	2	19	21	1	1	2
Dutchess ..	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
Erie ..	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Essex ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton ..	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Genesee ..	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Greene ..	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
Hamilton ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson ...	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Kings ..	21	24	45	12	9	21
Lewis ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison ..	1	2	3	.....	2	2
Monroe ..	.....	2	2	.....	3	3
Montgomery ..	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
New York ..	42	56	98	44	44	88
Niagara ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida ..	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Onondaga ..	4	1	5	.....	5	5
Ontario ..	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Orange ..	146	143	289	15	14	29
Orleans ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Putnam ..	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Queens ..	21	19	40	4	2	6
Rensselaer ..	2	1	3	2	.....	2
Richmond ..	11	13	24	1	1	2
Rockland ..	42	32	74	....	2	2
St. Lawrence ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(Concluded)

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Saratoga	5	7	12	1	.....	1
Schenectady . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Schoharie	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Seneca . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Suffolk	37	35	72	1	2	3
Sullivan	44	47	91	2	.....	2
Tioga	1	3	4	.....	2	2
Tompkins . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	78	80	158	2	2	4
Warren	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1	5	6	.....	1	1
Wayne	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	10	9	19	2	5	7
Wyoming . . . . .	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Yates . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	494	515	1009	94	107	201

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

This hospital receives patients under the same rules and terms of admissions as govern other State hospitals.

For convenience of reference sections 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64 of article 3 of the Insanity Law, constituting chapter 28 of the general laws, as enacted by chapter 545 of the laws of 1896, are here inserted:

Section 60. Order for Commitment of an Insane Person.—A person alleged to be insane and who is not in confinement on a criminal charge, may be committed to and confined in an institution for the custody and treatment of the insane, upon an order made by a judge of a court of record of the city or county, or a justice of the supreme court of the judicial district, in which the alleged insane person resides or may be, adjudging such person to be insane, upon a certificate of lunacy made by two qualified medical examiners in lunacy, accompanied by a verified petition therefor, or upon such certificate and petition, and after a hearing to determine such question, as provided in this article. The commission shall prescribe and furnish blanks for such certificates and petitions, which shall be made only upon such blanks. An insane person shall be committed only to a state hospital, a duly licensed institution for the insane, or the Matteawan State Hospital, or to the care and custody of a relative or committee, as herein-after provided. No idiot shall be committed to or confined in a State hospital. But any epileptic or feeble-minded person becoming insane may be committed as an insane person to a State hospital for custody and treatment therein.

§ 61. Medical examiners in lunacy; certificates of lunacy.—The certificate must show that such person is insane and must be made by two reputable physicians, graduates of an incorporated medical college, who have been in the actual practice of their profession at least three years, and have filed with the commissioner a certified copy of the certificate of the judge of a court of record, showing such qualifications in accordance with forms prescribed by the commission.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Such physicians shall jointly make a final examination of the person alleged to be insane within ten days next before the granting of the order. The date of the certificate of lunacy shall be the date of such joint examination. Such certificate of lunacy shall be in the form prescribed by the commission, and shall contain the facts and circumstances upon which the judgment of the physicians is based and show that the condition of the person examined is such as to require care and treatment in an institution for the care, custody and treatment of the insane.

Neither of such physicians shall be a relative of the person applying for the order or of the person alleged to be insane, or a manager, superintendent, proprietor, officer, stockholder, or have any pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, or be an attending physician in the institution to which it is proposed to commit such person.

§ 62. Proceedings to determine the question of insanity.—Any person with whom an alleged insane person may reside or at whose house he may be, or the father or mother, husband or wife, brother or sister, or the child of any such person, and any overseer of the poor of the town, and superintendent of the poor of the county in which any such person may be, may apply for such order, by presenting a certified petition containing a statement of the facts upon which the allegation of insanity is based, and because of which the application for the order is made. Such petition shall be accompanied by the certificate of lunacy of the medical examiners, as prescribed in the preceding section. Notice of such application shall be served personally, at least one day before making such application, upon the person alleged to be insane, and if made by an overseer or superintendent of the poor, also upon the husband or wife, father or mother or next of kin of such alleged insane person, if there be any such known to be residing within the county, and if not, upon the person with whom such alleged insane person may reside, or at whose house he may be. The judge to whom the application is to be made may dispense with such personal service, or may direct substituted service to be made upon such person to be designated by him. He

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

shall state in a certificate to be attached to the petition his reason for dispensing with personal service of such notice, and if substituted service is directed, the name of the person to be served therewith.

The judge to whom such application is made may, if no demand is made for a hearing in behalf of the alleged insane person, proceed forthwith to determine the question of insanity, and if satisfied that the alleged insane person is insane, may immediately issue an order for the commitment of such person to an institution for the custody and treatment of the insane. If, however, it appears that such insane person is harmless and his relatives or a committee of his person are willing and able to properly care for him, or at some place other than such institution, upon their written consent, the judge may order that he be placed in the care and custody of such relatives or such committee. Such judge may, in his discretion, require such proofs in addition to the petition and certificate of the medical examiners.

Upon the demand of any relative or near friend in behalf of such alleged insane person, the judge shall, or he may upon his own motion, issue an order directing the hearing of such application before him at a time not more than five days from the date of such order, which shall be served upon the parties interested in the application and upon such other persons as the judge, in his discretion, may name. Upon such day, or upon such other day, to which the proceeding shall be regularly adjourned, he shall hear the testimony introduced by the parties and examine the alleged insane person if deemed advisable, in or out of court, and render a decision in writing as to such person's insanity. If it be determined that such person is insane, the judge shall forthwith issue his order committing him to an institution for the custody and treatment of the insane, or make such other order as is provided in this section. If such judge cannot hear the application he may, in his order directing the hearing, name some referee, who shall hear the testimony, and report the same forthwith, with his opinion thereon, to such judge, who shall, if satisfied with such report, render his decision accordingly. If the

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

commitment be made to a state hospital, the order shall be accompanied by a written statement of the judge as to the financial condition of the insane person and of the persons legally liable for his maintenance as far as can be ascertained. The superintendent of such state hospital shall be immediately notified of such commitment, and he shall, at once, make provisions for the transfer of such insane person to such hospital.

The petition of the applicant, the certificate in lunacy of the medical examiners, the order directing the further hearing as provided, in this section, if one be issued, and the decision of the judge or referee, and the order of commitment shall be presented at the time of the commitment to the superintendent or person in charge of the institution to which the insane person is committed, and verbatim copies shall be forwarded by such superintendent or person in charge and filed in the office of the state commission in lunacy. The relative, or committee, to whose care and custody any insane person is committed, shall forthwith file the petition, certificate and order, in the office of the clerk of the county where such order is made, and transmit a certified copy of such papers to the commission in lunacy, and procure and retain another such certified copy.

The superintendent or person in charge of any institution for the care and treatment of the insane may refuse to receive any person upon any such order, if the papers required to be presented shall not comply with the provisions of this section, or if in his judgment, such person is not insane within the meaning of this statute, or if received, such person may be discharged by the commission. No person shall be admitted to any such institution under such order after the expiration of five days from and inclusive of the date thereof.

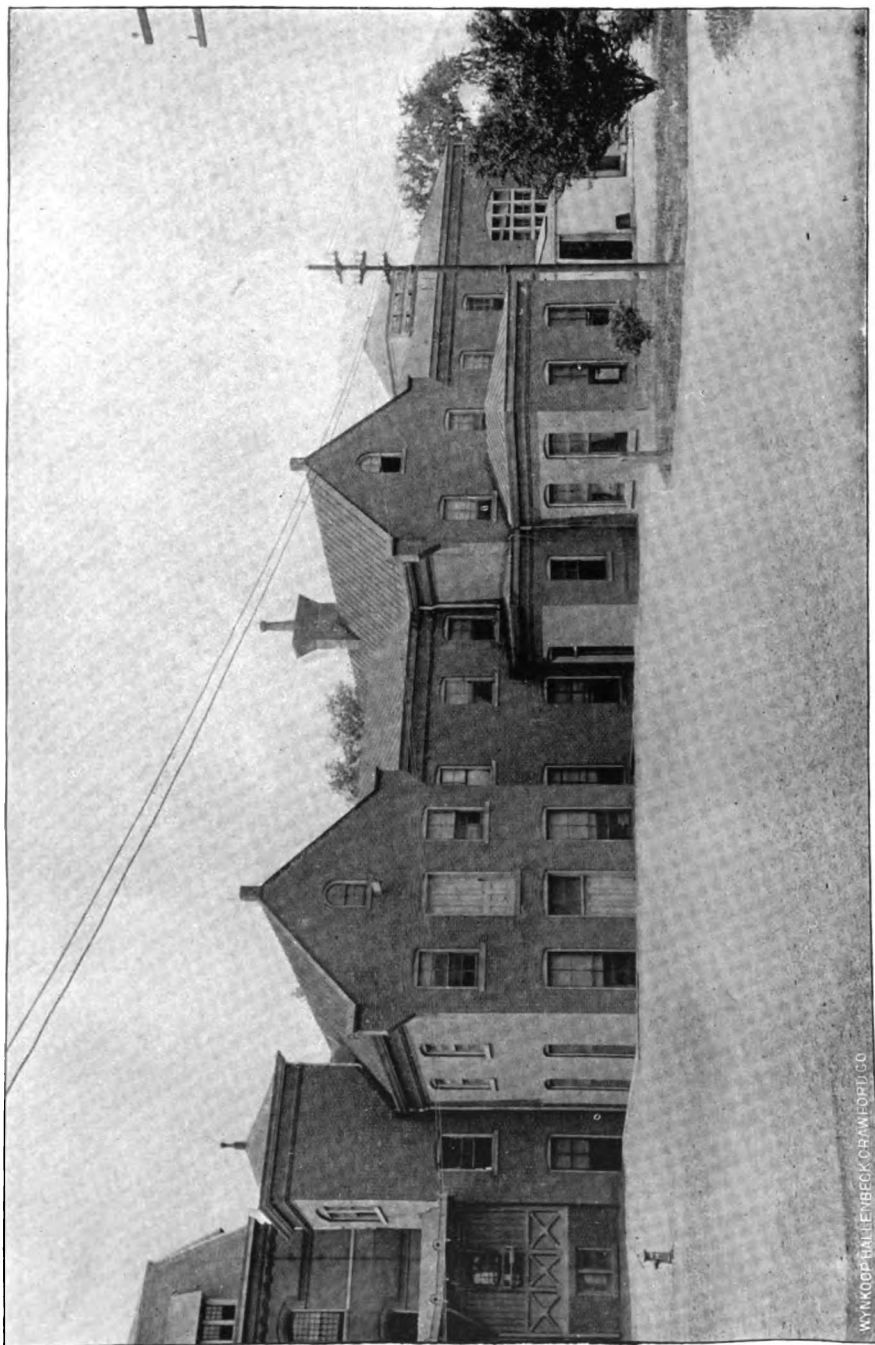
§ 63. Appeal from order of commitment.—If a person ordered to be committed, pursuant to this chapter, or any friend in his behalf, is dissatisfied with the final order of a judge or justice committing him, he may, within ten days after the making of such order appeal therefrom to a justice of the supreme court other than the justice making the order, who shall cause a jury to

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

be summoned as in case of proceedings for the appointment of a committee for an insane person, and shall try the question of such insanity in the same manner as in proceedings for the appointment of a committee. Before such appeal shall be heard, such person shall make a deposit or give a bond, to be approved by a justice of the supreme court, for the payment of the costs of the appeal, if the order of commitment is sustained. If the verdict of the jury be that such person is insane, the justice shall certify that fact and make an order of commitment as upon the original hearing. Such order shall be presented, at the time of the commitment of such insane person, to the superintendent or person in charge of the institution to which the insane person is committed, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the commission by such superintendent or person in charge and filed in the office thereof. Proceedings under the order shall not be stayed pending an appeal therefrom, except upon an order of a justice of the supreme court, and made upon a notice, and after a hearing, with provisions made therein for such temporary care and confinement of the alleged insane person as may be deemed necessary.

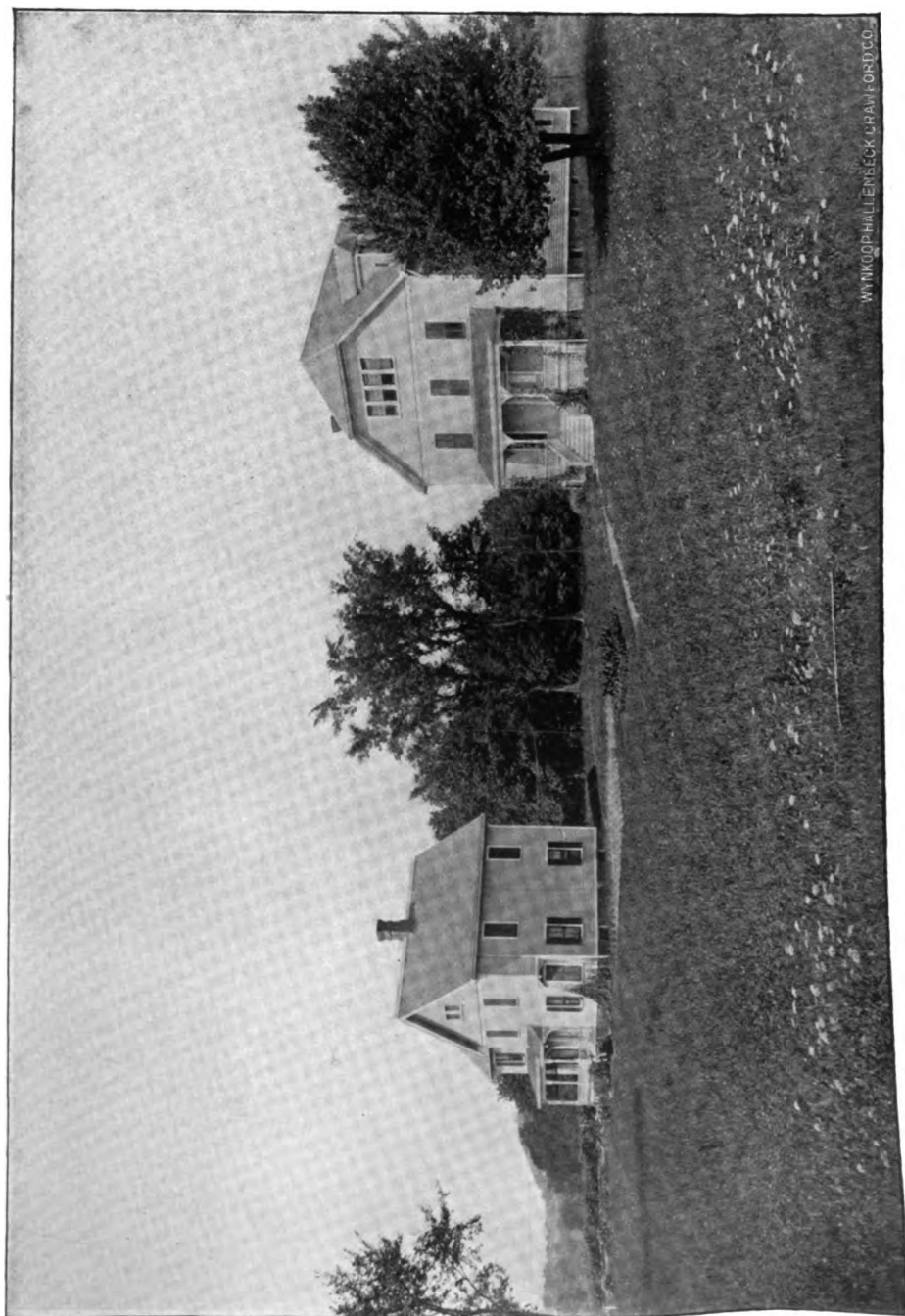
If a judge shall refuse to grant an application for an order of commitment of an insane person proved to be dangerous to himself or others, if at large, he shall state his reasons for such refusal in writing, and any person aggrieved thereby may appeal therefrom in the same manner and under like conditions as from an order of commitment.

§ 64. Costs of commitment.—The costs necessarily incurred in determining the question of the insanity of a poor or indigent person and in securing his admission into a state hospital, and the expense of providing proper clothing for such person, in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the commission, shall be a charge upon the town, city or county securing the commitment. Such costs shall include the fees allowed by the judge or justice ordering the commitment to the medical examiners. If the person sought to be committed is not a poor or indigent person, the costs of the proceedings to determine his insanity and to secure his commitment, as provided in this article, shall be a charge upon his estate, or shall be paid by the persons legally



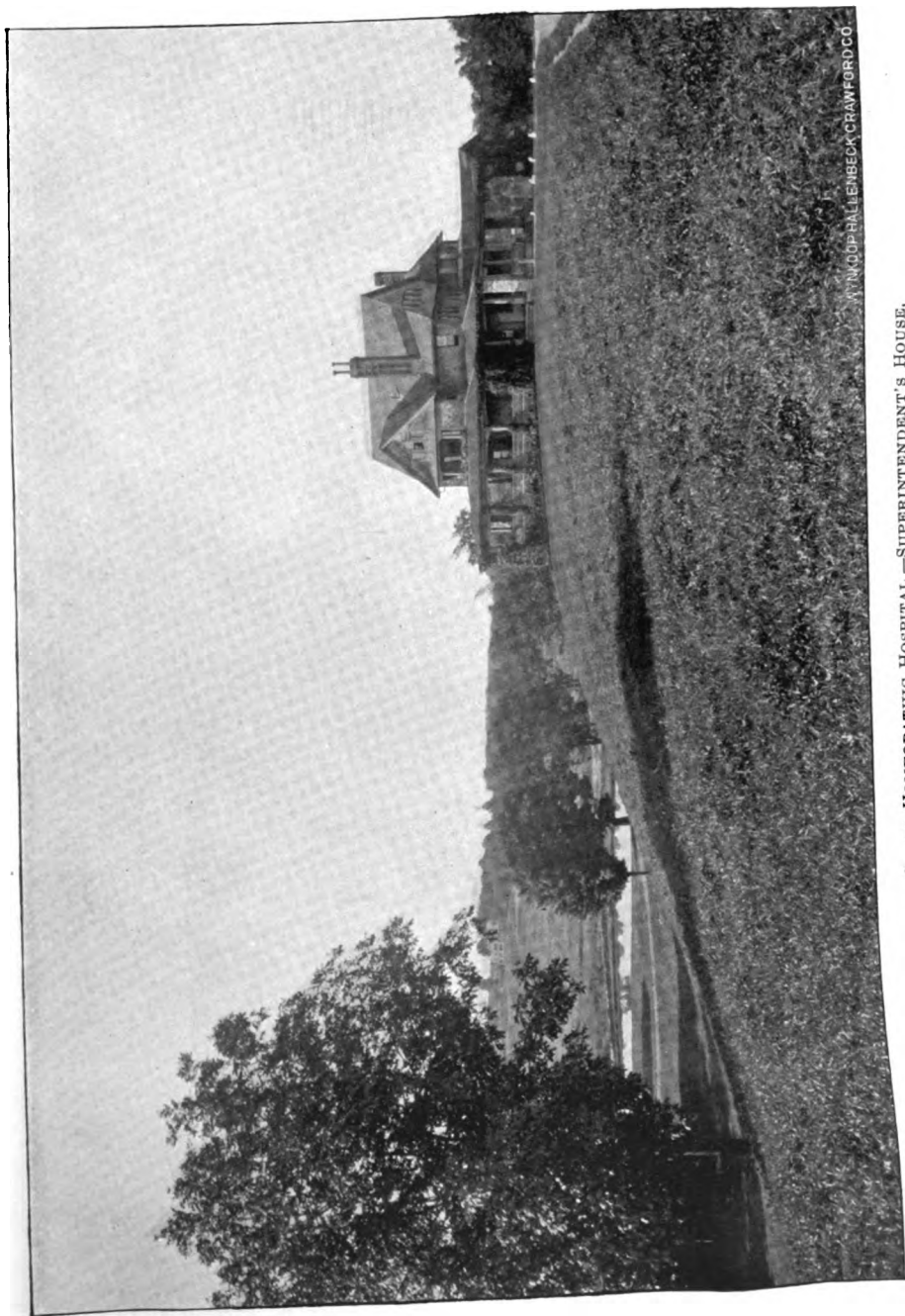
WYKHOPTALENBECK CHAMFORD CO

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—BAKERY AND KITCHEN BUILDING.



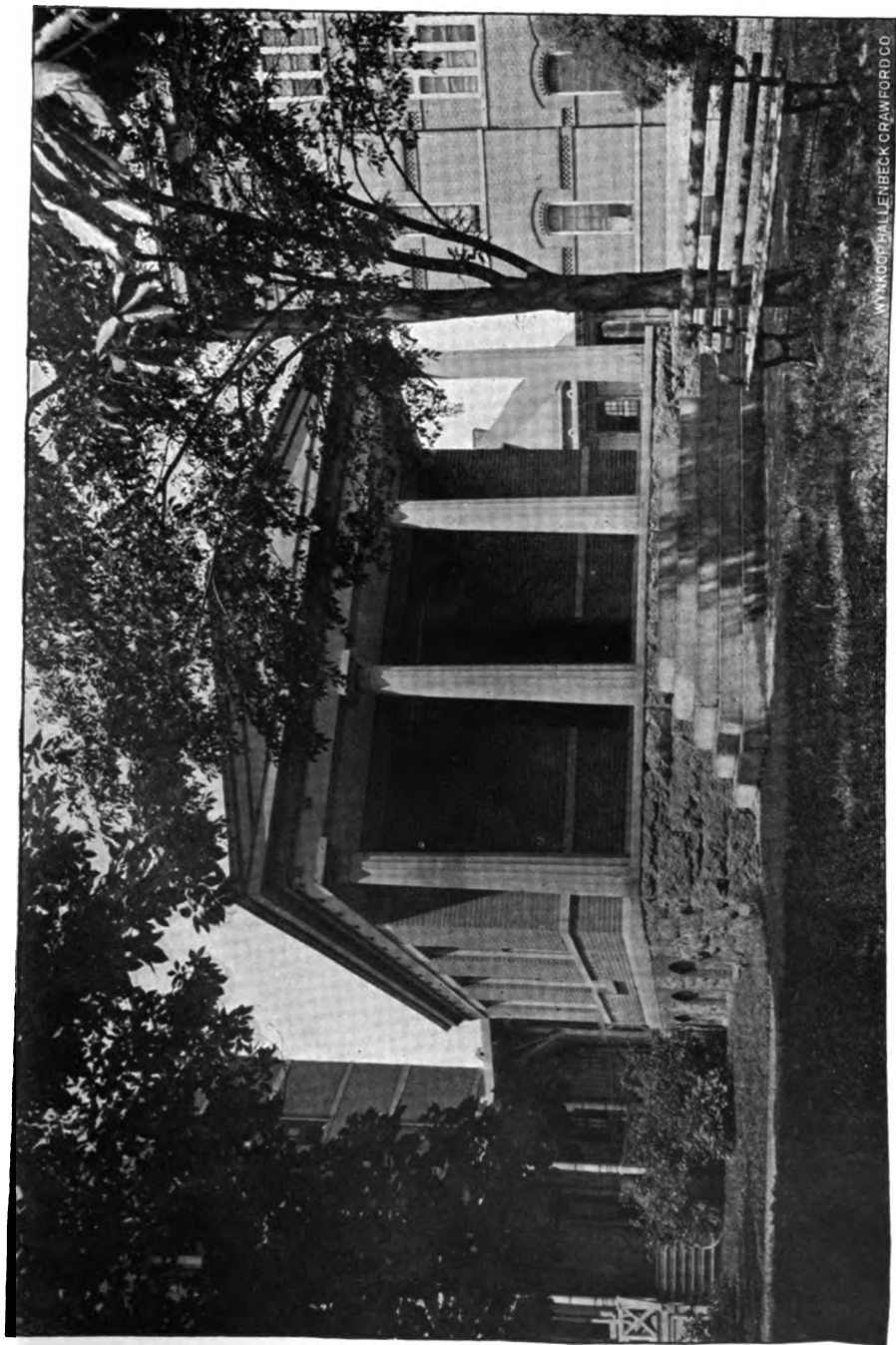
WYKOPHALLENECK CHAMFORD CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—FARM HOUSE AND NURSES' HOME FOR MEN.

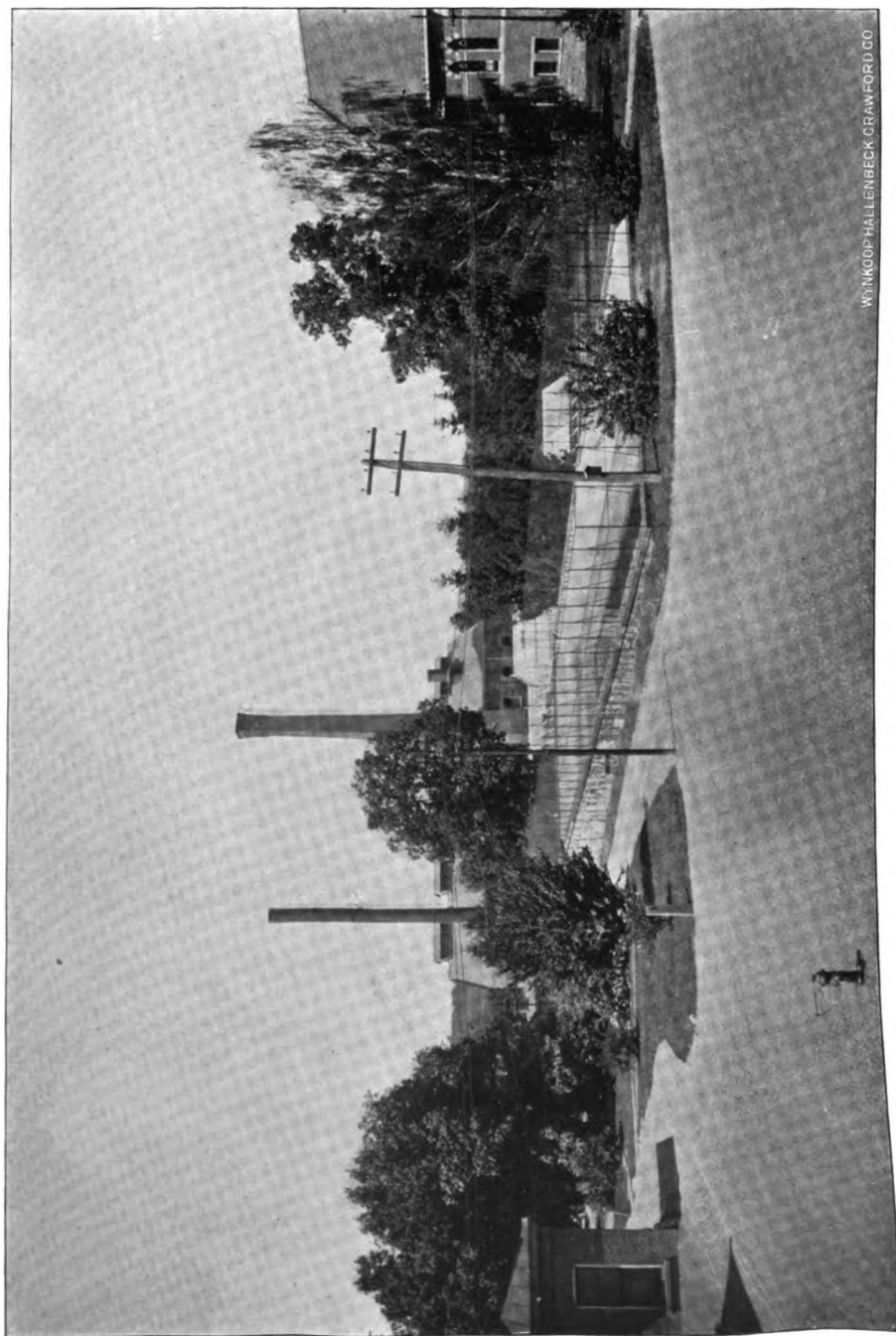


W. WOODRUFF, LENSEN, CRAWFORD CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE.

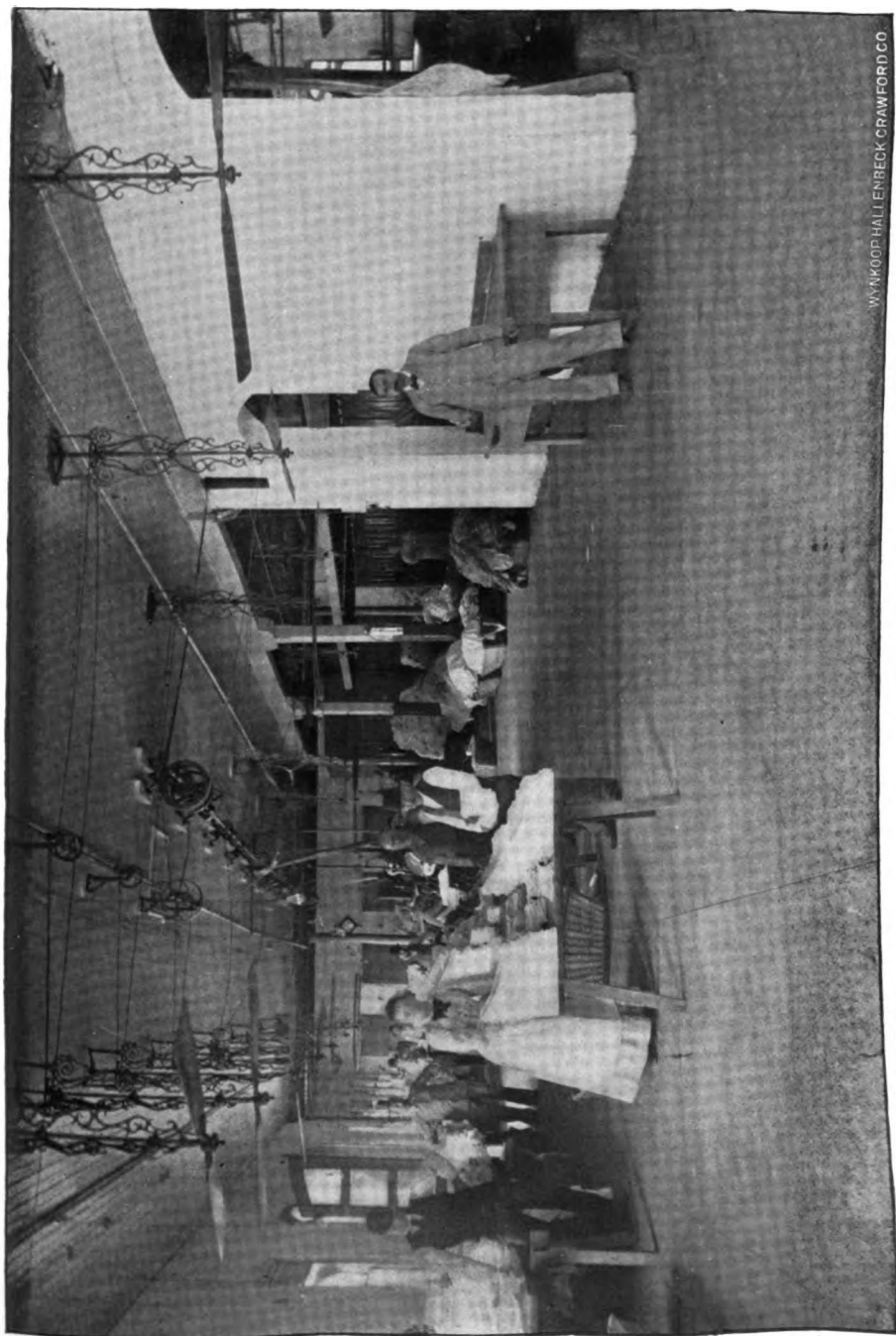


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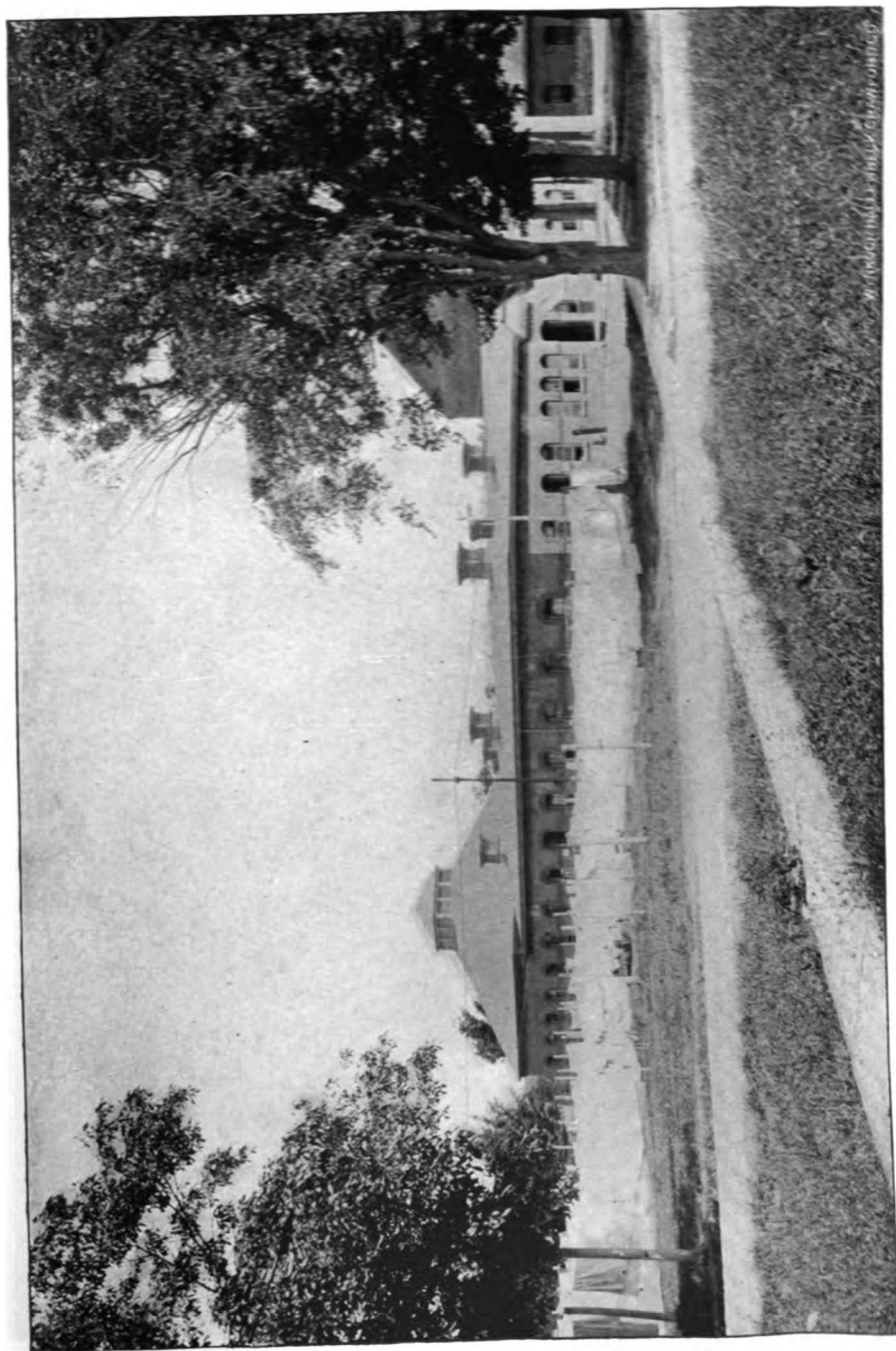
WM. KOOPHALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—RESERVOIR PLAZA.

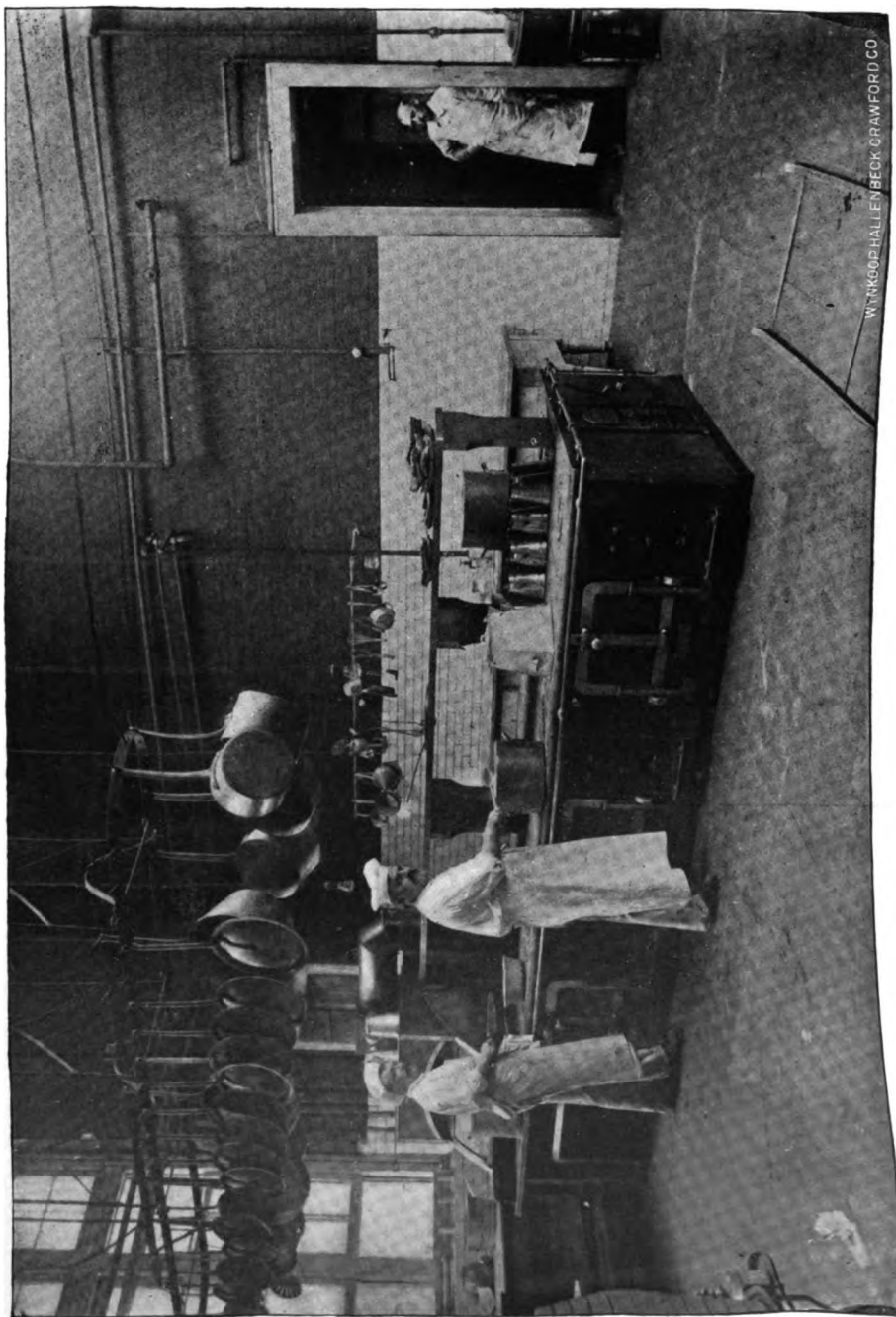


WYWOOD HALL ENBCK CRAWFORD CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—GENERAL VIEW IN LAUNDRY.

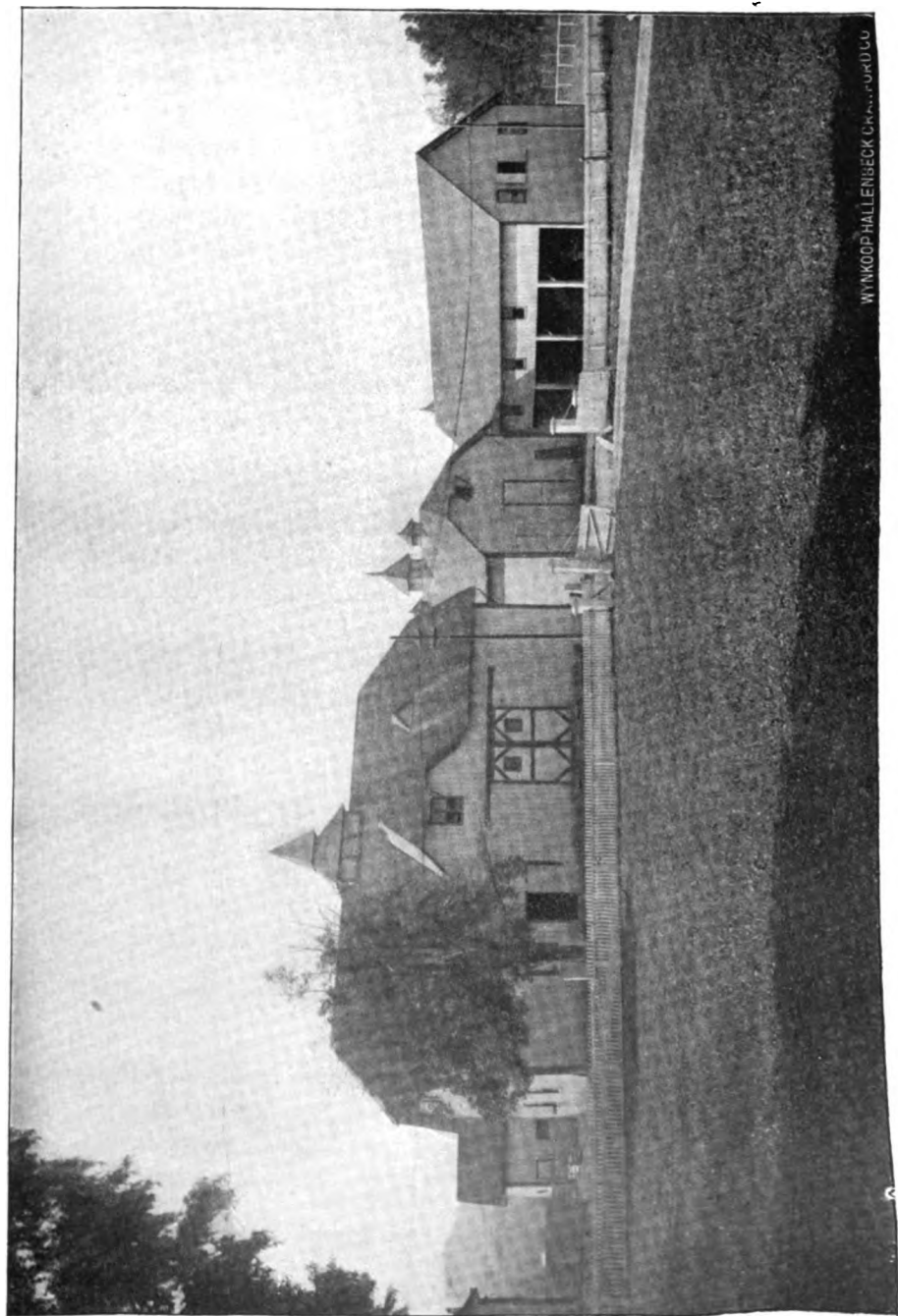


MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—LAUNDRY.



W. H. HODGKINS, BECK, CRAWFORD CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—KITCHEN.



WYNKOOP HALLENSECK CHAS. & FORD CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—BARN.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

liable for his maintenance. If in such proceedings, the alleged insane person is determined not to be insane, the judge or justice may, in his discretion, charge the costs of the proceedings to the person making the application for an order of commitment, and judgment may be entered for the amount thereof and enforced by execution against such person.

Blank forms of commitment, together with initial history blanks, are furnished by the hospital when so desired and deemed necessary.

The following brief epitome of laws relating to the insane, passed since 1899:

LAWS OF 1895, CHAPTER 381

An act to protect human life. It provides for the construction on the outside of all State hospitals over two stories high, of iron stairways, with suitable doorways leading thereto from each story.

LAWS OF 1895, CHAPTER 335

An act to protect the lives of the inmates of public buildings, of State institutions, and to protect such buildings against destruction by fire. It also provides for the cleanliness of all attics and basements, and the removal of all needless articles.

LAWS OF 1895, CHAPTER 824

An act in relation to the appointment of a committee of the person and property of a lunatic, idiot or habitual drunkard.

SERVICES OF LEGAL PROCESSES UPON INSANE PATIENTS

The superintendent or officer in charge of each institution for the care and treatment of the insane is directed by the Commission not to permit the service of any legal process whatsoever upon any insane patient, except upon the order of a judge of a court of record.

LETTERS TO PATIENTS

If a patient has had a conservator, business manager or guardian of his person appointed, all mail matter addressed to such person should be delivered to such conservator, business manager

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

or guardian, or according to the latter's direction. In case a person be adjudged insane or an imbecile, by a court, and he be confined in an asylum by order of a court, and there be no conservator, business manager or guardian of his person, lawfully appointed, then mail matter addressed to such person may be delivered to the keepers of the hospital.

CONVEYANCE OF PATIENTS TO HOSPITAL

All town, county or city authorities before sending a patient to a hospital must see that said patient is in a state of bodily cleanliness, and provided with new clothing throughout, including shoes and hat. Between the months of November and April, both inclusive, there shall be provided, in addition to the foregoing, a suitable overcoat for male patients, and a suitable shawl or cloak for female patients; also gloves or mittens. Whenever practicable a notice in advance by writing or telegraph should be sent to the Medical Superintendent of the hospital of the coming of the patient. The removal of a patient should never be attempted while suffering from severe bodily disease, or the infirmities of old age.

PAROLING PATIENTS

The superintendent of the hospital, upon the request of friends, may grant a parole to a patient not exceeding thirty days, provided in his judgment the person is not homicidal, suicidal, destructive, or dangerous to himself or others.

PATIENTS ADMITTED UNDER SPECIAL AGREEMENT

Patients who are residents of the State, other than poor and indigent insane persons, may be admitted by the Superintendent under special agreement when there is room for such insane therein. But no patient shall be permitted to occupy more than one room, nor shall any patient, his friends or relatives be permitted to pay for his care and treatment more than ten dollars per week. The amount agreed upon for such maintenance shall be secured by a properly executed bond, and bills therefor shall be collected monthly.

Rates for private patients are from six to ten dollars per week. The friends of reimbursing patients pay \$3.50 per week.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

VISITING DAYS

The relatives of patients are admitted to visit the institution and its inmates every day, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., excepting legal holidays, Saturdays, Sundays, and Monday forenoons. General visitors are admitted Tuesdays and Thursdays between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

All correspondence, relative to patients, should be addressed to Dr. Selden H. Talcott, Medical Superintendent, Middletown, Orange County, New York.

INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

(a) Report of Matron.—The matron reports the following list of articles made and repaired in the sewing rooms during the past year:

Aprons	650
Bags, pastry	2
Bags, jelly	5
Bandages	1,007
Bed rings	5
Body bandages	16
Bureau covers	14
Burial suits	24
Canvas waists	15
Chemises	256
Clothes bags	424
Coffee strainer	1
Curtains	3
Cushions	2
Drawers, pairs	176
Dresses	355
Dusters	9
Holder	181
Mitts, pairs	34
Mitt jackets	49
Napkins	329
Night dresses	321
Night shirts	671

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Pieces mended	22,580
Pillow slips	2,845
Pillow ticks	62
Protection sheets	11
Sheets	3,480
Shirts	544
Skirts	89
Shirt waists	8
Table cloths	100
Towels	3,467
Under waists	4
Wash cloths	2

Canning and pickling department:

Catsup, quarts	540
Chili sauce, quarts.....	140
Chow chow, quarts	16
Oucumbers, pickled, quarts.....	26
Oucumbers, salted, barrels (240 gallons).....	6
Currants, canned, quarts.....	31
Currant jelly, pounds	126
Currant juice, quarts	7
Gooseberries, canned, quarts	17
Gooseberry jam, quarts.....	5
Grapes, canned, quarts.....	14
Grape jelly, pounds	16
Grape juice, quarts.....	10
Mulberries, quarts	6
Pears, canned, quarts.....	28
Peaches, canned, quarts.....	52
Peppers, pickled	100
Raspberries, canned, quarts.....	14
Raspberry jam, quarts	13
Rhubarb, quarts	32
Strawberries, quarts	42
Tomatoes, canned, quarts.....	5,031
Tomato pickles, quarts.....	16

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

(b) Engineer's report.—During the year the engineer and his assistants have, besides the general repairs needed, made the following improvements:

Put in new sink, with new supply and waste pipe in superintendent's house; refitted bath-room in engineer's house, and laid new soil pipe; took out old fixtures and refitted bath-room complete in woman assistant physician's apartment; changed and renovated all pipes and radiators in water-sections of wards 1, 2 and 3; new hot water boiler in ward 13; new rolled rim iron enameled bath-tub and new spray bath in ward 12; new spray baths in wards 24 and 26; placed Dougherty's self-closing faucets in wards 4, 8, 26, and officers' hall; lavatory in ward 26 thoroughly repaired, and supplied with new key faucets; fixtures in bath-rooms of wards 15 and 16 replaced with new supply and waste connections; placed new tank and milk cooler in cow barn; new trap and water supply pipe for pantry sink in ward 26; new galvanized lining in refrigerator in ward 8; new self-closing faucets in kitchen wash-room, with new iron pipe supplies; relined flush tanks for water-closets in ward 10 and boiler-house; replaced steam pipes to hot ovens in pantries of wards 25 and 26; new zinc covering on drain boards in pantries of wards 19, 24 and 29; changed dish sink in kitchen and connected same with new supply and waste pipes; soldered 300 new vacuum covers on tomato cans; made new iron pantry shelves, and placed the same in wards 25 and 26; made extensive repairs on five washing machines in laundry; removed the castors from 400 beds and substituted wooden feet; supplied boiler feed pump with new piston and valve rods, and refitted valve seats of water end; put on a large amount of sectional steam pipe covering in basements of Pavilions 1 and 2 and Talcott Hall; new 10-inch steam exhaust pipe has been run in conduit from dynamo room to heater in boiler-house, and insulated with asbestos sectional covering (this is to meet the needs of the new electric light engines, as per plans and suggestions in our last annual report); the pantries in wards 25 and 26 have been re-wired in conduit; also long hall of ward 25 re-wired, the same being put in molding; kitchen and dining room re-wired; also new water-sections in main building from ward 3; new feeders run in main building to basement, officers' hall, and the dining rooms of wards

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

1, 2 and 3; 150 feet of fire hose put in at boiler house; this will afford fire protection to the laundry, boiler house and dynamo-room.

(c) Carpenter's report.—The carpenter submits the following report for the year ending September 30, 1900:

New Work.—Put shelving in butler's pantries in wards 25 and 26; made and hung door in shaft, Main Building; made closet seats for ward 14; built milk room in new barn; laid floors in four rooms and two halls in the Nurses' Homes; fitted and hung 16 pairs of blinds in Nurses' Homes; lining in silo; two sashes in landau; made 1 elevator; 8 step-ladders; 7 tables; 4 clothes cars for laundry; galvanized lining in the ice house for meat; made 22 meat and bread boards; put 2 rolls in mangle in laundry; made and hung 99 shades; put in 173 sash cords and chains; put up 12 shelves.

Repaired.—1,005 chairs, 218 shades, 118 stands and tables, 37 settees, 113 windows, 31 closet seats, 28 commodes, 88 wardrobes, 48 bureaus, 28 doors, 18 bath tubs; floors in hospitals 22, 26, 28 and 29; also the floors in 19 bedrooms; roofs on barn; water-table on superintendent's house; floors in the attic of Talcott Hall; mangle box in laundry.

Upholstered.—9 chairs, 8 sofas, 5 ottomans.

(d) Mason's report.—The following is a condensed report of the work performed by the mason during the past year:

Built foundation under bath-room at farm cottage; brick wall in basement of Annex No. 1; one foot of brick wall at gas house; new walls in dormitory, ward 13; retaining wall in front of barn; catch pit near Pavilion No. 2; catch pit near Annex No. 1; drain and catch basin near entrance gate; two catch basins near superintendent's house; drain at new barn for milk cooler; tile drain near the chapel; trolley station, 18x22, brick walls ten feet high; new ceiling in first assistant physician's bath-room; new ceiling in woman assistant physician's room; bricked up holes around pipes in kitchen; lathed and plastered ceiling in coal cellar at superintendent's house; cemented cellar in superintendent's house; removed registers and cleaned flues in ward 24; reset 3 registers, ward 19; marble slab, ward 19; 2 registers, ward 12; 1 register, ward 17; 2 boilers in boiler house.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Repaired chimney in coach barn; brick work around window in the ice house; door in rear of barn foundation; brick work around boiler stack; ovens in bakery; brick work of boiler No. 6; marble mantle, ward 12; also repaired the walls, wherever necessary, in all the departments of the hospital; the tile and slate floors in the bathrooms and water-sections; the marble wainscoting in bathrooms; and the cement and stone floors in the laundry, boiler-house, kitchen, bakery and basements.

(e) Painter's report.—The painter submits the following report of work performed during the past year:

The walls, ceilings and woodwork in 47 bedrooms, 1 solarium, 3 dormitories, 1 dining-room and 1 parlor have been painted, calcimined and varnished. The walls in all the departments of the institution have been touched up whenever necessary, and kept in as good condition as possible. The clothes-rooms, day-rooms and vestibules in wards 28 and 29 were enameled white; also 103 bedsteads, 12 chairs, 6 screens, 3 stands, 1 wardrobe, 1 bath tub and 1 closet were enameled white. All the slop-sinks, urinals and pipes in the water-sections of Pavilion No. 2 and the Annexes have received a coat of aluminum paint. About 60 radiators were bronzed, 20 radiators and pipes in laundry cottage painted, and 19 radiators painted black and trimmed with bronze.

The paneled oak floors have received, whenever necessary, a coat of shellac; the Georgia pine floors have been varnished from time to time; and the new floors have been finished in oil.

Aside from the work performed in the interior of the institution, we painted the exterior of superintendent's house; butler's pantry in superintendent's house; 9 fire escapes on large hospital buildings; 16 pairs of blinds for nurses' homes; 16 porches; 100 electric light poles; 8 electric light reflectors; iron work on artesian well pump; all iron railings; iron fence around reservoir; all outside doors and casings in basements; tin roofs, gutters and valleys; landau; 3 aquariums; 5 rooms and bathroom in farm cottage; 2 rooms in florist's house calcimined; painted 7 tubs for flowers; 16 hydrants; 2 well curbs; exterior of boilerhouse, pump-house and laundry shed; interior of laundry whitewashed; boiler-fronts and all piping in boilerhouse coat of black paint; brick

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

work 6 feet high received a coat of Prince's Metallic; all sash re-puttied; painted vegetable cellars, gardener's house, etc.

(f) Laundryman's report.—The total number of pieces laundered during the year was 1,654,692; 37,752 pounds of soap were made to supply the laundry and the kitchen; a new Hagen mangle was added to the laundry machinery.

(g) Farmer's report.—The farmer submits the following report:

Apples, barrels	292
Cabbage, heads	7,656
Calves raised	9
Calves sold	13
Calves' skins sold	10
Calves slaughtered	7
Chickens raised	343
Cider, gallons	1,058
Corn ensilage, tons	250
Corn, field (ears), bushels	130
Corn, sweet, ears	39,370
Corn fodder, sheaves	1,900
Ducks raised	14
Eggs, dozens	2,214½
Green oats and peas for cows, tons	15
Hay, tons	82
Melons, musk	2,911
Melons, water	502
Milk, quarts	109,894
Pigs raised	188
Pork, pounds	44,460
Potatoes, large, bushels	326
Potatoes, feeding, bushels	61
Pumpkins	247
Rye, bushels	209½
Rye straw, tons	13
Turnips, bushels	400
Veal, pounds	738

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Extra work accomplished by the farmer and his assistants.—Seven new catch pits for drives; 365 feet of new macadamized drive, back of coach house, nurses' homes and farm cottage; 105 feet of stone drain torn out and filled in with soil; 860 feet of stone drain, connecting with 12-inch surface water sewer, back of laundry; 60 feet of stone drain across and near back drive; 1,734 yards of stone wall repaired; 425 yards of new stone wall made; excavating for trolley station; excavating and hauling stone for bank wall back of silo; hauling all material for new trolley station; cutting underbrush from about ten acres of land.

There has been considerable time spent on sewers, looking for obstructions, etc. There has also been an almost constant hauling of groceries, provisions, supplies for the different mechanical departments, coal to the several cottages and to the kitchen and bakery, gravel for the drives and soil for grading, putting in and delivering ice, etc.

(h) Gardener's report.—The following is a report of the garden produce:

Asparagus, bunches	402
Beans, bushels	260
Beets, bushels	156
Cabbage, heads	2,662
Carrots, bushels	115
Celery, heads	18,017
Corn, sweet, ears	3,300
Cucumbers, bushels	263
Currants, quarts	666
Eggplant	380
Leeks, bushels	25
Lettuce, bushels	577
Onions, bushels	423
Onions, green, bushels	183
Parsnips, bushels	100
Pears, bushels	44
Peas, bushels	174
Peppers.	1,550
Quinces, bushels	12
Radishes, bushels	135

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Raspberries, quarts	1,178
Rhubarb, bushels	68
Salsify, bushels	25
Spinach, bushels	46
Squash.	870
Strawberries, quarts	621
Tomatoes, bushels	871
Turnips, bushels	270

Improvements.—Put in 1,300 feet of stone drain 3 feet deep; road 160 feet long, 9 feet wide and 3 feet deep filled in with stone; built 300 feet of stone fence.

(i) Florist's report.—During the past season the florist has made several new beds for foliage and flowering plants and he has planted upon the grounds about 40,000 plants. The wards and hospitals have been supplied with cut flowers as far as possible, and palms and other ornamental plants have been raised for decorating purposes. The roads and walks have been re-graveled as usual, the trees have been pruned and branches removed, and the lawns have been cut regularly.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL
[TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

CHAPTER 23

Thirtieth Annual Report of the Managers of the Buffalo State Hospital

To the State Commission in Lunacy

Gentlemen.—The managers of the Buffalo State Hospital herewith present their report for the year ending September 30, 1900.

Very respectfully

JOSEPH P. DUDLEY

DANIEL H. McMILLAN

THOMAS LOTHROP

JAMES ATWATER

MRS. JESSIE H. JEWETT

MRS. ESTHER K. McWILLIAMS

SHELDON B. BROADHEAD

BUFFALO, *October 1, 1900*

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

OFFICERS

MANAGERS

JOSEPH P. DUDLEY	Buffalo
DANIEL H. McMILLAN	Buffalo
THOMAS H. LOTHROP	Buffalo
JAMES ATWATER	Lockport
MRS. JESSIE H. JEWETT	Buffalo
MRS. ESTHER K. McWILLIAMS	Buffalo
SHELDON B. BROADHEAD	Jamestown

RESIDENT OFFICERS

ARTHUR W. HURD, M. D.	Superintendent
HENRY P. FROST, M. D.	First Assistant Physician
GEORGE G. ARMSTRONG, M. D.	Second Assistant Physician
WALTER H. CONLEY, M. D.	Assistant Physician
HELENE KUHLMANN, M. D.	Woman Physician
JOSEPH B. BETTS, M. D.	Assistant Physician
EDWIN A. BOWERMAN, M. D.	Assistant Physician
CHRISTOPHER J. PATERSON, M. D.,	

Junior Assistant Physician

EDWARD G. ALDRICH, M. D.	Junior Assistant Physician
CHARLES L. SCHANG, M. D.	Medical Intern
JOHN E. CULP	Steward
FLORENCE A. SEELEY	Matron

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

JOSEPH P. DUDLEY	President
SHELDON B. BROADHEAD	Vice-President
MORTON K. McMILLAN	Secretary and Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THOMAS LATHROP, *Chairman*.

MRS. JESSIE K. JEWETT	JAMES ATWATER
DANIEL H. McMILLAN	

COMMITTEE ON TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS

MRS. ESTHER K. McWILLIAMS, <i>Chairman</i>	
DANIEL H. McMILLAN	THOMAS LOTHROP

COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS

MRS. JESSIE H. JEWETT, <i>Chairman</i>	
JAMES ATWATER	MRS. ESTHER K. McWILLIAMS
JOHN E. POUND, <i>Attorney</i>	

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

The managers of the Buffalo State Hospital, in accordance with the Insanity Law of 1896, hereby respectfully present to the State Commission in Lunacy their report for the year ending September 30, 1900.

They are pleased to be able to report that the work of the hospital has gone on quietly, smoothly and efficiently during the past year, which has been an exceedingly busy one. The hospital has received 400 patients and now at the close of this fiscal year, September 30, 1900, contains 1,880 patients, which is one less than our stated capacity—1,881—and our number is constantly increasing. When we say this is the reported capacity we would not be understood as saying that this is the proper capacity for this institution, for that number is in excess of what should be the permanent population of the hospital. Beds have been placed in day rooms and corridors; have been doubled in single rooms and in localities never intended for sleeping purposes, to an extent which makes the hospital uncomfortable and improperly crowded. However, this crowding was necessary owing to the great call for accommodations in different parts of the State at the time when the Harts Island institution was given up, and we have the assurance of the Commission in Lunacy that it will be continued no longer than is absolutely necessary. We have realized the great burden placed upon the State to provide for all the insane with the added yearly increment, and have cheerfully adapted ourselves to the conditions and shouldered the burden. The population has grown so much this year, however, that some relief must be had, either by transfer or by lessening the number of admissions.

The population of the institution September 30, 1899, was as follows: Men, 821; women, 991; total, 1,812. There were admitted to the hospital during the year, men, 209; women, 191; total, 400. Of this number, men, 15; women, 5; total, 20; were transferred from other institutions. September 30, 1900, the population was, men, 843; women, 1,037; total, 1,880, showing an

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

increase of men, 22; women, 46; total, 68. Discharged during the year, 332.

The managers report that they have held the four regular quarterly meetings provided for in the by-laws of the institution during the fiscal year just closed, at the appointed times, and in addition they held twelve executive meetings, at which meetings they have heard the special reports from the treasurer and secretary, etc.; have transacted any business brought before them by the superintendent or others, and have followed the routine opening of bids for supplies, as has been done for years. In December the managers opened bids for the construction of an addition to the laundry, after plans prepared by the State Architect, George L. Heins. The addition was urgently needed on account of the increased laundry work necessary, and the need for more space for ironing boards. The contract was let to the lowest bidder, Wm. Schumacher, at his bid of \$1,230.00, and the work has been satisfactorily completed. The work of renewing the ventilating fans and engines connected therewith, for the male wing of the main building, which has been under consideration for over a year, has this year been finally brought about. In the spring bids were opened for supplying the fans, engines, etc., and the lowest bid, that of the American Blower Company for \$1,415, was accepted. During the summer months these new fans and engines have been installed with great care under the supervision of our engineer, Mr. Sutcliffe, and at the present time they give promise of being in readiness for use with the advent of cold weather. This change in heating has been a crying need for several years on account of the poor condition of the engines and fans, and we feel sure that for this moderate expenditure of money the hospital will be much the gainer in the added comfort of the wards, both as regards heating and ventilating, to say nothing of the saving of expense.

The sub-committee on grounds has made a report at each quarterly meeting. The work outlined in the last report, namely, the conversion of the farm land in the rear of the main building into parks, groves, fruit orchards, berry patches, etc., for the

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

benefit of the patients, has been going on with vigor during the past year. Several thousand feet of walk have been constructed, and plants, trees, etc., purchased in large quantities.

As mentioned in the last report, the herd of cows has been entirely disposed of and we are now dependent upon dealers for our supply of milk. The contracts this year, up to the present time, have been satisfactorily carried out, the milk being supplied most of the time by two contractors, the source of supply being subject to inspection by the hospital authorities.

Of the requests made last year several have been carried out and the work completed. These are as follows:

Two fire escapes, women's wards, buildings F and G.—We are pleased to say that these fire escapes have been enlarged and made much more safe and useful.

Replumbing buildings, B C D and E.—This work is progressing, but not yet completed.

Laundry extension.—Completed and now in use.

Outside hydrants.—Completed. This item was for five hydrants in front of the east wing of the old building, in order to give better protection in case of fire.

Pipe line to workshop.—This improvement has also been put in during the summer months and a new pipe line replaces the old and leaky one.

Wooden fence along the Scajaquada Boulevard, near Elmwood avenue.—This has been completed.

The last three items asked for last year, viz.: Superintendent's residence, staff residence, chapel and amusement hall, have not yet been granted. These items have been asked for several years and the board of managers feels that the need is as great as ever and earnestly request that the work this year be progressed. The prospect for securing money for these improvements is apparently better this year than last, for a majority of the Commission in Lunacy, at their September meeting, made a recommendation acting favorably on the request.

The managers reported last year the death of Hon. Elias S. Hawley, for sixteen years treasurer of this hospital, but at the

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

time the annual report was written his successor had not been chosen. The managers now report that at their meeting in October, 1899, Morton K. McMillan of Buffalo, N. Y., was elected secretary and treasurer.

The trustees of the Albright Art Gallery requested permission to run a sewer across the hospital grounds from Elmwood avenue to Bradley street. They further proposed to enlarge the sewer from one 12 inches in diameter, which will meet the needs of the art gallery, to one 20 inches, which would accommodate the requirements of the Elmwood building, provided the hospital would pay the difference in cost, which is estimated to be \$1,500. As this would do away with the necessity for the Shone ejector which is now in use for raising the sewage to the Forest avenue sewer, the board of managers took favorable action upon this proposition.

The trustees of the Albright Art Gallery and the Historical Society, and the directors of the Pan-American Exposition presented a petition to the board of managers of the Buffalo State Hospital requesting that anthracite coal be used in our boiler house in place of soft coal, in order to do away with the soot and smoke which it was feared would injure the white marble and other buildings which are being constructed to the east of the hospital. The matter was referred by the managers to the Superintendent for investigation and for a conference with the State Commission in Lunacy. In company with Engineer Edward B. Guthrie and the Hon. Henry W. Hill, the Superintendent visited the Commission in Lunacy and secured its consent to experiments with different kinds of coal, in order to secure, if possible, the abatement of this menace to the new buildings. It being desired to secure such fuel, or combinations of fuels, as would allow the hospital to retain the present boilers and grates without the expense of changing, experiments were begun with different varieties of coal, and a satisfactory combination seemed to be obtained with a mixture of bituminous slack and what is called semi-anthracite coal. Experiments have been continued and the production of smoke and soot is

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

reduced to such a point as to be much of the time practically inappreciable, and contracts for these two varieties of coal, in equal quantities, were made for the coming year.

The managers feel that the officers, attendants and employees generally have worked honestly and faithfully for the past year and hereby acknowledge their helpfulness and efficiency, and at the same time they wish to express their appreciation of the assistance and aid which has been given the hospital and its management by the State Commission in Lunacy.

JOSEPH H. DUDLEY

DANIEL H. McMILLAN

THOMAS H. LOTHROP

JESSIE H. JEWETT

ESTHER K. McWILLIAMS

JAMES ATWATER

SHELDON B. BROADHEAD

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1900

(Presented October 16, 1900)

GENERAL FUND

<i>Receipts</i>		
Balance on hand from last year for salaries.....	\$12 50	
Balance on hand from last year for wages.....	201 66	
Balance on hand from last year for supplies.....	3,536 11	
	<hr/>	\$3,750 27
From Comptroller for salaries	\$19,513 71	
From Comptroller for wages	91,663 00	
From Comptroller for supplies	172,543 59	
	<hr/>	283,720 30
From maintenance of reimbursing patients	\$11,725 81	
From maintenance of private patients	7,295 32	
From interest on bank balances	77 25	
From steward's return...	1,481 92	
From board and criminal insane(\$321.36)(\$438.75)	760 11	
From manufacturing department	6,620 81	
	<hr/>	27,961 22
	<hr/>	\$315,431 79

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

Disbursements

For amount on vouchers

Nos. 1 to 126, inclusive:

Officers' salaries.....	\$19,521 21	
Wages	91,738 95	
Provisions and stores....	108,390 85	
Ordinary repairs	5,946 49	
Farm and grounds.....	3,121 16	
Clothing	14,110 82	
Furniture and bedding...	8,623 16	
Books and stationery....	1,481 09	
Fuel and light.....	15,568 21	
Medical supplies	2,680 21	
Miscellaneous expenses ..	6,962 69	
Transportation of patients	2,060 91	
	<hr/>	\$280,205 75

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT

CLOTHING

For amount of vouchers.....	7,685 96	
Receipts from general fund transmitted to State Treasurer.....	23,346 55	
Receipts from manufacturing department transmitted to State Treasurer.		
	<hr/>	\$311,238 26
Balance on hand to new account.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$4,193 53

SPECIAL FUNDS

Receipts

Balance on hand from last year.....	\$1,402 44
For quarter ending December 31, extra- ordinary improvements	683 08
For quarter ending March 31, extraor- dinary improvements	1,067 44

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

For quarter ending June 30, extraordinary improvements	\$975 95	
For quarter ending September 30, extraordinary improvements	8,736 27	
		<u>\$12,865 18</u>

Payments

Vouchers Nos. 19 to 41, inclusive.....	\$1,227 52	
Voucher No. 295.....	858 00	
Vouchers Nos. 42 to 48, inclusive.....	902 14	
Voucher No. 49.....	158 00	
Voucher No. 50.....	7 30	
Voucher No. 51.....	21 15	
Voucher No. 56.....	290 00	
Vouchers Nos. 57 to 59, inclusive.....	278 00	
Vouchers Nos. 60 to 63, inclusive.....	99 00	
Vouchers Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive.....	287 80	
Vouchers Nos. 67 to 70, inclusive.....	94 50	
Vouchers Nos. 7 to 30, inclusive.....	3,879 53	
Vouchers Nos. 31 to 38, inclusive.....	3,092 24	
Vouchers Nos. 40 to 45, inclusive.....	1,609 00	
Vouchers Nos. 46 to 64, inclusive.....	61 00	
		<u>12,865 18</u>

CLOTHING MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT

Receipts

By voucher No. 974.....	\$1,715 36	
By voucher No. 1175.....	1,638 73	
		<u>\$3,354 09</u>

Expenditures

Per clothing manufacturing vouchers Nos. 52-61	\$1,124 83	
Per clothing manufacturing voucher No. 62.....	237 50	
Per clothing manufacturing vouchers Nos. 63-70	749 97	
		<u>2,112 30</u>
Balance	\$1,214 79	

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Board of Managers of the Buffalo State Hospital

The Superintendent hereby makes this the thirtieth annual report of the operations of the institution for the year ending September 30, 1900.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS

	Men	Women	Total
Patients in hospital September 30, 1899.	821	991	1,812
Admitted during year.....	209	191	400
Total	1,030	1,182	2,212

Discharged:

	Men	Women	Total
Recovered	52	36	88
Improved	36	39	75
Unimproved	13	11	24
Died	72	51	123
As not insane (inebriates, etc).....	14	8	22
Total	187	145	332

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining in hospital September 30, 1900.	843	1037	1,880

	Men	Women	Total
Maximum number under care.....	843	1,037	1,880
Minimum number under care.....	806	996	1,802
Daily average under care.....	827	1,010	1,837

Percentage of recoveries to number of new admissions..	23.16
Percentage of recoveries to average population.....	4.79
Percentage of recovered to number discharged.....	26.50
Percentage of recoveries to number discharged, exclusive of deaths, inebriates and transferred.....	50.57
Percentage of recoveries to number of admissions.....	22.00
Percentage of recoveries on recoverable cases admitted.	44.90

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

The Hospital, I am pleased to report, has passed another year of quiet, effective service. We have received a large number of patients and at the close of our fiscal year the number of patients has been larger than at any previous time in the history of the institution. The crowding has reached a point where it can go no further, and, as mentioned in the managers' report, either relief by transfer or a stoppage in the number of admissions must be made. The percentage of recoveries this year is 23.16 on new admissions. When we consider that the institutions are each year receiving larger and larger proportions of aged cases, this percentage of recoveries is fairly satisfactory. The problem of caring for and dealing with the senile cases committed to us has become a serious one all over the State. In a great majority of instances they are restless, active cases at some period of their career and require great care and watchfulness to prevent their wandering about at unseasonable times and in dangerous places, and injuring themselves. They are, however, cases in which recovery cannot of course be expected, and while their kind care is a blessing and relief to their friends, yet their admission does not in any way lighten the cares of an institution. Excluding those patients, in whom from the nature of their disease or from age or other infirmities, recovery cannot be expected in the course of nature, our percentage of recoveries would be much more satisfactory. In fact excluding from our admission the cases who are suffering from organic, hopeless diseases, the percentage of recovery of presumably curable cases is about 45 per cent. All acute cases are received, as heretofore, at the Elmwood building, but its capacity is taxed both in the wards for them and in the infirmary wards for the feeble, paralyzed and helpless.

The laboratory is fulfilling the object for which it was built and is such an essential part of this, as of any hospital, that the satisfaction which we derive from its use would not be mentioned here were it not for the fact that it is of comparatively recent erection. The lecture room and operating room have been in constant use and during the sessions of the medical college clinics have been held there weekly. The senior class of the University

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

of Buffalo has been given lectures there by their professor, Dr. Crego, and has had an opportunity to see cases illustrative of the lectures.

About forty autopsies have been made during the year, full records kept, notes made and specimens preserved; all work being carefully tabulated by the card catalogue system.

The gynaecological work of the past year has been, as heretofore, most carefully and intelligently performed by the woman physician and many operations have been performed.

The ophthalmological work of the hospital for the greater part of the past year has been done by Dr. F. Park Lewis, of this city. Having its foundation in a series of studies of the eyes of patients for scientific purpose, this branch of the work has been systematized and expanded until it now assumes the proportions of a fortnightly clinic for all those in whom ocular troubles form either a causative factor of mental trouble or a source of irritation, or hindrance to recovery. The work has been most gratifying and the benefit and relief very marked.

The dental work of the institution is carefully and conscientiously performed by Dr. C. A. Bradshaw, of this city. This institution was one of the first, if not the first, to advocate the employment of a regular dentist for the patients, the management believing that there are few things which can be more aggravating to nervous patients, or detrimental to their progress, than diseased and decayed teeth. In old patients, moreover, defective teeth, or their absence altogether, interfere greatly with nutrition. The dentist makes weekly visits and the comfort and benefit to patients is very marked.

In the medical staff of the Hospital there have been no changes I am pleased to state. The position of medical interne, however, has had three incumbents during the year. Dr. W. J. O'Donnell, who had previously been upon the staff of the Erie County Hospital, came to us February 16th, 1899. He performed his duties here most intelligently and well, and resigned January 1, 1900, to enter private practice in this city. The position thus left vacant was filled by the appointment of Dr. B. Ross Nairn, late of the

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

staff of the Manhattan State Hospital. Dr. Nairn had been well and favorably known in this city as resident physician at the Buffalo Fresh Air Mission Hospital and had been successful in his position at the Manhattan State Hospital. The unfortunate reduction of the staff of the last mentioned hospital, as in other State hospitals, necessitated by the inadequacy of appropriations last year, occasioned his coming to us. He fulfilled his duties here most acceptably and faithfully, and when the hospital staffs were restored to their former numbers he left to accept a position as assistant physician in the Long Island State Hospital.

Dr. Nairn was succeeded by Dr. Charles L. Shang, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Buffalo, who stood first on the civil service list. At the end of the fiscal year, after three months' service, Dr Shang resigned his position.

The staff, with the exception of the changes noted, has thus remained unchanged and has worked faithfully and harmoniously for the welfare of the institution during the past year.

I regret to report in this connection the death on February 10, 1900, of Miss Anna G. Clarke, for nine years secretary to the Superintendent, whose loyal, faithful service to the institution had won for her the respect of all with whom she came in contact.

The same attention has been paid this year to employment, out of door exercise, entertainment, etc., for the welfare and happiness of the patients, as has been bestowed in the past.

The conversion of the farm into parks, walks and recreation grounds for the patients has been mentioned in the report of the Managers. The mattress-making, tailoring, shoe-making, broom-making, brush-making, tin repairing and manufacturing departments have been continued with even larger additions of patients than heretofore.

The great benefit to the institution which has accrued from the installation of new ventilating fans and engines has been mentioned in the managers' report.

We have already begun to feel the embarrassment occasioned by the proximity of the Pan-American Exposition to the Hospital grounds. The large number of people called to that locality

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

either by business or curiosity forms a menace to the freedom and privacy of our own recreation grounds, and special watchmen have been required during the past summer to watch the gates and prevent the grounds being overrun with strangers.

The Board of Managers has held its four regular meetings during the past year, and has also held twelve executive committee meetings, at which all matters which have been brought to their attention by the Superintendent have been satisfactorily disposed of. The Superintendent wishes to return thanks to them for the uniform sympathy and helpfulness which they have always extended to him.

The Commission in Lunacy has during the past year made four visits to the Hospital, not all of the members of the Commission being present each time, however. Their visits have been helpful and suggestive and of assistance to us. Money for the improvements asked for by the managers last year has been in part provided by the Commission, and of the changes asked for this year those which have been favorably recommended will be quoted in extracts from their notes. The notes of visitation of the Commission made October 12th and 14th, 1899, by Commissioners Wise and Parkhurst, on November 2nd by Commissioners Parkhurst and Osborne, May 11th, 12th and 13th by Commissioners Wise and Parkhurst, September 15th by Commissioners Osborne and Parkhurst, all set out in detail the visits of the Commissioners to the institution, noting the condition of the patients, buildings, kitchens and in fact everything connected with the hospital. The notes are of a favorable and commendatory character, but are too extensive for reproduction here. The notes touching the workings of the cooking school, a form of instruction started last year and ably carried out by Miss Caldwell of this city, might be of interest. I quote from the notes as follows: "The Commissioners visited the newly established cooking class for female nurses. The lessons were simple, practical and confined to the subjects of immediate importance to a sick nurse. The lesson for the day was on the different methods of cooking eggs and was conducted with intelligence and spirit. The course is to ex-

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

tend over two months and it is intended that each nurse shall have at least a week's training. It does not seem to the Commission that this is sufficient time to ground the nurses in this important branch, but the work so far as it goes is excellently conducted."

The recommendations of Commissioners Osborne and Parkhurst, afterward approved by the President of the Commission, Dr. Wise, relating to certain changes, improvements, buildings, etc., and the amounts requested therefor, as herewith shown by extracts from notes of their visit in September last, may be of interest as showing the intent of the Commission toward providing funds for needed changes. The amounts opposite the items are allowed subject to accompanying notes.

I quote as follows:

Notes of commissioners	TITLE	Amount
Should be repaired	Trees and shrubs	\$200 00
	New shingle roof on barn	400 00
	Sewer from main to barn	200 00
	Copper starch kettle	45 00
	Ironing stands and boards (25 at \$6)	150 00
	Concrete floors in laundry	200 00
	Shirt starcher	150 00
	Superintendent's residence	10,000 00
	Staff residence	13,000 00
	Chapel and amusement hall	18,000 00
Estimate for new building	Moving and rebuilding green house, 25 x 100, connecting heat, etc., to take place of old one	1,800 00
	Replumbing wards D and E	1,000 00
Question as to cost of electric irons ..	New iron heaters for laundry	200 00
Estimate for material	Repairing pigery	1,200 00
	Share of sewer from art building	1,500 00

The amounts for staff residences and amusement hall are put at the figures obtained some time ago and are probably now too low. In any event, they are merely rough estimates, as we have not had authority from the State Commission in Lunacy to secure accurate plans and estimates from the State architect on this work. The expense necessary for remodeling the center building is not introduced this year, as that could not be commenced until after the residences are finished, and would not fall within this fiscal year.

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

The training school has been conducted during the past year with the same faithfulness as exhibited heretofore, but with more rigidity in the final examinations. In fact, the number of applicants for training in our school is so large and increasing that we are able to select the candidates with considerable discrimination, and it is evident that the time will soon come when the standard can be raised, and should be raised still higher, or the course of study extended, or both.

The following members of the training school were graduated in May, 1900:

Women

Eleanor McNea,
Mrs. Mary Holmes,
Jessie McAleese,
Grace S. Seiffert,
Mary McDade,
Minnie Harte,
Sarah E. Watts,
Elizabeth Silvernail,
Hannah Sullivan,
Emma Flynn,
Lotta J. Preas,
Martha R. Bachman.

Men

Walter VanTyne,
Luther W. Bray,
John K. Flaherty,
Maurice E. Murtagh,
E. P. Leaky,
Hyland Olmstead,
Floyd M. Lackey,
Frank Murtagh,
Andrew Wakefield,
Joseph Flaherty,
George S. Benham,
Matthew Robinson.

AMUSEMENTS

The recreations and amusements have been continued during the winter months as heretofore, and include literary, musical and theatrical entertainments, fortnightly dances, etc.

The following entertainments have been given during the past year:

Entertainments by Warren S. Richards, Allen E. Day, W. H. McCollin, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Dixie, Little Casino Company, Mrs. Tillie Inman Fox, Percy Fullerton and others, A. I. U. F. Drill Corps of Buffalo, John F. Keyes, Prof. J. Hart. Lectures by Rev. Mr. Matzinger, Rev. T. Berry, Smith Warren, Prof. F. A. Vogt

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

and Robert C. Soper. Musical entertainments by Jubilee Singers, Mrs. Merchant and friends, Franz Reilhofer's Yodlers, Buffalo Chamber of Music, Misses Howe, Hard and Ball, and Frederick Wullen's Band.

The religious services have been conducted each Sunday with the exception of a few weeks during the summer months, and the following clergymen have officiated:

Rev. L. S. Chafer, Rev. J. H. McGrath, Rev. Thos. Berry, Rev. J. A. Kelly, Rev. F. A. Kahler, Rev. T. W. Kretschmann, Rev. N. W. Stanton, Rev. Robert Scott, Rev. F. H. Coman, Rev. Charles E. Rhodes and Rev. L. M. Powers.

LIBRARY

Two hundred books have been added to our library during the past year, including works of history, travel, fiction and biography, and on the two afternoons each week when the library is open for the withdrawal of books many patients gather there. Forty-two hundred and fifty-seven books have been withdrawn during the past year.

A number of friends of the institution have kindly remembered us by sending gifts of books, magazines, etc., and we return thanks to the following:

Mrs. Robert D. Young, Church of Christ, Mrs. Lowry, Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. J. J. McWilliams, Mrs. H. G. Hopkins, Mrs. F. Stillman, Mr. George Sheldon, Mrs. Turbett, Mrs. J. A. Hall, Dr. C. L. Rowe and others, and especially to H. J. Weisenheimer for weekly gifts of this character.

We also wish to thank the following named newspapers for free copies of their papers, which have been greatly appreciated:

Chautauqua Farmer, LeRoy Gazette, Ithaca Democrat, Batavia Daily News, The Evangelist, Christian Uplook, Niagara Courier, Jamestown Standard, Rochester Volksblatt, Elmira Gazette, Binghamton Democrat, Allegany County Democrat, Olean Gazette, Olean Democrat, Erie Zuschauer and Sontagsgast, Buffalo Sunday News, Buffalo Sunday Times, Rochester Union and Advertiser, Cattaraugus Republican, and the Spirit of the Times.

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

The superintendent, appreciating fully the anxiety and responsibility of conducting an institution containing nearly 2,000 patients, feels deeply grateful for the faithful assistance which has made the past year a successful one, and returns thanks to the medical staff, to the nurses and attendants, to the officials of the steward's, engineer's and other departments who have faithfully and loyally performed their duties.

STEWARD'S REPORT

October 1, 1899, to October 1, 1900

FARM STOCK

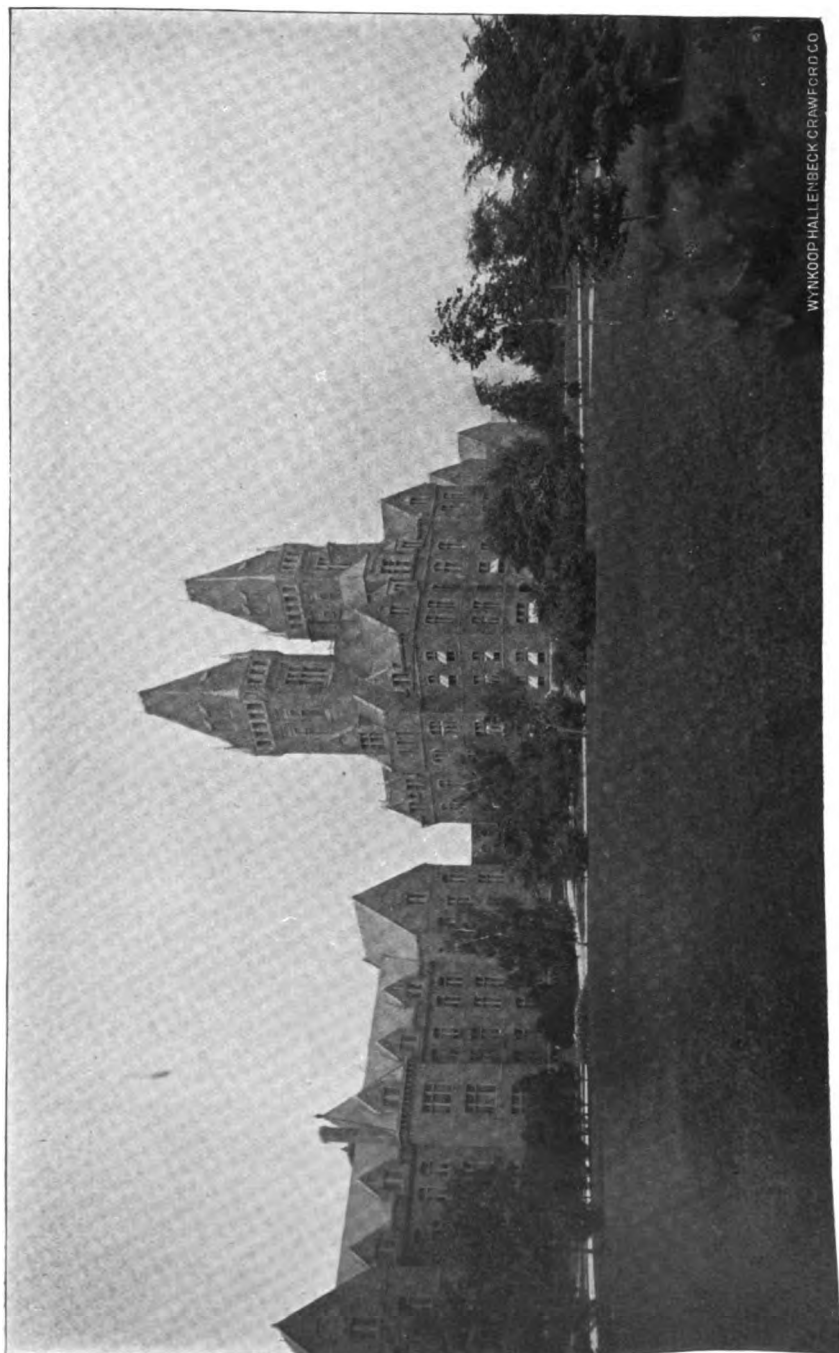
Horses	13
Swine	340
Poultry	250

FARM PRODUCTS

Hay, tons	26
Straw, tons	3-
Oats, bushels	310
Corn fodder, tons	24
Corn, bushels	60
Beef, pounds	10,917
Bucks, pounds	36
Pork, pounds	21,521
Tallow, pounds	100
Lard, pounds	13,357
Milk, gallons	3,689
Eggs, dozen	692½
Hides, pounds	1,524

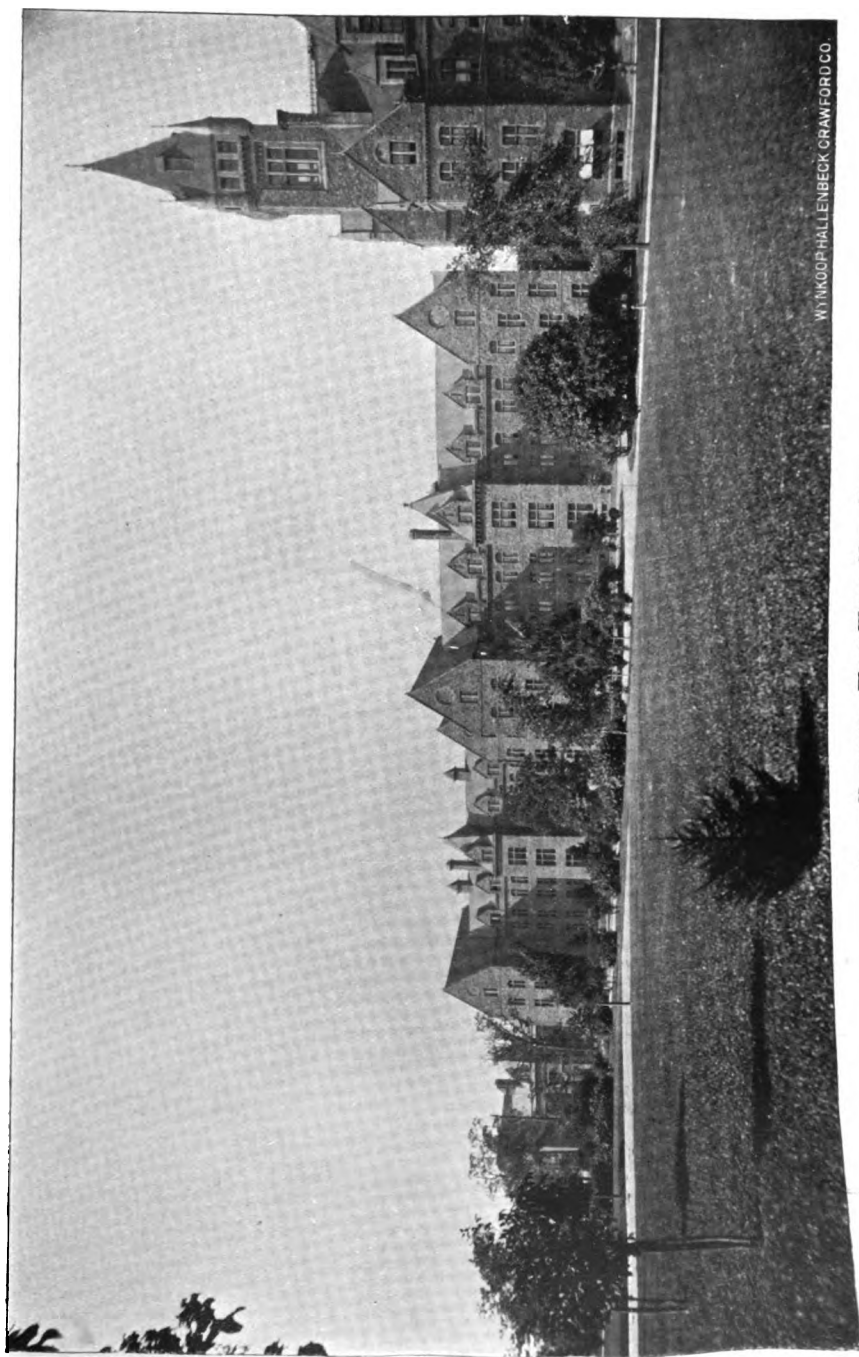
GARDEN PRODUCTS

Asparagus, bunches	310
Asparagus, bushels	9½
String beans, bushels	98
Beets, bushels	239
Cabbage, heads	6,966
Carrots, bushels	103½
Celery, heads	2,970
Cucumbers, dozens	23 7/8
Corn, dozens	80
Lettuce, heads	7,342



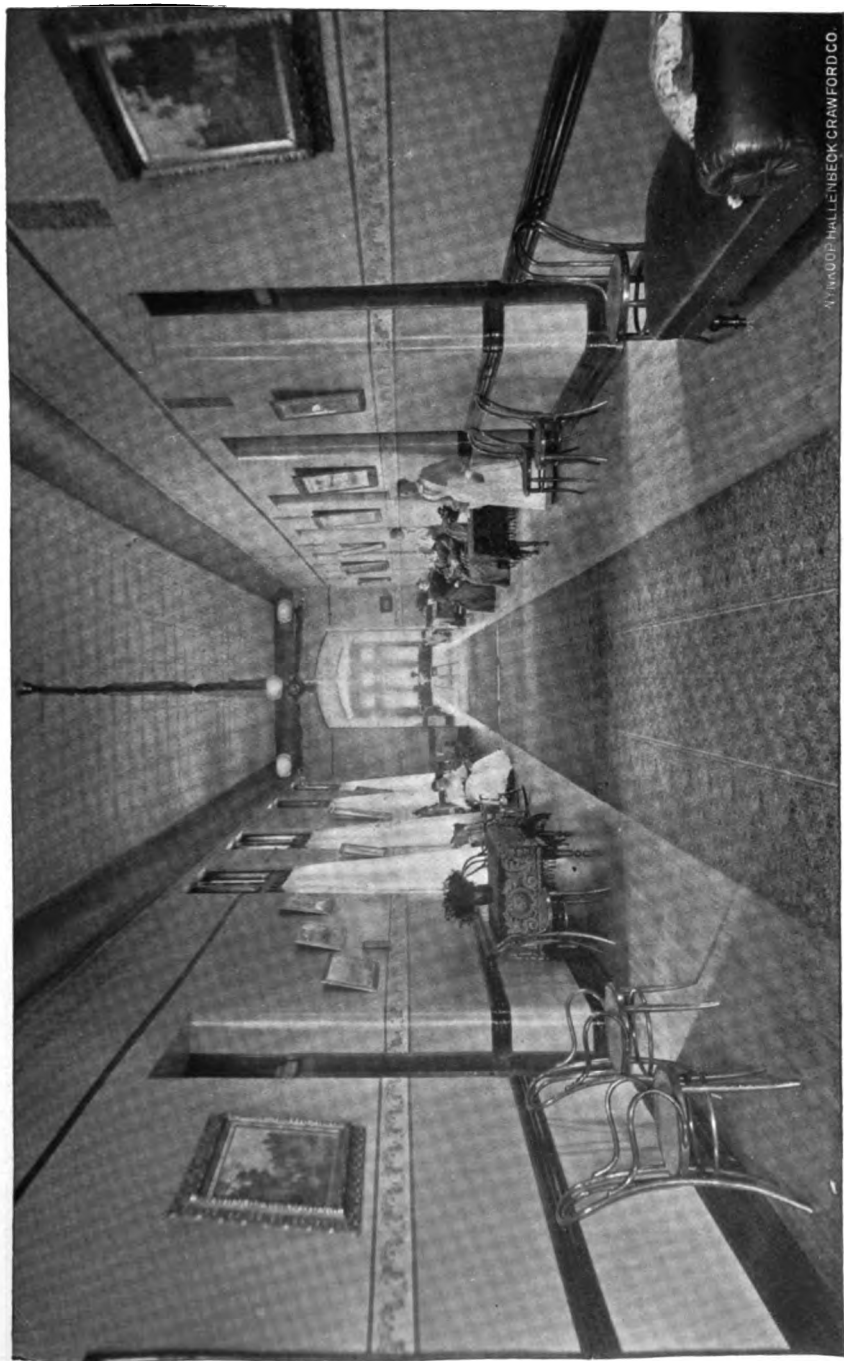
WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



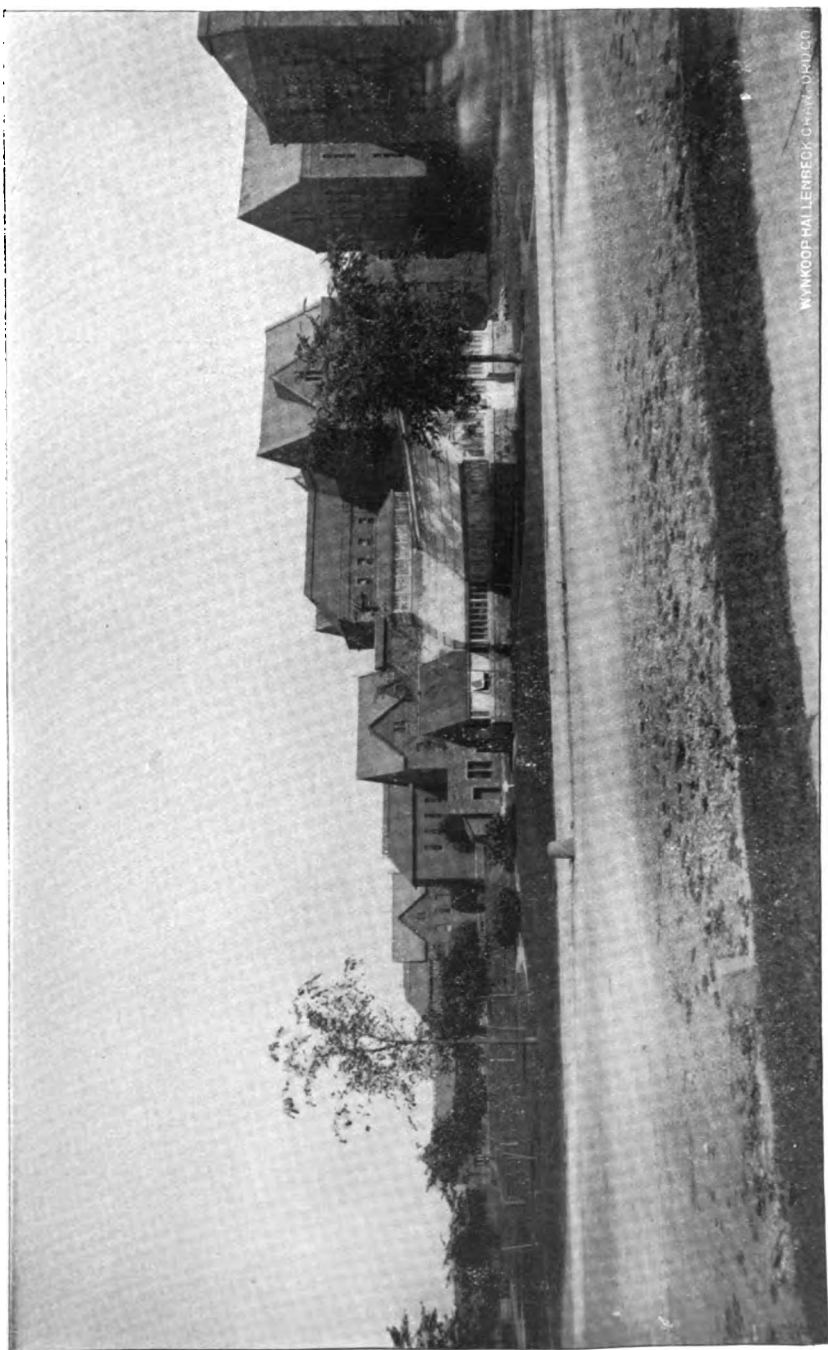
WYMKOFF HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.—WEST WING—MAIN BUILDING.



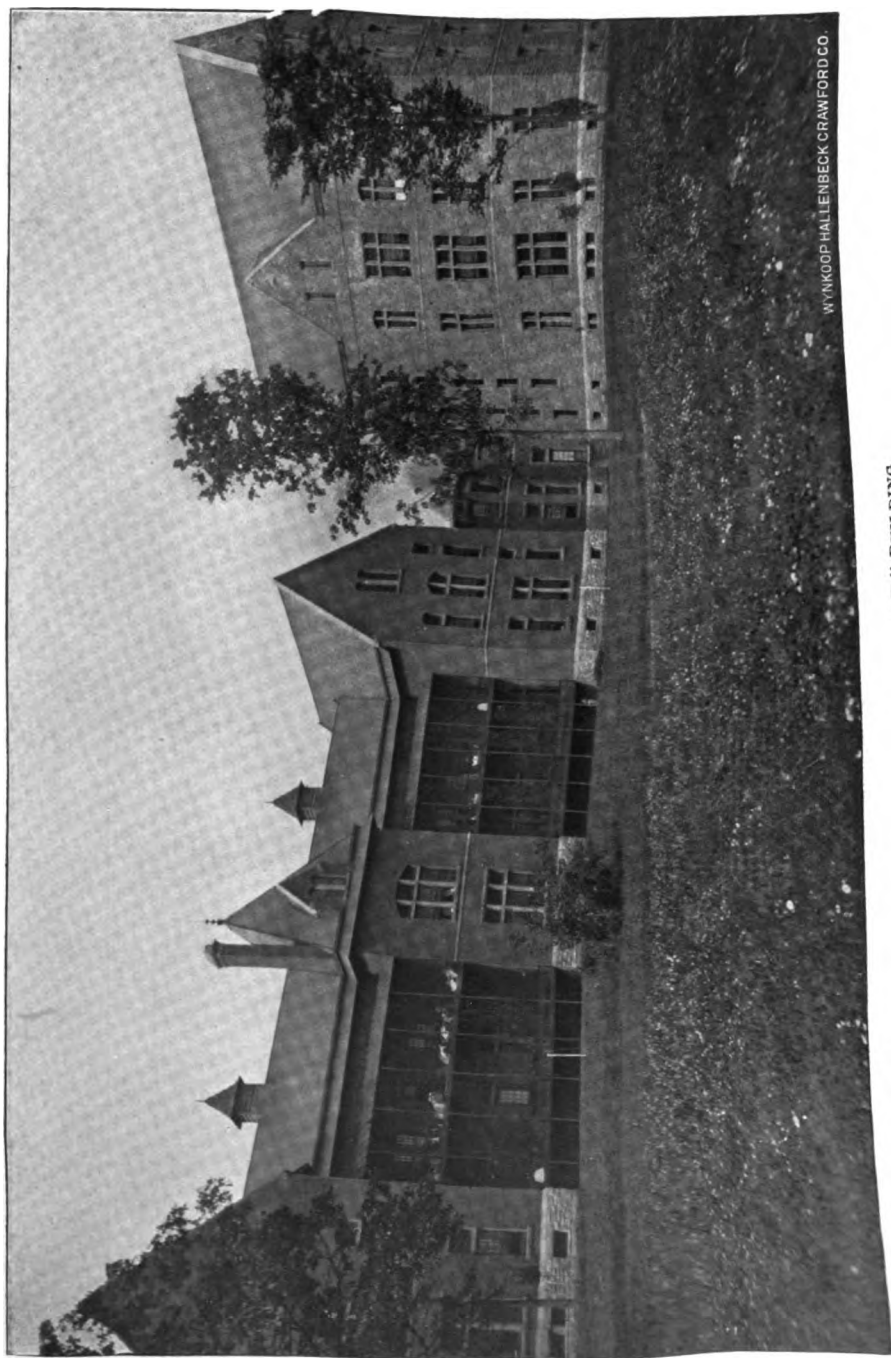
W. H. HALL & CO. CRAWFORD CO.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.—WARD 13, FOR WOMEN.



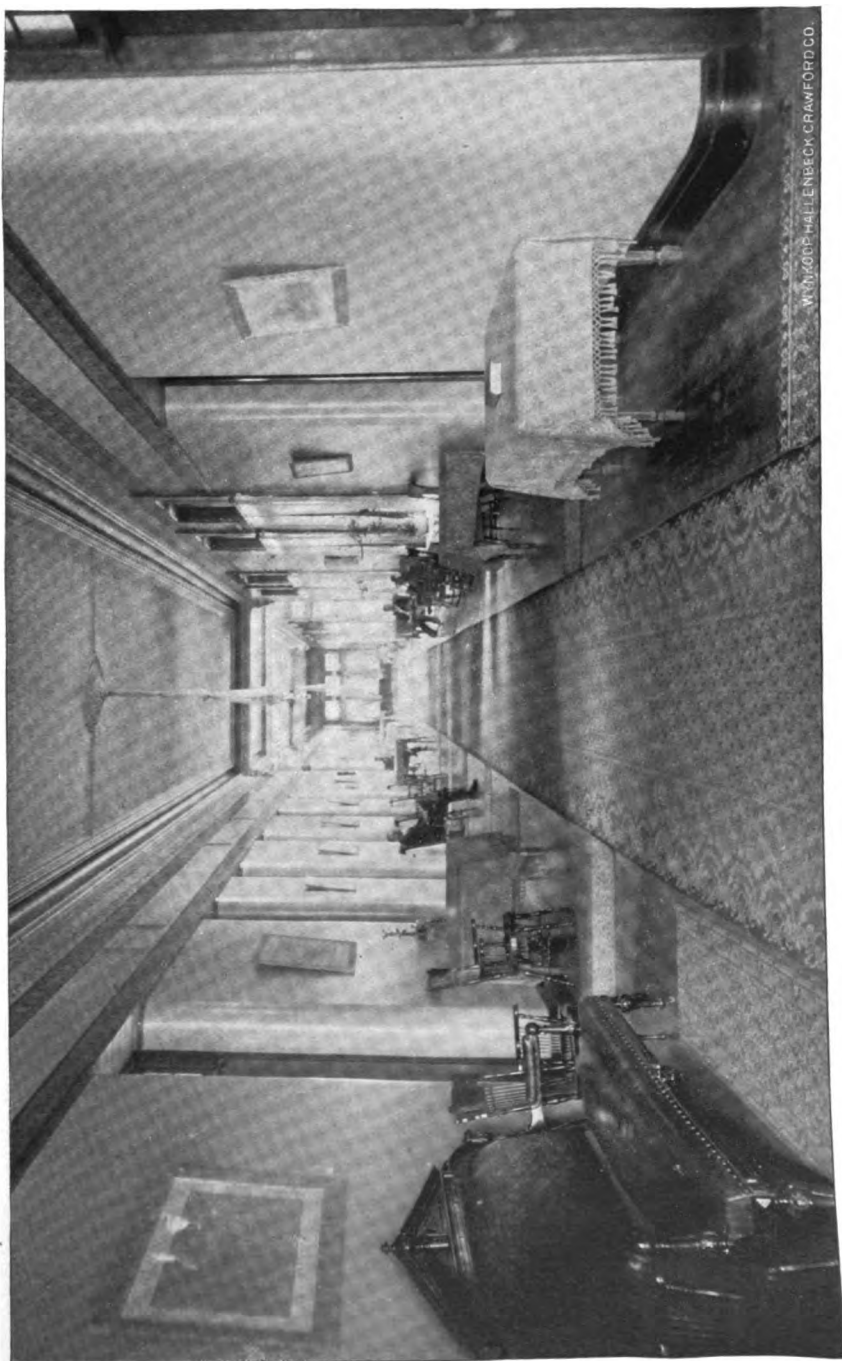
WYNGOOD HALLENBECK, CHAS. W. DUBUCO

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.—EAST WING—MAIN BUILDING, FROM THE REAR.



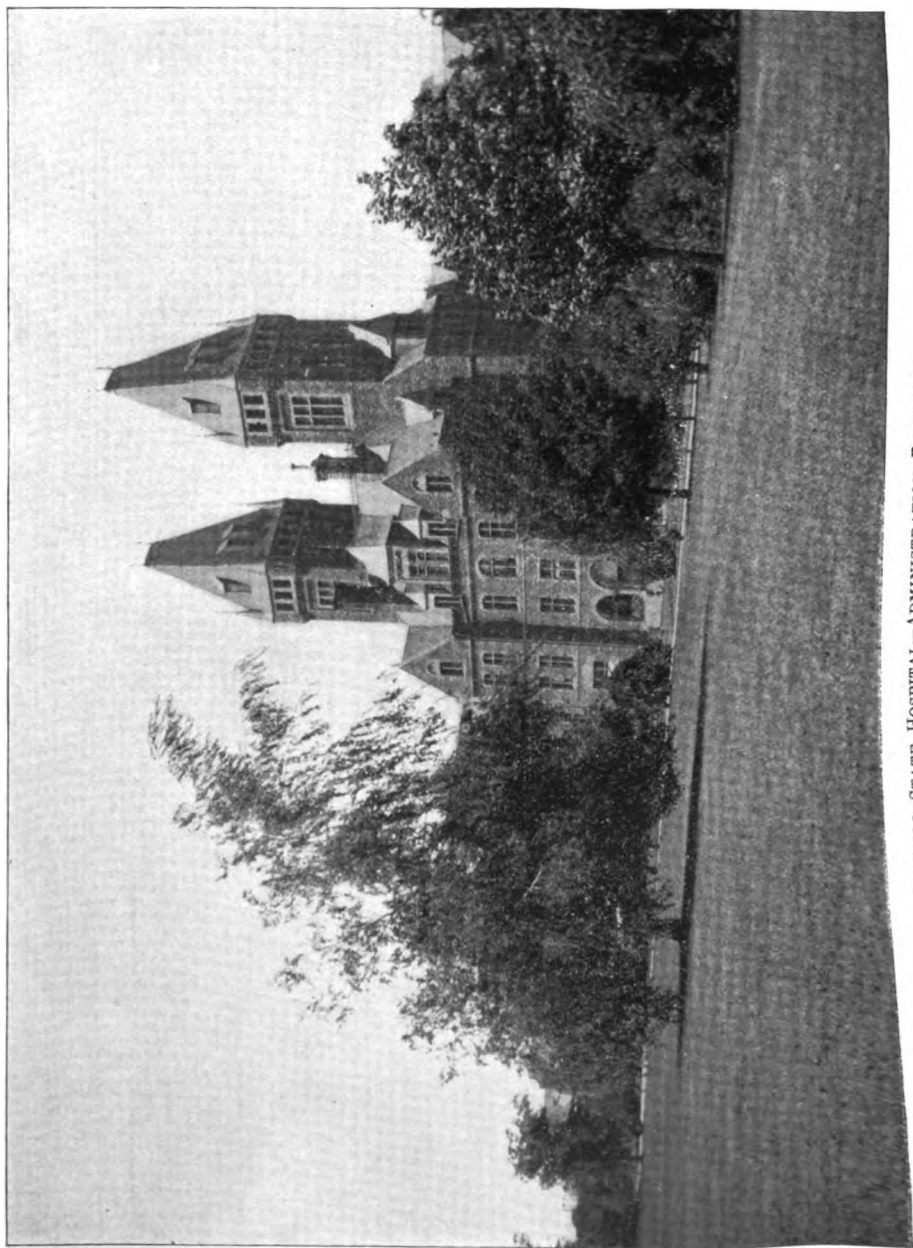
WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.—"H" BUILDING.

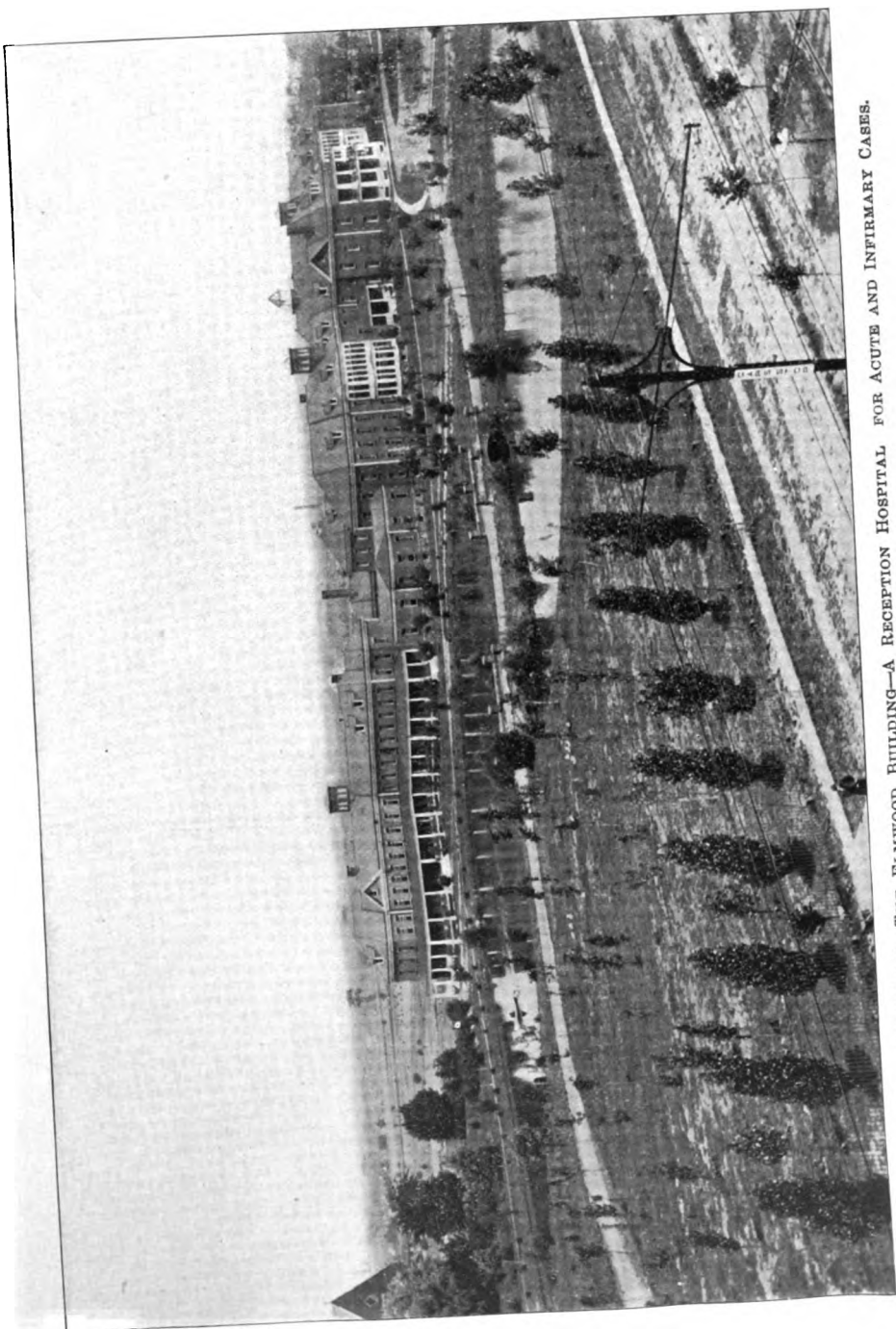


W. WOODFALL & SONS, CRAWFORD CO.

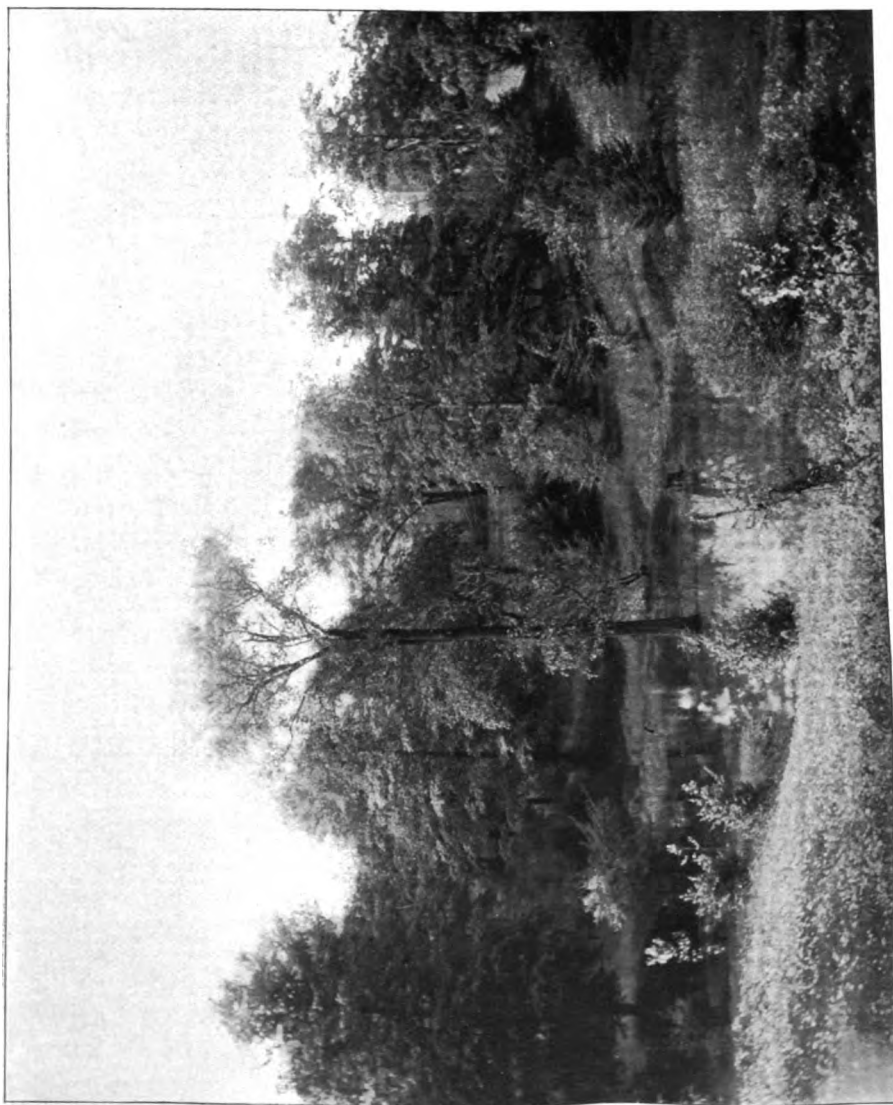
BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL—WARD 11, FOR MEN.



BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL—THE ELMWOOD BUILDING—A RECEPTION HOSPITAL FOR ACUTE AND INFIRMARY CASES.



BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL—A VIEW ON THE GROUNDS.

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

Lettuce, bushels	83
Onions, bunches	1,868
Onions, bushels	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Parsley, bunches	63
Parsnips, bushels	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes, bushels	112 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pumpkins	24
Peas, bushels	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
Radishes, bunches	2,114
Radishes, bushels	15
Rhubarb, bushels	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Raspberries, quarts	30
Spinach, bushels	38
Strawberries, quarts	59
Squash	34
Turnips, bushels	136
Tomatoes, bushels	144 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetable oysters, bunches	275

TAILOR SHOP, ARTICLES MANUFACTURED

Full suits, new	31
Coats, new	177
Suits, linen	33
Vests, new	170
Trousers, new	489
Overcoats, new	38
Overalls, new	102
Suspenders, new	312
Coats, repaired	3,750
Vests, repaired	3,691
Trousers, repaired	4,985
Overcoats, repaired	362
Suits, pressed	538

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

SHOE SHOP, ARTICLES MANUFACTURED

Men's shoes, new, pairs	360
Women's shoes, new, pairs.....	533
Men's slippers, new, pairs.....	565
Men's slippers, repaired	412
Men's shoes, repaired, pairs	1,185
Women's shoes, repaired, pairs	488

WORKSHOPS, ARTICLES MADE AND REPAIRED

Mattresses, made, double	9
Mattresses, made, single	382
Old mattresses, made over.....	214
Pillows, made	301
Brooms, made, dozens.....	134 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scrub brushes, made, dozens	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Whisk brooms, dozens	28 $\frac{2}{3}$
Lounges, reupholstered	9
Chairs, caned	173
Laundry sacks, made	4
Cushions, made	10
Chairs, upholstered	4

LAUNDRY WORK DONE

Bedding, etc., for patients, about.....	2,100,000
Bedding, etc., for attendants, about	145,000
Bedding, etc., for officers, about	37,000

FLORAL DEPARTMENT, PRODUCTS

Areca rubra	1
Areca lutescens	6
Cycus revolta	2
Kentias forresterina	143
Latania barbonica	76
Phoenix	56

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

<i>Dracena fragrans</i>	42
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	40
<i>Ficus parcelli</i>	5
<i>Geraniums</i>	1,803
<i>Hydrangea hortensia</i>	56
<i>Hibiscus cooperii</i>	72
<i>Impatiens sultani</i>	290
<i>Lobelias</i>	249
<i>Lillium hariissii</i>	100
<i>Latana</i>	40
<i>Myrtus</i>	48
<i>Orchids</i>	27
<i>Opihopogon</i>	24
<i>Petunias</i>	586
<i>Pandamas utiles</i>	3
<i>Pandamus veitche</i>	138
<i>Philodendrum pertus</i>	35
<i>Pancratum</i>	10
<i>Poinsattias</i>	50
<i>Rosa rubra</i>	30
<i>Solanum capsii</i>	60
<i>Vines</i>	317
<i>Anthurium</i>	10
<i>Ampelopsis vietche</i>	150
<i>Arancathus</i>	240
<i>Acalyphas</i>	459
<i>Acalyphas sanderii</i>	75
<i>Agyratums</i>	625
<i>Alternatheiris</i>	3,972
<i>Aspidestra variegata</i>	175
<i>Asparagus Syringii</i>	56
<i>Adaintum farliense</i>	59
<i>Abutilon</i>	80
<i>Aruncaria Excelsa</i>	18
<i>Begonias</i>	790
<i>Carnations</i>	350

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

Calla ethipoa	50
Crotons	24
Chrysanthemums	450
Cannas	963
Calladium antiquorum	166
Cypruss alternifolia	50
Dracena indivisa	124
Diffenbachia	85
Dracena fragrans	25
Assorted flower pots	9,077

MATRON'S REPORT

Articles made in the sewing-room from October 1, 1899, to October 1, 1900.

Abdominal supporters	4
Aprons, women's	3,056
Aprons, men's	484
Bandages, cotton, yards	2,756
Burial robes	49
Bathrobes	14
Caps, nurses	1,719
Caps for kitchen use	90
Cupboard cloths	186
Curtains	167
Curtain screens	30
Chemises	869
Corset waists	7
Dresses	1,980
Dress waists	10
Dress skirts	9
Drawers, cotton	723
Drawers, domet	1,584
Drawers, domet, men's	1,945
Furniture pads	343
Feeding bibs	72

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

Ironing holders	120
Jackets, dining-room	10
Jackets, women's, canton flannel.....	215
Jackets, kitchen use.....	150
Jackets, long sleeve.....	43
Laundry bags	3
Mattress covers	367
Mittens, pairs	46
Nightdresses.....	317
Pillowslips.	3,452
Pillow covers	72
Pillowticks.	218
Sheets.....	4,076
Sheets, protection	8
Shirts.....	1,892
Shirts, night	24
Skirts, canton flannel.....	1,870
Shades, window	414
Socks, knitted, pairs.....	131
Tablecloths.....	1,001
Table napkins	192
Tray napkins	156
Towels, hand	7,767
Towels, dish	1,791
Tea and coffee strainers.....	17
Wrappers, domet, women's.....	1,734
Wrappers, domet, men's.....	1,452
Miscellaneous articles made.....	116
Articles mended in sewing-room, pieces.....	364
Articles mended on wards, about.....	28,000

Laws and Regulations Relating to the Insane

[Extract from Insanity Law of 1896 regarding commitment, etc.]

Section 60. Order for commitment of an insane person.—A person alleged to be insane, and who is not in confinement on a criminal charge, may be committed to and confined in an institution for the custody and treatment of the insane, upon an order made by a judge of a court of record of the city or county, or a justice of the supreme court of the judicial district, in which the alleged insane person resides or may be, adjudging such person to be insane, upon a certificate of lunacy made by two qualified medical examiners in lunacy, accompanied by a verified petition therefor, or upon such certificate and petition, and after a hearing to determine such question, as provided in this article. The commission shall prescribe and furnish blanks for such certificates and petitions, which shall be made only upon such blanks. An insane person shall be committed only to a state hospital, a duly licensed institution for the insane, or the Matteawan State Hospital, or to the care and custody of a relative or committee, as hereinafter provided. No idiot shall be committed to or confined in a state hospital. But any epileptic or feeble-minded person becoming insane may be committed as an insane person to a state hospital for custody and treatment therein.

§ 61. Medical examiners in lunacy; certificates in lunacy.—The certificate of lunacy must show that such person is insane and must be made by two reputable physicians, graduates of an incorporated medical college, who have been in the actual practice of their profession at least three years, and have filed with the commission a certified copy of the certificate of a judge of a court of record, showing such qualifications in accordance with forms prescribed by the commission.

Such physicians shall jointly make a final examination of the person alleged to be insane within ten days next before the grant-

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

ing of the order. The date of the certificate of lunacy shall be the date of such joint examination. Such certificate of lunacy shall be in the form prescribed by the commission, and shall contain the facts and circumstances upon which the judgment of the physicians is based, and show that the condition of the person examined is such as to require care and treatment in an institution for the care, custody and treatment of the insane.

Neither of such physicians shall be a relative of the person applying for the order or of the person alleged to be insane, or a manager, superintendent, proprietor, officer, stockholder, or have any pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, or be an attending physician in the institution to which it is proposed to commit such person.

§ 62. Proceedings to determine the question of insanity.—Any person with whom an alleged insane person may reside or at whose house he may be, or the father or mother, husband or wife, brother or sister, or the child of any such person and any overseer of the poor of the town, and superintendent of the poor of the county in which any person may be, may apply for such order, by presenting a verified petition containing a statement of the facts upon which the allegation of insanity is based, and because of which the application for the order is made. Such petition shall be accompanied by the certificate of lunacy of the medical examiners, as prescribed in the preceding section. Notice of such application shall be served personally, at least one day before making such application, upon the person alleged to be insane, and if made by an overseer or superintendent of the poor, also upon the husband or wife, father or mother or next of kin of such alleged insane person, if there be any such known to be residing within the county, and if not, upon the person with whom such alleged insane person may reside, or at whose house he may be. The judge to whom the application is to be made may dispense with such personal service, or may direct substituted service to be made upon such person to be designated by him. He shall state in a certificate to be attached to the petition his reason for dispensing with personal service of such notice,

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

and if substituted service is directed, the name of the person to be served therewith.

The judge to whom such application is made may, if no demand is made for a hearing in behalf of the alleged insane person, proceed forthwith to determine the question of insanity, and if satisfied that the alleged insane person is insane, may immediately issue an order for the commitment of such person to an institution for the custody and treatment of the insane. If, however it appears that such insane person is harmless and his relatives or a committee of his person are willing and able to properly care for him, at some place other than such institution, upon their written consent, the judge may order that he be placed in the care and custody of such relatives or such committee. Such judge may, in his discretion, require other proofs in addition to the petition and certificate of the medical examiners.

Upon the demand of any relative or near friend in behalf of such alleged insane person, the judge shall, or he may upon his own motion, issue an order directing the hearing of such application before him at a time not more than five days from the date of such order, which shall be served upon the parties interested in the application and upon such other persons as the judge, in his discretion may name. Upon such day, or upon such other day to which the proceeding shall be regularly adjourned, he shall hear the testimony introduced by the parties and examine the alleged insane person, if deemed advisable, in or out of court, and render a decision in writing as to such person's insanity. If it be determined that such person is insane, the judge shall forthwith issue his order committing him to an institution for the custody and treatment of the insane, or make such other order as is provided in this section. If such judge cannot hear the application he may, in his order directing the hearing, name some referee, who shall hear the testimony and report the same forthwith, with his opinion thereon, to such judge, who shall, if satisfied with such report, render his decision accordingly. If the commitment be made to a state hospital, the order shall be ac-

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

accompanied by a written statement of the judge as to the financial condition of the insane person and of the person legally liable for his maintenance as far as can be ascertained. The superintendent of such state hospital shall be immediately notified of such commitment, and he shall, at once, make provisions for the transfer of such insane person to such hospital.

The petition of the applicant, the certificate in lunacy of the medical examiners, the order directing a further hearing as provided in this section, if one be issued, and the decision of the judge or referee, and the order of commitment shall be presented at the time of the commitment to the superintendent or person in charge of the institution to which the insane person is committed, and verbatim copies shall be forwarded by such superintendent or person in charge and filed in the office of the state commission in lunacy. The relative, or committee, to whose care and custody any insane person is committed, shall forthwith file the petition, certificate and order, in the office of the clerk of the county where such order is made, and transmit a certified copy of such papers, to the commission in lunacy, and procure and retain another such certified copy.

The superintendent or person in charge of any institution for the care and treatment of the insane may refuse to receive any person upon any such order, if the papers required to be presented shall not comply with the provisions of this section, or if in his judgment, such person is not insane within the meaning of this statute, or if received, such person may be discharged by the commission. No person shall be admitted to any such institution under such order after the expiration of five days from and inclusive of the date thereof.

§ 63. Appeal from order of commitment.—If a person ordered to be committed, pursuant to this chapter, or any friend in his behalf, is dissatisfied with the final order of a judge or justice committing him, he may, within ten days after the making of such order appeal therefrom to a justice of the supreme court other than the justice making the order, who shall cause a jury to be summoned as in the case of proceedings for the appointment of a

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

committee for an insane person, and shall try the question of such insanity in the same manner as in proceedings for the appointment of a committee. Before such appeal shall be heard, such person shall make a deposit or give a bond, to be approved by a justice of the supreme court, for the payment of the costs of the appeal, if the order of commitment is sustained. If the verdict of the jury be that such person is insane, the justice shall certify that fact and make an order of commitment as upon the original hearing. Such order shall be presented, at the time of the commitment of such insane person, to the superintendent or person in charge of the institution to which the insane person is committed, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the commission by such superintendent or person in charge, and filed in the office thereof. Proceedings under the order shall not be stayed pending an appeal therefrom, except upon an order of a justice of the supreme court, and made upon a notice, and after a hearing, with provisions made therein for such temporary care or confinement of the alleged insane person as may be deemed necessary.

If a judge shall refuse to grant an application for an order of commitment of an insane person proved to be dangerous to himself or others, if at large, he shall state his reasons for such refusal in writing, and any person aggrieved thereby may appeal therefrom in the same manner and under like conditions as from an order of commitment.

§ 64. Costs of commitment.—The costs necessarily incurred in determining the question of the insanity of a poor or indigent person and in securing his admission into a State hospital, and the expense of providing proper clothing for such person, in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the commission, shall be a charge upon the town, city or county securing the commitment. Such costs shall include the fees allowed by the judge or justice ordering the commitment to the medical examiners. If the person sought to be committed is not a poor or indigent person, the costs of the proceedings to determine his insanity and to secure his commitment, as provided in this article, shall be a charge upon his estate, or shall be paid by the persons legally

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

liable for his maintenance. If in such proceedings the alleged insane person is determined not to be insane, the judge or justice may, in his discretion, charge the costs of the proceedings to the person making the application for an order of commitment, and judgment may be entered for the amount thereof and enforced by execution against such person.

§ 65. Liability for care and support of poor and indigent insane.—All poor and indigent insane persons not in confinement under criminal proceedings, shall, without unnecessary delay, be transferred to a State hospital and there wholly supported by the State. The costs necessarily incurred in the transfer of patients to State hospitals shall be a charge upon the State. The commission shall secure from relatives or friends who are liable or may be willing to assume the costs of support of inmates of State hospitals supported by the State, reimbursement, in whole or in part, of the money thus expended.

§ 66. Liability for the care and support of the insane other than the poor and indigent.—The father, mother, husband, wife and children of an insane person, if of sufficient ability, and the committee or guardian of his person and estate, if his estate is sufficient for the purpose, shall cause him to be properly and suitably cared for and maintained.

The commission and the superintendent of the poor of the county, and the overseer of the poor of the town where any such insane person may be, or in the city of New York, the commissioners of public charities, and in Brooklyn, the commissioners of charities and correction, may inquire into the manner in which any such person is cared for and maintained; and if, in the judgment of any of them, he is not properly or suitably cared for, may apply to a judge of a court of record for an order to commit him to a State hospital under the provisions of this article, but such order shall not be made unless the judge finds and certifies in the order that such insane person is not properly or suitably cared for by such relative or committee, or that it is dangerous to the public to allow him to be cared for and maintained by such relative or committee.

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

The costs and charges of the commitment and transfer of such insane person to a State hospital shall be paid by the committee, or the father, mother, husband, wife or children of such person, to be recovered in an action brought in the name of the people by the commission, the superintendent of the poor of the county, or the overseer of the poor of the town where such insane person may be, or in the city of New York in the name of the commissioners of public charities, and in the city of Brooklyn in the name of the commissioners of charities and correction.

§ 67. Duties of local officers in regard to their insane.—All county superintendents of the poor, overseers of the poor and other city, town or county authorities, having duties to perform relating to the insane poor, are charged with the duty of seeing that all poor and indigent insane persons within their respective municipalities, are timely granted the necessary relief conferred by this chapter, and, when so ordered by a judge, as herein provided, or by the commission, shall see that they are, without unnecessary delay, transferred to the proper institutions provided for their care and treatment as the wards of the State. Before sending a person to any such institution, they shall see that he is in a state of bodily cleanliness and comfortably clothed with new clothing, in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the commission. The commission may, by order, direct that any person it deems unsuitable therefor shall not be so employed or act as such attendant.

Each patient shall be sent to the State hospital, within the district embracing the county from which he is committed, except that the commission may, in their discretion, direct otherwise, but private or public insane patients, for whom homeopathic care and treatment may be desired by their relatives, friends or guardians, may be committed to the Middletown State Homeopathic hospital, or to the Collins State Homeopathic hospital, from any of the counties of the State, in the discretion of the judge granting the order of commitment; and the hospital to which any patient is ordered to be sent shall, by and under the regulations made by such commission, send a trained at-

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

tendant to bring the patient to the hospital. Each female committed to any institution for the insane shall be accompanied by a female attendant, unless accompanied by her father, brother, husband or son. After the patient has been delivered to the proper officers of the hospital, the care and custody of the municipality from which he is sent shall cease.

§ 68. Duty of committee and others to care for the insane; apprehension and confinement of a dangerous insane person.—When an insane person is possessed of sufficient property to maintain himself, or his father, mother, husband, wife or children are of sufficient ability to maintain him, and his insanity is such as to endanger his own person, or the person and property of others, the committee of his person and estate, or such father, mother, husband, wife or children must provide a suitable place for his confinement, and there maintain him in such manner as shall be approved by the proper legal authority. The county superintendent of the poor and the overseers of the poor of towns and cities, the commissioners of public charities in the city of New York, and the commissioners of charities and correction in the city of Brooklyn, are required to see that the provisions of this section are carried into effect in the most humane and speedy manner.

Upon the refusal or neglect of a committee, guardian or relative of an insane person to cause him to be confined, as required in this chapter, the officers named in this section shall apply to a judge of a court of record of the city or county, or to a justice of the supreme court of the judicial district in which such insane person may reside or be found, who, upon being satisfied, upon proper proofs, that such person is dangerously insane and improperly at large, shall issue a precept to one or more of the officers named, commanding them to apprehend and confine such insane person in some comfortable and safe place; and such officers in apprehending such insane person shall possess all the powers of a peace officer executing a warrant of arrest in a criminal proceeding. Unless an order of commitment has been previously granted, such officers shall forthwith make applica-

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

tion for the proper order for his commitment to the proper institution for the care, custody and treatment of the insane, as authorized by this chapter, and if such order is granted, such officer shall take the necessary legal steps to have him transferred to such institution. In no case shall any such insane person be confined in any other place than a State hospital or duly licensed institution for the insane, for a period longer than ten days, nor shall such person be committed as a disorderly person to any prison, jail or lockup for criminals, unless he be violent and dangerous, and there is no other suitable place for his confinement, nor shall he be confined in the same room with a person charged with or convicted of crime.

Any person apparently insane, and conducting himself in a manner which in a sane person would be disorderly, may be arrested by any peace officer and confined in some safe and comfortable place until the question of his sanity be determined, as prescribed by this chapter. The officer making such arrest shall immediately notify the superintendent of the poor of the county, or the overseers of the poor of the town or city, or, in the city of New York, the commissioners of public charities, or, in the city of Brooklyn, the commissioners of charities and correction, who shall forthwith take proper measures for the determination of the question of the insanity of such person.

§ 69. Patients admitted under special agreement.—The managers of a State hospital may authorize the superintendent to admit thereto, under special agreement, insane patients, who are residents of the State, other than poor and indigent insane persons, when there is room for such insane therein. But no patient shall be permitted to occupy more than one room in any State hospital, nor shall any patient, his friends or relatives, be permitted to pay for his care and treatment therein a sum greater than \$10 a week. Such patients when so received, shall be subject to the general rules and regulations of the hospital. The amount agreed upon for the maintenance of such insane persons in a State hospital, shall be secured by a properly executed bond, and bills therefor shall be collected monthly. The

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

Commission may appoint agents, whose duty it shall be to secure from relatives and friends who are liable therefor, or who may be willing to assume the cost of support of any of the inmates of State hospitals as are being supported by the State, reimbursement in whole or in part of the money so expended. The compensation of each agent shall not exceed \$5 a day, and the necessary traveling and other incidental expenses incurred by him, to be approved by the Comptroller.

§74. Discharge of patients.—The superintendent of a State hospital, on filing his written certificate with the secretary of the board of managers, may discharge any patient, except one held upon an order of a court or judge having criminal jurisdiction in an action or proceeding arising out of a criminal offense at any time, as follows:

1. A patient who, in his judgment, is recovered.
2. Any patient who is not recovered but whose discharge, in the judgment of the superintendent, will not be detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to the patient; provided, however, that before making such certificate, the superintendent shall satisfy himself, by sufficient proof, that friends or relatives of the patient are willing and financially able to receive and properly care for such patient after his discharge.

When the superintendent is unwilling to certify to the discharge of an unrecovered patient upon request, and so certifies in writing, giving his reasons therefor, any judge of a court of record in the judicial district in which the hospital is situated may, upon such certificate and an opportunity of a hearing therein being accorded the superintendent, and upon such other proofs as may be produced before him, direct, by order, the discharge of such patient, upon such security to the people of the State as he may require, for the good behavior and maintenance of the patient. The certificate and the proof and the order granted thereon shall be filed in the clerk's office of the county in which the hospital is situated, and a certified copy of the order in the hospital from which the patient is discharged. The superintendent may grant a parole to a patient not exceeding

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

**TRANSFER OF PATIENTS FROM ONE INSTITUTION TO
ANOTHER**

At a regular quarterly meeting of the State Commission in Lunacy, held at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, July 2, 1890, the following order was made:

I. No inmate shall be transferred from one institution for the care and treatment of the insane to another, except upon the following terms and conditions:

(a) An application in writing, setting forth the reasons for such transfer, shall be made to the Commission by the medical superintendent or officer in charge of the institution from which the transfer is sought to be made.

(b) An order of transfer in writing, attested by its secretary, must be obtained from the Commission.

(c) The order of transfer must be filed in the institution from which the transfer is made, and a certified copy of the same, together with a certified copy of the medical certificate of lunacy, must be filed in the institution to which the transfer is made.

(d) The medical superintendent of the institution to which the transfer is made shall, within ten days after the receipt of the patient, notify the Commission of the fact and the date thereof, but a copy of the medical certificate of lunacy need not accompany the notice.

II. This order shall not apply to either of the following cases:

(a) Inmates of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals or patients committed upon "criminal orders."

(b) Patients ordered transferred by the Commission upon its own motion.

SERVICE OF LEGAL PAPERS UPON INSANE PATIENTS

By direction of the State Commission in Lunacy, the superintendent or officer in charge of an institution for the care and treatment of the insane, can not permit the service of any legal process whatever upon any insane patient except upon the order of a judge of a court of record, which shows that the judge had

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

notice of the fact that the person sought to be served was at the date of the order an inmate of such institution.

It is also directed that no insane person be permitted to sign any bill, check, draft or other evidence of indebtedness, or to execute any contract, deed, mortgage or other legal conveyance, except upon the order of a judge of a court of record, which shows that the judge had notice of the fact that the person whose signature is sought to be obtained was at the date of the order an inmate of an institution for the care and treatment of the insane.

CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

Application for the admission of patents should, when practicable, be made in advance of bringing them to the hospital, and each patient should be accompanied by some person competent to furnish a history of the case.

Upon request, trained attendants will be sent to accompany patients to the hospital.

Letters are not written to friends or patients at stated intervals, but only in reply to letters of inquiry and in case of sickness or death. It is desirable to have but one correspondent for each patient.

The correspondent will be informed by telegraph in case of serious sickness or in the event of the death of the patient, where it is practicable to do so. Remains will be sent by express when a guarantee is received from the express agent that the charges of transportation will be paid; otherwise they will be appropriately buried and the grave permanently marked, numbered and recorded.

All correspondence concerning patients or the business of the hospital should be addressed to

DR. ARTHUR W. HURD

Superintendent Buffalo State Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing Movement of Population for the Year Ending September 30,
1900

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1899.....	821	991	1,812
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 1900...	209	191	400
On original commitments:			
From residences.....	192	183	375
By transfers from Co. houses.....	2	3	5
By transfers from other institutions for insane	15	5	20
Total number under treatment during year.	1,030	1,182	2,212
Daily average population.....	827	1,010	1,837
Capacity of institution.....	863	1,018	1,881
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered.....	52	36	88
As improved.....	36	39	75
As unimproved.....	13	11	24
As not insane*.....	14	8	22
Died.....	72	51	123
Whole number discharged during the year.	187	145	332
Remaining October 1, 1900.....	843	1,037	1,880

	Men	Women	Total
* Inebriates.....	14	5	19
Morphine habit.....	..	3	3
Total.....	14	8	22

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

Date of opening.....	November, 1880
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	183
Value of real estate, including buildings, assessed..	\$2,500,000 00
Value of personal property.....	107,997 51
Acreage under cultivation.....	70

Receipts during year, maintenance fund :

Balance on hand October 1, 1899	\$3,750 27
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	283,720 30
From private patients	7,295 32
From reimbursing patients.....	11,725 81
From all other sources	8,940 09

Total receipts for maintenance \$315,431 79

Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy

for extraordinary improvements \$12,865 18

Disbursements during year for maintenance :

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	\$19,521 21
Estimate No. 2. For wages.....	91,738 95
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores.....	108,390 85
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs.....	5,946 49
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	3,121 16
Estimate No. 6. For clothing.....	14,110 82
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	8,623 16
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.....	1,481 09
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light.....	15,568 21
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	2,680 21
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses.....	6,962 69
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	2,060 91

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 in-

clusive \$280,205 75

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 2—(Concluded)

To State Treasurer (chap. 570, Laws 1899)	\$23,846 55
Total disbursements, clothing manufacturing department	7,685 96+
<hr/>	
Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	\$12,865 18
Balances October 1, 1900 :	
General maintenance fund	4,193 53
Manufacturing fund	1,241 79
<hr/>	
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	2.93
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants :	
Men, per month	\$20 00
Women, per month	14 00
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants :	
Men, per month	34 00
Women, per month	29 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1 to 11.55
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1 to 57.4
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation	68%
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year	\$5,266 27
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year	15,085 05
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Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.).....	2	8	10	1	1	2	2
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above)...	15	14	29	6	1	7	4
Religious excitement.	1	4	5	....	1	1	1
Love affairs (including seduction).....	1	.....	1	....	.....	.....	....
Fright and nervous shock.....	....	3	3	....	1	1	....
Physical:							
Intemperance.....	38	11	49	6	1	7	13
Veneral diseases....	9	.....	9	1	.....	1	3
Masturbation.....	9	1	10	1	.....	1	1
Sunstroke.....	3	1	4	1	.....	1	1
Accident or injury...	9	3	12	2	1	3	1
Parturition and puerperium.....	....	14	14	....	3	3	2
Lactation.....	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	....
Change of life.....	....	3	3	....	2	2	....
Fevers.....	4	.....	4	....	.....	.....	1
Privation and overwork.....	1	2	3	....	.....	.....	....
Epilepsy.....	14	9	23	2	1	3	2
Diseases of skull and brain.....	5	3	8	1	1	2	....
Old age.....	15	10	25	1	2	3	3
Abuse of drugs.....	1	2	3	....	1	1	....
All other bodily disorders and ill health..	14	38	52	1	9	10	10
Heredity.....	16	18	34	16	18	34	....
Congenital defect.....	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	....
Unascertained.....	34	41	75	4	7	11	21
Not insane.....	14	5	19	1	.....	1	....
Total.....	209	191	400	45	50	95	65

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1900, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious....	1	1	.....	11	5	6
Mania, acute.....	88	42	6	1,060	519	85
Mania, recurrent.....	6	.....	2	62	24	5
Mania, chronic.....	36	.....	4	328	8	32
Melancholia, acute.....	103	44	5	1,260	548	120
Melancholia, simple.....	4	.....	.....	7	1	.....
Melancholia, chronic.....	13	.....	4	181	12	48
Alternating (circular) in- sanity.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1
Paranoia.....	1	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
General paralysis.....	21	.....	28	240	.....	225
Dementia, primary.....	2	.....	.....	9	3	.....
Dementia, terminal (in- cluding secondary)	77	1	65	1,961	65	474
Epilepsy with insanity...	23	.....	9	197	6	42
Imbecility with maniacal attacks.....	5	.....	.....	56	.....	1
Idiocy.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Not insane*	19	.....	.....	178	.....	2
Total.....	400	88	123	5,587	1,191	1,041

*Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 5
Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS	PRESENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			ADMITTED DURING YEAR			UNDER TREATMENT DURING YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms ..	19	23	42	41	53	94	60	76	136
{ First admission....	5	3	8	6	6	12	11	9	20
{ Second admission..	1	3	4	1	.....	1	2	3	5
{ Third admission ...	18	17	35	44	33	77	62	50	112
Mania in acute forms.....	4	3	7	3	6	9	7	9	16
{ First admission....	.....	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	4
{ Second admission...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
{ Third admission ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
All other curable forms.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Continued)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED—NOW READMITTED														AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY			
		UNDER 3 MONTHS		FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR		FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS		FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS		FROM 3 TO 4 YEARS		FROM 4 TO 5 YEARS		BETWEEN 5 AND 10 YEARS		MEN		WOMEN	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Years	Months
Melancholia in acute forms.	First ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second ad- mission.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	5	5	6
	Third ad- mission.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Mania in acute forms.	First ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second ad- mission.	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	4	7
	Third ad- mission.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	7
All other cur- able forms.	First ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Third ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Concluded)

CURABLE CONDITIONS	DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING YEAR			AVERAGE LENGTH OF TREATMENT OF RECOVERED CASES (LAST ATTACK)						DIED DURING YEAR			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER GROUPS			REMAINING AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	MEN		WOMEN		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
				Years	Months	Years	Months											
Melancholia in { acute forms. { First admission... Second admission... Third admission...}	17 7 1	14 2 2	31 9 3	6.2 8.2 9	6.2 8.2 9	4.5 2 3	4.5 2 3	1 1 ...	3 ...	4 1 ...	26 2 ...	33 2 ...	59 2 ...	16 3 1	26 5 1	42 8 2		
Mania in acute { forms. { First admission... Second admission... Third admission...}	24 1 2	15 2 2	39 3 2	4.3 3.5 4	4.3 3.5 4	6.2 7 ...	6.2 7 ...	2 ...	4 ...	6 ...	9 ...	12 2 2	31 2 2	15 6 ...	19 5 ...	34 11 ...		
All other cura- ble forms. { First admission... Second admission... Third admission...} 1 1 7 ...	7 2 1	

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Continued)

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Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Concluded)

CURABLE CONDITIONS	DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING YEAR			AVERAGE LENGTH OF TREATMENT OF RECOVERED CASES (LAST ATTACK)						DIED DURING YEAR			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER GROUPS			REMAINING AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	MEN		WOMEN		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
				Years	Months	Years	Months											
Melancholia in acute forms.	17	14	31	6.2	8.2	9	4.5	1	3	4	26	33	59	16	26	42		
{ First admission...	7	2	9	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	5	8
{ Second admission...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
{ Third admission...	24	15	39	...	4.3	...	6.2	2	4	6	9	12	31	15	19	34		
Mania in acute forms.	1	2	3	...	3.5	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	5	11
{ First admission...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
{ Second admission...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
{ Third admission...	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other curable forms.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged re-covered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	20	14	34	1	.....	1	221	195	416	23	13	36
One to three months.....	15	10	25	11	6	17	140	128	268	180	99	279
Three to six months.....	5	2	7	22	14	36	66	68	134	173	174	347
Six to nine months.....	2	4	6	6	8	14	36	46	82	106	103	209
Nine months to one year.....	1	1	2	3	4	7	14	9	23	51	58	109
One year to eighteen months.	4	1	5	8	3	11	31	26	57	52	53	105
Eighteen months to two years ..	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	11	15	22	24	46
Two to three years.....	3	2	5	1	.....	1	18	23	41	11	20	31
Three to four years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	13	6	19	7	11	18
Four to five years.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	4	3	7
Five to ten years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11	2	2	4
Ten to twenty years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	15	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	70	34	104	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	52	36	88	52	36	88	631	560	1,191	631	560	1,191

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever.....		2	2	....	6	6
Diphtheria.....		....	....	2	....	2
Erysipelas.....	2	....	2	7	1	8
Septicemia and pyemia.....	....	....	....	8	2	10
Dysentery.....	....	1	1	9	18	27
Syphilis.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Tuberculosis.....	11	4	15	52	40	92
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Diseases of the stomach.....	1	....	1	1	1	2
Diseases of the intestines.....	....	2	2	32	25	57
Diseases of the liver.....	....	....	....	2	2	4
Diseases of the peritoneum.....	....	....	....	3	1	4
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the nose and larynx.....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Diseases of the bronchi.....	....	2	2	1	3	4
Diseases of the lungs.....	14	8	22	41	39	80
Diseases of the pleura.....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the pericardium.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Diseases of the heart.....	5	2	7	14	18	32
Arterio-sclerosis.....	2	....	2	6	1	7
Aneurism.....	....	1	1	2	2	4
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Anemia, pernicious anemia and leukemia.....	....	1	1	2	3	5
Hodgkin's disease, Addison's disease and myxœdema.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Exophthalmic goitre.....	....	1	1	....	2	2
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	3	4	7	18	26	44
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the spinal cord.....	....	....	....	3	1	4
Diseases of the meninges.....	....	....	....	17	11	28
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions).....	2	4	6	35	33	68

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 7—(Concluded)

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Functional nervous diseases (par- alysis agitans, chorea, eclampsia, hysteria, neurasthenia).....	....	1	1	....	2	2
Epilepsy	3	2	5	21	12	33
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease	} 2	1	3	60	59	119
Exhaustion of chronic mental dis- ease.....						
General paralysis of the insane....	17	6	23	172	39	211
The intoxications; heat-stroke; obesity:						
Alcoholism	1	....	1	1	....	1
Debility of old age.....	5	9	14	64	73	137
Accident .....	....	....	....	3	2	5
Suicide.....	....	....	....	7	4	11
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin.....	1	....	1	3	3	6
Malignant new growths or cancer.....	3	....	3	9	9	18
Total	72	51	123	602	439	1041

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during
the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch.....	16	13	29	173	135	308
Maternal branch	15	18	33	156	190	346
Paternal and maternal branches	2	4	6	16	12	28
Collateral branches	18	13	31	200	298	498
No hereditary tendency ..	115	106	221	1,376	1,171	2,547
Unascertained	43	37	80	956	904	1,860
Total	209	191	400	2,877	2,710	5,587

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year
and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	81	54	185	1,334	952	2,286
Married	106	99	205	1,246	1,225	2,471
Widowed	21	36	57	250	494	744
Divorced .....	.....	2	2	13	20	33
Unascertained	1	.....	1	34	19	53
Total	209	191	400	2,877	2,710	5,587

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current
year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	2	.....	2	54	5	59
Academic	6	8	14	135	125	260
Common school	139	140	279	1,659	1,465	3,124
Read and write	10	8	18	377	286	663
Read only	8	3	11	152	179	331
No education	20	17	37	194	211	405
Unascertained	24	15	39	306	439	745
Total ..	209	191	400	2,877	2,710	5,587

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 11
Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900					SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888						
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	3	2	5	6	3	9	57	48	105	110	67	177
One to three months.....	6	5	11	8	4	12	70	45	115	86	49	135
Three to six months.....	5	3	8	9	7	16	44	39	83	65	64	129
Six to nine months.....	2	2	4	4	4	8	42	22	64	44	43	87
Nine months to one year.....	1	.....	1	5	2	7	15	10	25	47	35	82
One year to eighteen months.....	5	3	8	9	7	16	52	25	77	59	41	100
Eighteen months to two years.....	.....	1	1	5	1	6	18	11	29	40	21	61
Two to three years.....	9	6	15	10	7	17	45	38	83	70	44	114
Three to four years.....	3	2	5	5	8	13	25	14	39	33	28	61
Four to six years.....	3	1	4	5	5	10	26	22	48	28	25	53
Six to ten years.....	4	2	6	6	2	8	29	24	53	17	17	34
Ten to twenty years.....	12	5	17	.....	1	1	41	21	62	3	5	8
Twenty years and over.....	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....	27	26	53	.....	.....	.....
Not insane*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained.....	12	17	29	.....	.....	.....	110	93	203	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	72	51	123	72	51	123	602	439	1,041	602	439	1,041
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths)				8.5	6.9	7.8				5.0	5.3	5.18

*Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 5 to 10 years				1		1
From 10 to 15 years	2	1	3	7	9	16
From 15 to 20 years	6	10	16	115	102	217
From 20 to 25 years	18	20	38	221	192	413
From 25 to 30 years	28	16	44	316	259	575
From 30 to 35 years	21	27	48	363	351	714
From 35 to 40 years	31	18	49	429	333	762
From 40 to 50 years	43	40	83	599	539	1,138
From 50 to 60 years	24	22	46	411	453	864
From 60 to 70 years	17	23	40	247	274	521
From 70 to 80 years	7	12	19	119	156	275
From 80 to 90 years	11	2	13	39	34	73
Over 90 years	1		1	1	2	3
Unascertained				9	6	15
Total	209	191	400	2,877	2,710	5,587

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years	3	6	9	45	61	106
From 20 to 30 years	15	11	26	154	182	336
From 30 to 40 years	14	11	25	194	153	347
From 40 to 50 years	12	5	17	143	86	229
From 50 to 60 years	7	3	10	63	56	119
From 60 to 70 years	1		1	24	16	40
From 70 to 80 years				8	6	14
Total	52	36	88	631	560	1,191

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years..	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
From 15 to 20 years..	1	.....	1	12	4	16
From 20 to 25 years..	1	1	2	21	16	37
From 25 to 30 years..	3	3	6	25	27	52
From 30 to 35 years..	2	3	5	61	37	98
From 35 to 40 years..	9	2	11	110	47	157
From 40 to 50 years..	14	8	22	121	65	186
From 50 to 60 years..	19	14	33	97	83	180
From 60 to 70 years..	8	11	19	79	71	150
From 70 to 80 years..	5	7	12	50	60	110
From 80 to 90 years..	9	2	11	22	25	47
Over 90 years	1	.....	1	1	2	3
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	72	51	123	602	439	1,041

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients
admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	29	33	62
One to three months	21	26	47
Three to six months	19	13	32
Six to nine months	10	17	27
Nine months to one year	7	5	12
One year to eighteen months	16	15	31
Eighteen months to two years	5	5	10
Two to three years	21	10	31
Three to four years	7	6	13
Four to five years	7	5	12
Five to ten years	11	17	28
Ten to fifteen years	7	5	12
Fifteen to twenty years	10	4	14
Twenty to thirty years	3	3	6
Thirty years and upwards	1	5	6
Not insane*	14	5	19
Unascertained	21	17	38
Total	209	191	400

*Includes cases of alcoholism, morphine habit, etc.

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	21	12	33
One to three months	20	30	50
Three to six months	31	29	60
Six to nine months	89	33	72
Nine months to one year	19	23	44
One year to eighteen months	67	70	137
Eighteen months to two years	168	221	389
Two to three years	165	153	318
Three to four years	54	54	108
Four to five years	59	156	215
Five to ten years	168	207	375
Ten to fifteen years	28	38	66
Fifteen to twenty years	4	9	13
Total	843	1,037	1,880

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional:						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.	7	.....	7	115	11	126
Commercial:						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.	34	.....	34	418	8	426

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(Concluded).

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.....	20	.....	20	477	.....	477
Mechanics at outdoor vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc....	36	.....	36	511	.....	511
Mechanics etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc....	34	.....	34	315	.....	315
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.....	3	47	50	33	663	696
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.....	.....	122	122	31	1,488	1,519
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.....	.....	2	2	.....	26	26
Employed in sedentary occupation:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.....	.....	7	7	.....	102	102
Miners, seamen, etc.....	4	.....	4	32	.....	32
Prostitutes.....	.....	1	1	.....	12	12
Laborers.....	58	.....	58	741	.....	741
No occupation.....	13	12	25	158	334	492
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	46	66	112
Total ..	209	191	400	2,877	2,710	5,587

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Africa				2		2
Armenia				1		1
Australia				2		2
Austria	1	1	2	6	7	13
Barbadoes				2		2
Belgium				1	1	2
Brazil				1		1
Canada	6	9	15	85	141	226
China				1		1
Cuba				1	1	2
Denmark				4	2	6
England	4	6	10	86	96	182
Finland				3	1	4
France		1	1	20	10	30
Germany	28	32	60	407	407	814
Holland				5	6	11
Hungary	1		1	3	6	9
Indian (American) ..	1	2	3	5	4	9
Ireland	18	17	35	267	423	690
Italy	5	1	6	32	11	43
Jamaica					1	1
Malta				1		1
New Foundland					1	1
Norway				4	3	7
Poland	2	9	11	35	58	93
Russia	1	4	5	15	13	28
Scotland	1	4	5	14	21	35
Spain		1	1		1	1
Sweden	4	1	5	45	37	82
Switzerland	2	1	3	13	10	23
Wales				3	3	6
United States	134	102	236	1,733	1,371	3,104
Unascertained	1		1	80	75	155
Total	209	191	400	2,877	2,710	5,587

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 60.66 per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 3.02 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 1.66 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany			
Allegany	1		1
Broome			
Cattaraugus	2		2
Cayuga			
Chautauqua	2	1	3
Chemung			
Chenango			
Clinton			
Columbia			
Cortland			
Delaware			
Dutchess			
Erie	314	9	323
Essex			
Franklin			
Fulton			
Genesee	1	1	2
Greene			
Hamilton			
Herkimer			
Jefferson			
Kings			
Lewis			
Livingston	3		3
Madison	1		1
Monroe	2		2
Montgomery			
New York	3		3
Niagara	36		36
Oneida			
Onondaga	1		1
Ontario	1		1
Orange			
Orleans	5		5
Oswego			
Otsego			
Putnam			
Queens			
Rensselaer			

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(Concluded)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Richmond.....			
Rockland.....			
St. Lawrence.....			
Saratoga.....			
Schenectady.....			
Schoharie.....			
Schuyler.....			
Seneca.....			
Steuben.....	1		1
Suffolk.....			
Sullivan.....			
Tioga.....			
Tompkins.....			
Ulster.....			
Warren.....			
Washington.....			
Wayne.....			
Westchester.....			
Wyoming.....	15		15
Yates.....	1		1
Soldiers' Home.....			
Total.....	389	11	400

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900.

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany	1	11	12	.....	.....	.....
Allegany	3	5	8	.....	1	1
Broome	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga .....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua	1	7	8	1	3	4
Chemung .....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
Chenango .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Cortland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Erie	529	567	1,096	7	4	11
Essex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	9	20	29	.....	.....	.....
Greene .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer .....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lewis .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Livingston	4	3	7	1	.....	1
Madison	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	24	7	31	1	1	2
Montgomery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	111	194	305	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	80	90	170	.....	.....	.....
Oneida .....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....
Ontario .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Orange .....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Orleans	8	14	22	.....	.....	.....
Oswego .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Otsego .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Queens	7	5	12	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer	5	9	14	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report**Table No. 20—(Concluded)**

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Rockland .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	1	5	6	.....	1	1
Suffolk	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan .....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Tioga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	4	7	11	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	23	23	46	.....	.....	.....
Yates	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	833	1,026	1,859	10	11	21

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL
AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

CHAPTER 24

Twenty-second Annual Report of the Managers of the Binghamton State Hospital

To the State Commission in Lunacy

Gentlemen.—We have the honor to submit herewith the twenty-second annual report of the Binghamton State Hospital, for the year ending September 30, 1900.

Very respectfully yours

WILLIAM MASON
GEO. C. BAYLESS
THEODORE D. GERE
ANDREW J. FRENCH
GEORGE H. BARLOW
HENRY L. ARMSTRONG
J. B. STANBROUGH

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL**MANAGERS**

WILLIAM MASON, President.....	Binghamton
GEO C. BAYLESS, Secretary.....	Binghamton
THEODORE D. GERE.....	Owego
ANDREW J. FRENCH.....	Oneida
GEORGE H. BARLOW.....	Binghamton
HENRY L. ARMSTRONG.....	Elmira
J. B. STANBROUGH.....	Owego

COUNSEL

GEORGE B. CURTISS.....	Binghamton
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TREASURER

JOHN RANKIN	Binghamton
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RESIDENT OFFICERS

CHARLES G. WAGNER, M. D.....	Superintendent
WILLIAM A. WHITE, M. D.....	First Assistant Physician
ARTHUR P. SUMMERS, M. D.....	Second Assistant Physician
HORACE W. EGGLESTON, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
CECIL MACCOY, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
EDWARD GILLESPIE, M. D.....	Junior Assistant Physician
MARY O'MALLEY, M. D.....	Woman Physician
IRVING LEE WALKER, M. D.....	Medical Intern
EDWIN EVANS	Steward
MRS. LURA SINCLAIR.....	Matron

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Gentlemen.—With the close of another year it becomes our duty to submit to your honorable body a report of our stewardship and to make such recommendations respecting the institution committed to our keeping as seem to us needful. Our report covers the operations of the Binghamton State Hospital for the year ending September 30, 1900, and with it we present the reports of the superintendent and the treasurer. The superintendent's report shows material progress in many directions as will be seen not only in the structural improvement of the hospital buildings, but, also, as you have been pleased to record in your visitation minutes, in the more scientific methods of treatment in vogue on our wards. These improved methods, as our statistical tables show, find most effective expression in a larger recovery rate and a lower mortality. By reference to these tables it will be seen that there were under treatment in the hospital October 1, 1899, 1,342 patients of whom 607 were men and 735 were women. There were admitted during the year 265 patients, of whom 152 were men and 113 were women; of these, 123 men and 107 women came directly from their homes; 6 men and 5 women came from county poor houses, and 23 men and 1 woman were transferred from other hospitals for the insane. Many of these patients were advanced in years and in feeble health and, therefore, needed more than ordinary care. There were also several who had strong suicidal or homicidal tendencies and consequently required constant watchful supervision. There were discharged during the year, 118 men and 113 women, a total of 231 patients, and of these 74 went home recovered and 39 greatly improved. Eleven who had not improved were removed by friends and 1 was discharged not insane. There remained in the hospital at the close of the year 1,376 patients, of whom 641 were men and 735 were women.

For the maintenance of this large number of insane persons, including food, clothing, medicine, nursing and attendance, heat,

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

light and all other things required for their care and comfort, there was expended during the year, under the supervision of your Commission, the sum of \$235,869.60, as shown by the treasurer's report of monthly disbursements, which were as follows:

October, 1899	\$20,268 01
November, 1899	19,876 61
December, 1899	21,406 07
January, 1900	22,254 70
February, 1900	18,210 13
March, 1900	15,906 70
April, 1900	17,837 25
May, 1900	19,568 86
June, 1900	15,573 17
July, 1900	23,029 00
August, 1900	20,680 45
September, 1900	21,258 65
Total	\$235,869 60

These disbursements when compared with the preceding year show a decrease of \$6,797.77, and a weekly per capita of \$3.35 as compared with \$3.48 for the preceding twelve months. This reduction in expenditures we regret recording was due chiefly to the enforced curtailment in the number of employees made necessary in consequence of the inadequate appropriation provided by the Legislature of 1899 for the maintenance of the insane during the period covered by this report.

The following classification of the expenditures shows the total cost of maintenance in the several departments of the hospital and also the weekly per capita cost in each:

	Total cost	Weekly per capita
Officers' salaries.....	\$16,648 38	\$0 24
Wages	87,284 26	1 24
Provision and stores.....	66,176 51	94
Ordinary repairs	6,056 25	09

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

	Total cost	Weekly per capita
Farm and grounds.....	\$7,670 04	\$0 11
Clothing.....	9,253 39	13
Furniture.....	1,764 44	03
Bedding.....	1,878 12	03
Books and stationery.....	1,634 42	02
Fuel.....	25,938 17	37
Light.....	939 62	01
Medical supplies.....	1,699 48	02
Miscellaneous.....	6,608 88	09
Transportation.....	2,317 64	03
Total.....	<u>\$235,869 60</u>	<u>\$3 35</u>

The treasurer's report shows the sources of the hospital's income and gives in detail the amounts obtained and the disbursements made under the direction of your Commission. The total income of the hospital for the year ending September 30, 1900, was \$262,592.08. The sources from which these funds came are stated in detail in the treasurer's report. The expenditures for maintenance under the 12 estimates approved by your Commission are given as are also the receipts and disbursements under special fund apportionments.

With the approval of your Commission important improvements have been undertaken and carried to successful completion without contract as follows: The renovation of wards 8, 9 and 10 and the dining rooms of the north building and the construction of the new ward 14, and the new employees' dining room. This work occupied our mechanics for the greater part of the year and it is a matter of great satisfaction to us to record that better construction has been obtained and more improvements secured than would have been possible had the work been done under contract. At the same time the cost as shown by the detailed disbursements was materially less than the lowest proposal received when the work was advertised with a view to its being done by contract in the usual way. Another

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

highly important undertaking was the remodeling of the main kitchen where, with a moderate outlay of money, new construction on plans prepared by the State Architect and approved by your Commission now replaces the old inconvenient, unsanitary kitchen, scullery, dining rooms and other apartments that poorly served the purposes for which they were designed. At the main heating plant the installation of two new boilers begun in the preceding year was completed and these boilers are now in daily use with highly satisfactory results.

At the electric lighting plant a new arc machine has been installed in place of the old one which had become useless in consequence of the burning out of the armature and new long burning lamps replace the old ones. Provision has been made for a new telephone system which will soon replace the old defective one. Many other improvements have been made about the institution as will be seen by reference to the report of the superintendent.

As regards improvements and repairs for the year we are now entering upon we have given careful attention to the needs of the hospital and would recommend the following as of greatest importance at the present time:

A hospital building for the accommodation of male patients suffering from acute insanity. Many of these patients are recoverable and there should be provided for them the best facilities for treatment known at the present time. A building such as the superintendent suggests would, we believe, soon pay for itself by increasing the recovery rate and thus lessening the public burden of caring for the chronic insane. There should be erected sun rooms consisting of glass enclosed verandas at the south end of the Ogden building in connection with wards 24 and 25, where women patients in the acute stage of their maladies might have the benefit of sunlight especially during the winter months; surgical instruments are needed for the new operating room, and hydrotherapeutic apparatus to provide for the use of various kinds of baths. Shops for the general manufacturing department should be erected on the foundations of

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

the old laundry structure which was burned three years ago; provisions for ventilating some of the buildings occupied by patients but not provided with ventilating apparatus, should be made; additional furniture should be supplied to replace that worn out by long use throughout the institution. There should be cement floors in the cellars of the south and west buildings and of some of the farm cottages to secure better sanitary conditions; and the basement of the nurses' home known as Woodlawn cottage is a large well lighted room that should in a similar manner be made available for useful purposes. A standpipe in place of the leaky reservoir would save considerable loss of water and provide better pressure for fire purposes. Small additions to the kitchens of the south building and the infirmary are needed to provide rooms for the preparation of vegetables and other supplies. A small vegetable forcing house where the main gardens are located on the Phelps farm would be of great service in the early propagation of plants for garden planting. Materials for painting the hospital buildings especially the exteriors, steel ceilings in a number of wards where the old plaster ceilings are in bad condition and a small steam duct from the electric plant boiler house to the lumber kiln near it, a new pig-pen in place of the old dilapidated structure that has outlived its usefulness, the erection of considerable fencing on the farm in place of old broken down fences and the provision of some new farm utensils are all matters of importance and should have consideration.

Before leaving this subject we would urge upon your Commission the importance of maintaining the efficiency of the hospital as a whole by providing sufficient funds for necessary repairs. Without such renovation and replacement from month to month and year to year the steady process of decay will inevitably result in ruin where the highest interests of the State demand the preservation and permanence of a great institution.

As regards the officers and employees of the hospital our thanks are due and freely tendered for the services they have rendered and we record with profound regret the death of one of their number, Dr. Charles C. Eastman, which occurred April

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

12, 1900. Dr. Eastman came to the hospital as first assistant physician when it was opened for the reception of patients in October, 1881, and performed his duties throughout his long service in a manner that commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. The vacancy caused by Dr. Eastman's death was filled in July by the promotion of Dr. William A. White, who had been an assistant physician in the hospital for a period of more than eight years, and who had qualified himself for the position by passing successfully the State civil service examination. The remaining members of the medical staff, viz.: Dr. Arthur P. Summers, Dr. H. Wardner Eggleston, Dr. Cecil MacCoy and Dr. Edward Gillespie were each advanced one grade in the order of seniority. Dr. Irving Lee Walker, of Waverly, N. Y., who was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in May last was in June appointed medical interne.

In conclusion we would express our appreciation of the uniform courtesy with which your Commission has at all times received communications from this board and from its representative the superintendent of the hospital. We have noted with satisfaction your commendation of many of the details of our hospital management and your approval of the results obtained. We trust that the forthcoming year may be characterized by equally cordial relations.

Respectfully submitted

WILLIAM MASON
GEO. C. BAYLESS
THEODORE D. GERE
ANDREW J. FRENCH
GEORGE H. BARLOW
HENRY L. ARMSTRONG
J. B. STANBROUGH

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Managers of the Binghamton State Hospital

The treasurer of the hospital respectfully submits the following summary of his receipts and expenditures from October 1, 1899, to October 1, 1900:

GENERAL—OR STATE CARE—FUND

Receipts

Balance from last fiscal year.....	\$2,902 56
Received from private patients.....	2,941 99
Received from reimbursing patients.....	8,704 73
Received from sundry sales.....	917 08
Received from Comptroller.....	244,161 16
Received from interest.....	246 49
Received from other sources.....	6,718 07
	<hr/>
	\$266,592 08

Disbursements

Paid on account of officers' salaries.....	\$16,648 38
Paid on account of wages.....	87,284 26
Paid on account of provisions and stores.....	66,176 51
Paid on account of ordinary repairs.....	6,056 25
Paid on account of farm and grounds.....	7,670 04
Paid on account of clothing.....	9,253 39
Paid on account of furniture.....	1,764 44
Paid on account of bedding.....	1,878 12
Paid on account of books and stationery.....	1,634 42
Paid on account of fuel.....	25,938 17
Paid on account of light.....	939 62
Paid on account of medical supplies.....	1,699 48
Paid on account of miscellaneous expenses.....	6,608 88
Paid on account of transportation of patients.....	2,317 64
Paid on account of clothing manufacturing department to June 30th.....	6,676 39

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Transferred to account of clothing manufacturing department	\$1,960 98
Paid State Treasurer, miscellaneous receipts.....	12,672 34
Balance	9,412 77
	<hr/>
	\$266,592 08
	<hr/>

CLOTHING MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT

Receipts

Received from general fund by transfer July 1st....	\$611 85
Received from general fund for manufactured goods.	5,983 22
Received from interest.....	7 42
	<hr/>
	\$6,602 49
	<hr/>

Disbursements

Expended for materials and labor from July 1st....	\$1,404 71
Transferred to general fund, interest.....	7 42
• Transferred to general fund cash on hand Sept. 30th.	5,190 36
	<hr/>
	\$6,602 49
	<hr/>

SPECIAL FUNDS

Receipts

Balance from last fiscal year.....	\$140 67
Received from Comptroller, chapter 570, Laws 1899.	27,995 30
Received from Comptroller, chapter 364, Laws 1900.	3,238 66
Received from interest	11 81
	<hr/>
	\$31,386 44
	<hr/>

Disbursements

Expended from appropriation, chapter 570, Laws 1899	\$28,135 97
Expended from appropriation, chapter 364, Laws 1900	3,238 66
Transferred to general fund, interest.....	11 81
	<hr/>
	\$31,386 44
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted

JOHN RANKIN.

Treasurer

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Managers of the Binghamton State Hospital

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the operations and management of the hospital for the year ending September 30, 1900, being the twenty-second annual report of the institution.

As regards the patients, the following table is of interest:

TABLE No. 1
Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1900

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1899.....	607	735	1,342
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1900.....	152	113	265
On original commitments:			
From residences.....	123	107	230
By transfers from county houses.....	6	5	11
By transfers from other institutions for insane.....	23	1	24
Total number under treatment during year.....	759	848	1,607
Daily average population.....	623	730.5	1,353.5
Capacity of institution.....	605	697	1,302
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered.....	40	34	74
As improved.....	14	25	39
As unimproved.....	7	4	11
As not insane.....	.....	1	1
Died.....	57	49	106
Whole number discharged during the year.....	118	113	231
Remaining October 1, 1900.....	641	735	1,376

GENERAL HISTORY**ADMISSIONS**

Of the 265 patients admitted during the year, 230 were brought from home, 11 from county houses and 24 from other institutions for the insane. Of the number admitted, 99 were over 50 years of age, 40 were in feeble physical condition, 23 had threatened and 21 had attempted suicide, 30 had threatened and 10 had attempted homicide, and 42 had either attempted or threatened both suicide and homicide.

DISCHARGES

The success of early treatment of insanity is here again notably shown, as it may be observed by referring to our tables, that of the 231 patients discharged during the year, 74 were recovered, and of this number 20 were insane less than one month, 53 were insane less than six months previous to their admission, and 60 of the patients discharged as recovered were under treatment less than one year.

Of the 39 patients discharged as improved, 37 returned to their homes and 2 eloped. There were 11 patients discharged as unimproved to the care of their friends.

There were 106 deaths during the year, and of this number 57 were over 60 years of age, and 58 were under treatment in the hospital for more than two years.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,607, the largest number under treatment at one time was 1,390, the daily average population was 1,353.5 and the number remaining under treatment at the end of the year was 1,376.

PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES AND DEATHS

Examination of the tables discloses the fact that there has been a marked improvement in the percentage of recoveries over the preceding year and a slight lowering of the death rate. Although it is difficult to determine with accuracy the exact causes of such variations, we believe we are justified in asserting that

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

the better recovery rate and the lower death record are both due, in some measure at least, to the better sanitary conditions of the infirmary building. This building, as you are aware, has been thoroughly renovated with new plumbing and tile floors in the lavatories. The old construction, foul from long use and more or less decayed, has been entirely done away with and new wood-work substituted. This change, together with fresh paint and better ventilation, we believe has had much to do with the improved health of our patients. In reviewing the death record it is worthy of note that a large proportion of those who died during the year were in extreme old age, some of these having been admitted to the hospital when between 80 and 90 and already so feeble that the termination of their lives was but a matter of a few weeks or at most a few months. A considerable number of these aged people, while manifestly of unsound mind, were suffering only from the mental defect incident to extreme old age. They were in need of care, but it would seem as if some other place than a State hospital for the insane should be provided for them. Under the Insanity Law, as it is now framed, there seems to be no alternative but to bring them to the State hospitals, and once admitted it is practically impossible to send them elsewhere until death closes their careers. It has been suggested that at each State hospital there should be provided inexpensive buildings erected of wood where this class of cases might be cared for at less cost than in the regular hospital wards. If they are to be admitted to the hospitals at all I believe such provision would be desirable.

It is of interest to note the progress that has been made in the direction of better methods of caring for the insane. With the approval of the State Commission in Lunacy provision is now being made for a new surgical operating room, where it will be possible to perform important operations for the relief of many of the symptoms due to nervous irritation arising from injuries, foreign growths and retrograde changes in various organs of the body. In connection with the operating room, which is now nearly completed, there is to be provided an electrical

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

equipment, including facilities for galvanic, faradic and static electrical treatment and the use of the X-ray apparatus. Arrangements have been made and a fine assortment of instruments provided for special eye work and for the care of the teeth. We regard these provisions as highly important remedial measures, and anticipate important results almost immediately when they become available.

The training school for nurses continues to flourish. The number of applicants grows larger from year to year and the interest of the pupils is well sustained. In June last the senior class of 14 persons passed the required State examination successfully, and from the 1st of October, 1900, will be rated as trained nurses and receive correspondingly increased compensation. At the entrance examination during the current month 36 applicants were successful and these now form the junior class of the school. Our graduates who remain in the hospital are steadily increasing in number. We now have no less than 60 trained nurses on our wards, and the improved character of the work they perform is sufficient testimonial to the value of the training school.

Repairs and improvements on the hospital premises have been going on steadily throughout the year, and although no new buildings have been erected much important work has been accomplished. The completion of the renovation of the north building, now known as the infirmary, has given increased accommodations of a first-class character in place of the highly unsatisfactory conditions that had previously long existed. The main kitchen, together with the adjoining old bake-shop and adjacent apartments occupied by employees, has been remodelled, and in place of the old construction we have now a fine, well-lighted, thoroughly equipped new kitchen with tile floor, an excellent cooler and rooms for the preparation of vegetables and other supplies; also a large new patients' dining-room, an employees' dining-room and a separate corridor connecting the main building with the ward extension in the rear. The new kitchen has been equipped with a new double-faced, six-fire range, furnished by the Duparquet, Huot & Moneuso Company, and also

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

with vegetable and soup kettles and steam roasters sufficient for our needs. All this steam-cooking apparatus has been connected with our main steam supply and operates in a satisfactory manner.

The new patients' dining-room east of the kitchen is designed to accommodate the patients from wards 24 and 25 and to facilitate their entrance. A new brick, two-story corridor has been erected between the Ogden building, in which these wards are located, and the kitchen structure with a staircase leading from the second story to the first. This corridor also provides for entrance from ward 25 to the new surgical operating-room and special apartments for the treatment of patients by means of electrical appliances, to which allusion has been made.

The slate roof immediately over ward 6 was very old and had long needed renewal. Provision for this work was made during the summer and a good, new, slate roof now replaces the old one. At the east building the tin roof over the large rear portion in which the dining-room is situated, was replaced by a new one, and new hard pine floors have been laid in both of the large wards occupied by patients in this building. Immediately over the dining-room two large, well ventilated dormitories have been constructed where there existed previously a number of small rooms that were poorly ventilated, and steel ceilings were erected in place of the plaster which formerly gave much trouble by cracking and falling. The floors in this part of the building were found, in places, six inches out of level; when the new ones were laid, care was taken to remedy all such defects. To provide for the comfort of the patients occupying these new dormitories, a new water closet has been constructed by erecting side walls and a roof over the second story space between the kitchen building and the east building proper. The closets have not yet been installed but soon will be. The kitchen of this building has been somewhat enlarged by the removal of a partition which cut off part of the space now used for general kitchen purposes. The floor in the large patients' dining-room of this building had become

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

badly decayed and was renewed during the year with edge grain Georgia pine.

At the west building the timbers underneath the porches on the front of the structure had become badly decayed and required renewal. These have been repaired so that they will last for some time longer, and at the main building considerable work has been done in the way of pointing up the outside walls where frosts had gradually worked out much of the cement. As this work progressed it was found necessary to build a scaffold around one of the large towers on the southeast corner of the central portion of the building and take down several courses of the heavy stone work which had become loosened and dangerous and relay them. Within the main building similar repairs, such as renewal of window casings, relaying of dormitory floors, replacing the doors damaged by patients, and many other minor matters have called for continuous attention. The most important of these, perhaps, has been the laying of a tile floor in the water section of the lower ward of the south wing, known as ward 20.

In the engineering line all the practical work of installing the steam heating apparatus in the remodelled north building was done by our regular engineering force, with the assistance of some help employed by the day; and there was installed at the laundry a new hot water generator to utilize exhaust steam from the engine; provision was also made during the year for utilizing the exhaust steam from the electric light engines to heat the large quantity of water used for bathing and other purposes in the east building, and in the infirmary, where formerly live steam was used for this purpose. At the pumping station on the river bank the installation of two horizontal tubular boilers of 150 horse-power each was completed by Gaylord & Eitapenc, of Binghamton, N. Y., and they are now in operation and giving the best of satisfaction. Three of the oldest boilers which had been condemned by the insurance company in which our policies are written were taken out to make room for new pumps which were installed in connection with the new boilers, the space they occupied having been entirely cleared and provided with a cement

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

floor. It was also found desirable to remove the hot water generator from the basement of the pump-room to the new room just referred to for more satisfactory operation and greater convenience of access. The old Worthington pump that has been in operation for nearly ten years was found to need extensive repairs, the water cylinder on one side was cracked several years ago and bolted together. The crack, however, became larger as time went by and a new cylinder was found to be necessary. The Worthington Company supplied the cylinder and placed it in position. The pump is now in excellent working order and will undoubtedly last many years. Two of the old boilers required re-setting and the old brick work surrounding them was therefore entirely taken down and relaid.

A considerable amount of eight-inch water pipe has been purchased and will be laid north of the main building in place of the six-inch pipe to provide a larger flow of water for fire purposes, and there has also been purchased about half a mile of 15-inch sewer pipe which is now being laid to connect all of the small sewers from the several hospital buildings with the main city sewer. When this connection is made the possibility of any contamination of the river will be absolutely removed.

At the Barlow farm considerable difficulty has been experienced this year in regard to the water supply. A driven well about 100 feet deep appears to have an abundance of water, but the pump heretofore used is capable of lifting but about 26 feet. A new deep well pump operated by means of a gasoline gas engine has been purchased, and will soon be erected. A small building for housing the same is now nearly completed. The railroad track scales for weighing coal, etc., needed renewal on account of the decay of the supporting timbers. The required repairs were made by "Jones of Binghamton," who originally furnished the scales.

In the electric department the most important installation has been the replacement of the old arc lighting plant with a new outfit supplied by the Fort Wayne Electric Works, and consisting of a 25-light arc dynamo and 20 new long burning arc lamps.

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

which are now in successful operation. A large amount of electric work has been done in the wiring and lighting of the north building and similar work has been done in the course of repairs to the main kitchen and adjacent apartments. At the main cow barn a 15-horse-power electric motor with the necessary wire connections has been installed for the purpose of supplying power for cutting ensilage, threshing, grinding feed, fertilizers, etc. This power takes the place of the old boiler and engine which had long been a menace to life and property on account of danger of explosion by fire. Provision has also been made for the installation of a complete telephone system in place of the small and unsatisfactory outfit heretofore in use.

Throughout the hospital a large amount of work in the way of painting has been done. This includes the painting of the new work at the infirmary and the new kitchen, dining-rooms, etc., all of which was done under our own supervision and not by contract.

Early in September with the advice of the State Commission in Lunacy, advertisement was made for proposals for the erection of two fire escapes on the main building to afford exits from wards 3 and 4 and 22 and 23. The proposals received were opened at a special meeting of the executive committee held at the office of the attorney, George B. Curtiss, September 20, 1900, and were found to be as follows:

E. H. Titchner & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.....	\$1,090 00
Shapley & Wells, Binghamton, N. Y.....	1,644 00
National Iron Co., New York city.....	1,448 00

None of these proposals was considered entirely satisfactory and therefore the matter of awarding a contract was not determined.

About the general hospital grounds a considerable number of patients and some employees have been constantly at work grading, ditching, road making, etc. These men did the necessary digging for the building of a stone and brick arch conduit seven feet high from the main steam line to the bakery, a distance of

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

nearly 300 feet and our masons performed the skilled labor in the construction. Our engineering force then erected a new extra heavy steam line with the necessary coverings to supply the bakery and vegetable forcing houses with heat. About 5,000 feet of ditching has been done, the greater part of which has been laid in with stone for under-draining the land. The terrace north of the north building, 12 feet high, has been cut back about two yards for a distance of a thousand feet, and the surface graded and seeded. South of the main building a large area has been cut down from one to four feet, and surfaced over with top soil forming a satisfactory grade. Similar work of nearly equal proportions has been done in front of the south building. About a mile of wire fencing has been constructed on the lands north of the hospital buildings, for which about 2,000 posts were cut out on the hospital woodlands. In the spring about 1,000 trees and shrubs were planted in various places about the premises, and more or less work was continuously being done on the many drives and roads to repair the damage done by heavy rains. On the farm, although the season was unfavorable owing to prolonged drouth, the general results have been satisfactory. The hay crop was smaller than usual, but an abundant yield of corn for ensilage will make good the shortage. Two thousand bushels of rye and 2,500 bushels of oats have been harvested and the potato crop will amount to about 3,000 bushels. From the gardens 6,000 quarts of raspberries, 1,300 quarts of strawberries and 700 quarts of currants were picked; 400 bushels of peas, 560 bushels of onions, 3,000 heads of cabbage and several tons of hubbard squash, besides large quantities of tomatoes, cucumbers, celery, parsnips, carrots and other vegetables, were raised.

The following table will show the extent in which patients have found occupation during the year, and gives the kinds of employment and the number engaged in each:

	Men	Women	Total
Dining-room	15,229	18,079	33,308
Fancy work.....	.....	3,349	3,349
Farm	23,425	.....	23,425

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

	Men	Women	Total
Garden	3,231	.....	3,231
Grounds	12,299	.....	12,299
Hall work.....	31,325	49,287	80,612
Heating plant.....	6,322	.....	6,322
Kitchen	5,964	10,887	16,851
Laundry	5,800	7,961	13,761
Sewing	13,447	13,447
Shops	9,546	9,546
Tailor	773	51	824
<hr/>			
Total	113,914	103,061	216,975
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The hospital consumes annually large quantities of supplies, and it is therefore of interest to note their cost, which has been tabulated in the following classification of expenditures, showing the total cost of maintenance in the several departments of the hospital and also the weekly per capita cost:

	Total cost	Weekly per capita
Officers' salaries.....	\$16,648 38	\$0 24
Wages	87,284 26	1 24
Provisions and stores.....	66,176 51	94
Ordinary repairs.....	6,056 25	09
Farm and grounds.....	7,670 04	11
Clothing	9,253 39	13
Furniture	1,764 44	03
Bedding	1,878 12	03
Books and stationery.....	1,634 42	02
Fuel	25,938 17	37
Light	939 62	01
Medical supplies	1,699 48	02
Miscellaneous	6,608 88	09
Transportation	2,317 64	03
<hr/>		
Total	\$235,869 60	\$3 35
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Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

The average purchase price, per capita cost per annum and quantity consumed of staple articles of food for the year ending September 30, 1900, is shown in the following table:

	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Quantity consumed
Liquors, distilled, per gallon.	\$1 731	\$0 294	228.67 gals.
Fresh meats, per pound....	063	12 630	268,054 lbs.
Poultry, per pound.....	126	516	5,514 lbs.
Wheat flour, per barrel....	3 613	4 800	1,799 bbls.
Butter, per pound.....	212	8 556	54,633 lbs.
Cheese, per pound.....	109	1 042	12,877 lbs.
Milk, per quart.....	029	6 332	289,559 qts.
Eggs, per dozen.....	161	3 525	29,499 doz.
Tea, per pound.....	244	399	2,211 lbs.
Coffee, per pound.....	113	1 446	17,230 lbs.
Sugar, per pound.....	054	2 999	73,992 lbs.
Fresh fish, per pound.....	036	758	28,019 lbs.
Potatoes, per bushel.....	424	2 838	9,045 bu.
Crackers, per pound.....	046	331	9,727 lbs.
Rice, per pound.....	049	277	7,600 lbs.
Beans, per bushel.....	1 751	523	405 bu.

The enforcement of rigid economy in the commissary department has resulted in a somewhat lessened cost of food supplies, but, as is pointed out elsewhere, the main items in the reduced per capita cost for maintenance for the year are to be found in the lessened number of officers and employees necessitated in consequence of a deficient appropriation for the maintenance of the insane.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Many repairs and improvements are needed about the hospital premises. In the following suggestions I have endeavored to outline the more important of these items, and I would urge their careful consideration:

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

A HOSPITAL BUILDING FOR ACUTE CASES

There is nothing of greater importance to the hospital at the present time than the erection of a new building for the care and treatment of acute cases of insanity. We are receiving annually a large number of patients suffering from acute attacks of mental derangement, who ought under proper conditions to get well, but who in some instances, at least, fail to recover simply because suitable care cannot now be provided for them. The value of such provision can scarcely be overestimated, for besides the incalculable boon that restored health is to the patient and his family there is a large direct gain to the State in the relief afforded from the care of an incurable patient who becomes a permanent tax upon its charity. The average cost for the maintenance of an insane person is approximately \$200 per annum and the duration of life about 15 years. It will, therefore, be readily appreciated that each one of these patients restored to health will save the State a large expenditure of money. The building we require should accommodate about 60 patients and would cost approximately \$50,000.

SUN ROOM FOR HOSPITAL WARDS

The subject of glass-enclosed verandas at the south end of the Ogden building in connection with wards 24 and 25 has long been under consideration. It is highly important that the facilities for caring for the acute cases on these hospital wards should be improved, and in no way can this be done so effectively as by giving these patients an abundance of sunlight through the medium of the proposed sun rooms. Plans and specifications have been prepared by the State Architect for this construction. It would cost about \$5,000.

SHOPS FOR THE GENERAL MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT

The need of a suitable building for housing the sewing and tailoring department, the shoemaker's shop and the mattress and brush-making industry is felt daily. These industries formerly

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

occupied a large part of the basement of the infirmary, but were driven out when the space was needed for hospital purposes. They now occupy a small building erected over a root cellar as a storehouse. This building is needed for the purposes it was built to serve, and suitable accommodations, therefore, should be provided as soon as possible for the industries mentioned. The building would cost about \$5,000.

VENTILATION OF BUILDINGS

Your attention is especially invited to the need of a system of ventilation for the buildings occupied by patients on the hospital premises. In all of these structures, except the main building, ventilation is more or less defective owing to the fact that suitable provision has not been made for changing the atmosphere with sufficient rapidity to maintain its purity. There should be installed in the several attics exhaust fans run by electric motors. The probable cost of such installation would be about \$3,000.

ADDITIONAL FURNITURE

It is to be remembered that in such a large institution the ordinary wear and tear upon furniture in the course of a year necessitates considerable renewal. In many instances these renewals should provide a better quality of furniture than the old pieces which have been worn out. Experience teaches that nowhere is a good article more necessary than in a hospital for the insane. The furniture provided should therefore be of a high grade and of lasting quality. The amount of money needed for the coming year is \$3,000.

CEMENTING CELLAR BOTTOMS

The cellar bottoms at the south and west buildings and at the three farm cottages have never been properly finished, owing to lack of funds for the purpose. The soft earth at some seasons of the year becomes damp, and in spite of all efforts to keep the cellars clean and in a sanitary condition emanations rise from the soil which cannot fail to be deleterious to the health of the

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

patients in the apartments above. Concrete bottoms should be provided for these cellars. The cost would be approximately \$2,000.

ADDITION TO THE SOUTH BUILDING KITCHEN

The kitchen provided for the south building is very small, and there are no accommodations for the preparation of vegetables or for an employees' dining-room. By adding a comparatively small structure to the north side of the existing kitchen there would be available room for the preparation of vegetables and the needed space for the dining-room referred to. This addition, if made two stories high, would provide a small dormitory for a half dozen patients. The cost would be \$1,671.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NORTH BUILDING KITCHEN

On the east side of the kitchen at the north building there is an enclosed wooden veranda, which has become so badly decayed as to be almost untenable. There should be erected here a one-story addition to the kitchen, about 15 by 20 feet in size, to provide for the preparation of vegetables for the 500 people that the building accommodates. This structure should also include a good kitchen refrigerator. The cost would be \$1,275.

STANDPIPE

It is believed that large saving would result in the consumption of coal at the steam-heating plant if a steel standpipe were erected in place of the present reservoir. Such a standpipe would do away with a large amount of the leakage which now occurs, and the pumps would therefore be called upon to supply much less water. A standpipe of sufficient capacity to meet our needs would cost approximately \$2,000.

In this connection it would be worth while to put down experimental wells on the high ground in the rear of the hospital to ascertain if water might be obtained in that way. It seems possible that such might be the case, and with a small amount of power might suffice to deliver the daily supply to the institution.

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

IRRIGATION PUMPS

The principal gardens for the hospital are now maintained on the comparatively flat lands on the Phelps farm along the river side. During the past summer the weather has been so extremely dry that much loss has been sustained owing to the failure of crops. A comparatively small and inexpensive pump might be installed on the bank of the river for the purpose of providing irrigation for the gardens. An old agricultural engine that we now have and that would require only wood for fuel would provide the power and a patient could run the whole outfit. By this means an abundant supply of water would be available, and I am confident the outlay would be more than repaid in a single season. The cost of the pump and necessary pipe would be \$450.

VEGETABLE FORCING HOUSE

In order to secure benefits of early planting at the main gardens on the Phelps farm a small forcing house should be erected and provided with a hot-water heating apparatus. A large quantity of seeds could thus be propagated before the frost is out of the ground to be ready for transplantation as soon as the season admitted. The entire cost of the desired construction would not exceed \$550.

PAINTING

Many buildings on the hospital premises are more or less in need of paint, both inside and outside. Not only would their appearance be vastly improved, but painting would afford protection against the weather, and thus their existence would be materially prolonged. For this work there is need of about \$1,000.

STEEL CEILINGS

In many of the older wards where ceilings of plaster exist much trouble has been experienced in consequence of this material becoming loosened and falling to the floor. These wards could be greatly improved by the erection of steel ceilings, which experience has demonstrated form the best construction known for ward use. Ceilings of this kind are especially needed in wards

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

28, 29, 30 and 31 in the dormitory of the south building, and also at the Barlow and Phelps cottages. There is needed for this work the sum of \$2,000.

STEAM DUCT TO LUMBER KILN

Many years ago a steam pipe leading from the electric station boiler house to the adjacent lumber kiln was laid in a box and buried in the ground. This pipe has become so badly rusted that it leaks in many places. A new extra heavy pipe should be laid to replace it. The cost of this pipe would be \$400, and the necessary planking to cover it would be \$100.

REPAIRS TO THE CARRIAGE HOUSE

Adjoining the carriage house there is a small structure used for washing carriages. The floor of this building has become so badly rotted that it is no longer safe to run heavy vehicles on it. A new floor of wood would soon become water-soaked and in bad condition. It is therefore recommended that suitable timbers be put in position, covered with iron multiplex construction and a cement floor laid on these supports. Such a floor it is believed would last many years. The cost would be approximately \$200.

FARM RENEWALS

On the farm important renewals and repairs should be made. I would mention first a new pigpen. Three years ago we lost nearly all our hogs and pigs owing to the occurrence of infectious pneumonia. This disease attacked the animals one after another with great virulence, and in spite of active efforts to check its spread or modify its severity it proved exceedingly fatal. The building used as a pigpen is old and dilapidated. It should be destroyed and new pens erected at some distance from the old site. The cost for a suitable structure would be approximately \$5,000.

The proper and economical operation of the farm requires many new tools and appliances, such as wagons, plows, harrows, etc., to the value of about \$400. There should also be purchased

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

two good strong young teams of horses to replace old animals worn out in the service. Two such teams of the kind best suited for general farm work and of the proper age would cost \$600.

I would also recommend the building of considerable fencing. The fences everywhere on the hospital property are dilapidated and in many places almost totally wanting, even along the lines separating the hospital lands from those of our neighbors. At least 1,000 rods of substantial fencing should be constructed during the current year. The cost would be approximately \$600.

STATIC ELECTRICAL MACHINE AND X-RAY OUTFIT

It is highly desirable that the hospital be provided with apparatus for the use of static electricity in the treatment of nervous diseases, and with this apparatus there should be provided also an X-ray outfit. Such apparatus is now in use in several of the hospitals, and I am advised by the superintendents of these institutions that excellent results are obtained. The cost of this installation would be \$416.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND OPERATING ROOM APPLIANCES

The new operating room for which provision has been made should be provided with some furniture, such as shelving, glassware and sterilizing apparatus; also a number of important instruments are needed. We think sufficient apparatus for our purposes could be purchased for \$350.

HYDROTHERAPEUTIC APPARATUS

After thorough inspection of the hydrotherapeutic apparatus provided in other institutions I am satisfied that the installation of such an outfit at this hospital would be of the highest importance in the treatment of patients. A suitable room should be provided and facilities for needle baths and rapid changing from hot or cold douching installed. The necessary outfit, including

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

preparation of the room and the erection of apparatus, would cost about \$1,000.

FINISHING RECREATION ROOM IN THE BASEMENT OF NURSES' HOME

When the nurses' home, known as Woodlawn Cottage, was erected a large basement under the rear wing was left unfinished owing to lack of funds. This room was well lighted and if properly floored with cement or wood and provided with a bowling alley would afford desirable means of recreation for employees, especially in the winter season. The cost would be approximately \$450.

NEW MACHINERY FOR SHOPS

In the machine shop a pipe cutting machine capable of cutting all sizes of steam pipe up to ten inches in diameter should be added to our equipment. This would save much expense, as repairs to our extensive steam line now require that much of the pipe used must be sent to the city to be cut into required lengths. Such a machine would cost \$400.

In the carpenter shop there should be provided a 36-inch band saw, which would cost \$100; a tenoning machine, which would cost \$150; resawing machine, which would cost \$150, and a 30-inch fan for the removal of shavings, which would cost \$50.

In the tin shop tools and machinery for working tinware should be provided at a cost of \$100.

RECAPITULATION

Hospital building for acute cases.....	\$50,000 00
Sun room for hospital wards.....	5,000 00
Shops for general manufacturing department.....	5,000 00
Ventilation of buildings	3,000 00
Additional furniture	3,000 00
Cementing cellar bottoms.....	2,000 00
Addition to the South building kitchen.....	1,671 00
Enlargement of the North building kitchen.....	1,275 00
Standpipe	2,000 00

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Irrigation pumps	\$450 00
Vegetable forcing house	550 00
Painting	1,000 00
Steel ceilings	2,000 00
Steam duct to lime kiln.....	500 00
Repairs to carriage house.....	200 00
Farm renewals:	
New pigpen	5,000 00
Tools	400 00
Horses	600 00
Fencing	600 00
Static electrical machine and X-ray outfit.....	416 00
Surgical instruments and operating room appliances.	350 00
Hydrotherapeutic apparatus	1,000 00
Finishing recreation room in basement of Woodlawn	
Cottage	450 00
Pipe cutting machine	400 00
Band saw	100 00
Resawing machine	150 00
Tenoning machine	150 00
Fan	50 00
Tools for working tinware	100 00
Total	<u>\$87,412 00</u>

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many friends of the hospital have contributed magazines and illustrated papers for the patients' library, and various articles as prizes on Field Day and gifts at Christmas time. Among those who have kindly remembered our patients are the following:

E. R. Mason, W. P. Guilfoyle, Smith & Bump, Ellis & Eckman, C. A. Weed & Co., Sisson Bros. & Weldon Co., W. S. Smith & Sons, I. I. Goldsmith & Sons, Callahan & Douglas, C. H. Webster, Babcock Hardware Co., C. D. Middlebrook & Son, Binghamton Street Railroad Co., C. W. Sears, Hirschmann Bros. Co., N. A.

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Noble, Barrett Bros., C. S. Darling, Binghamton Leader, Evening Herald, Binghamton Republican, Binghamton Chronicle, Jessie G. Scott, Miss DeVerell, Binghamton Whist Club, Dr. Emily Wells, Mrs. Chas. L. Brainard, Alex. Cumming, Jerome DeWitt, Dobson Club, Boss & Stoppard, Binghamton Club, Chas. W. Bacon, Miss Goodnough, Francis C. Curtis, Dr. Farnham, Dr. H. O. Ely, W. A. Harding, Mrs. Geo. M. Harris, Home for Aged Women, Mrs. Horace Lester, Dr. John McVey, Dr. Spencer, Mrs. N. W. Waldron, Mrs. Anna C. Dregg, Rev. Dr. Taylor, George W. Lester.

NEWSPAPERS

We would also express our thanks for newspapers gratuitously contributed by the publishers of the following:

Bainbridge Express, weekly.
Binghamton Democrat, Weekly.
Brookfield Courier, weekly.
Canastota Journal, weekly.
Catholic Champion, monthly.
Catskill Examiner, weekly.
Cazenovia Republican, weekly.
Cobleskill Times, weekly.
Columbia Republican, weekly.
Delaware Republican, weekly.
Deposit Journal, weekly.
Elmira Telegram, weekly.
Essex County Republican, weekly.
Fishkill Standard, weekly.
Freeman's Journal, weekly.
Long Island Star, weekly.
Mohawk Valley Register, weekly.
New York Clipper, weekly.
Oneonta Herald, weekly.
Otsego Democrat, weekly.
Otsego Republican, weekly.
Port Henry Republican, weekly.
Rome Citizen, semiweekly.

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Ticonderoga Sentinel, weekly.

Tioga County Herald, weekly.

Troy Northern Budget, weekly.

Walton Chronicle, weekly.

Watervliet Journal and Democrat, weekly.

ENTERTAINMENTS

The provision of suitable entertainments for our patients has required careful and thoughtful consideration. Such diversion we regard as an important factor in the treatment of the insane and this view is upheld by the State Commission in Lunacy. To the end that advantage may be taken of opportunities as they occur, a special amusement fund is allowed by the Commission so that we are able to maintain an excellent band and orchestra, and to engage considerable talent in the way of lectures and dramatic performances.

As heretofore, trolley rides over the electric railway on summer afternoons, baseball games and annual field day in September have been among the pleasing diversions afforded.

The Christmas entertainment grows more successful from year to year so that there is now scarcely a patient in the hospital who does not receive some cheering reminder of home and friends during the holiday season.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

Our relations with the State Commission in Lunacy during the year have been harmonious and cordial, and I would express my thanks to that body for advice and encouragement in many matters connected with the hospital administration.

MEDICAL STAFF

In the medical staff some important changes have occurred, and it is with a sense of great personal loss that I record the death of Dr. Charles C. Eastman, which occurred April 12, 1900, from Bright's disease. Dr. Eastman had filled the position of first

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

assistant physician with conspicuous fidelity from the opening of the institution in October, 1881, until his death, and won the esteem and confidence of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. During the 19 years of his official connection with the institution it grew from a small asylum for the chronic insane sent to it from the overflowing wards of other asylums in the State into a large, well equipped hospital, where nearly 1,400 patients are cared for in all stages and forms of the disease. At every step of advancement made in the hospital development Dr. Eastman's steadfast, loyal and strong support was of great value to the Superintendent, and his unvarying kindness to the unfortunates under his immediate care was a never-failing source of comfort to them and to their friends. Notwithstanding the constant demands the hospital made upon his time and energy, Dr. Eastman found time to read the new books and the medical journals to keep in touch with the important advances made in general medicine and to take an active part in the numerous medical societies of which he was a member. Possessed of a genial personality, a lively appreciation of the humorous and unswerving integrity he made friends easily and retained them to the end. His patients regarded him with affection and the employees of the hospital found in him a friend always considerate of their interests and anxious to help them. By his death the hospital lost a faithful officer and the State an honest, painstaking servant.

The vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Eastman was filled under the provisions of the Civil Service Law, in July, 1900, by the appointment of Dr. William A. White, who had served the hospital satisfactorily in the various lower positions on the medical staff during a period of eight years. Dr. Summers, Dr. Eggleston, Dr. MacCoy and Dr. Gillespie were each advanced one grade in the order of seniority, and Dr. Irving Lee Walker, of Waverly, N. Y., was appointed medical interne in the month of June. Dr. Walker was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, just prior to his appointment.

To all of the officers and employees I would express my thanks

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

for faithful cooperation in the discharge of the manifold duties incident to the operation of the many departments of the hospital, and to you, gentlemen of the Board of Managers, I am especially grateful for the aid and support you have at all times so freely given me.

Respectfully submitted

CHARLES G. WAGNER

Superintendent

October 1, 1900

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

MATRON'S REPORT

Aprons, gingham	66
Aprons, ticking	320
Aprons, muslin	1,510
Bags, canvas, laundry	4
Bags, ticking	12
Bandages	3,750
Bed bats	9
Bibs, ticking	18
Blankets, hemmed	180
Broom-bags, cotton flannel	115
Caps, nurses'	948
Chemise, bleached muslin	62
Chemise, unbleached muslin	710
Combination suits, double, strong, cotton flannel	6
Combination suits, double, strong, muslin	6
Combination suits, double, strong, ticking	15
Comfortables, silkoline	4
Covers, basket, canvas	11
Curtains, cheese-cloth	10
Curtains, scrim	83
Curtains, muslin	10
Diapers, unbleached muslin	109
Drawers, bleached	58
Drawers, unbleached	465
Dresses, cheviot	353
Dresses, cheviot, strong	90
Dresses, gingham	381
Dresses, outing	5
Dresses, percale	246
Dresses, strong, repaired	79
Dresses, ticking, double, strong	12
Dresses, worsted	24
Dresser covers	9
Infant's bands	6
Infant's dresses	6

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Infant's shirts	2
Infant's skirts	7
Infant's sacques	2
Lambrequins	6
Mattress ticks.....	193
Napkins, hemmed.....	184
Neckties, percale.....	381
Night-caps	2
Night-dresses	245
Pillow-cases	2,795
Pillow-ticks	63
Robes, outing.....	3
Shades, hemmed.....	323
Sheets, bleached, double.....	133
Sheets, bleached, single.....	184
Sheets, canvas, strong.....	7
Sheets, unbleached, double.....	298
Sheets, unbleached, single.....	2,161
Shirts, cheviot.....	400
Shirts, hospital.....	266
Shirts, muslin, fine.....	106
Skirts, cheviot.....	271
Skirts, cotton flannel.....	7
Skirts, cheese-cloth.....	8
Skirts, gingham.....	8
Skirts, muslin.....	11
Skirts, worsted.....	3
Slippers, ticking.....	24
Sofa pillows, covered.....	53
Suspenders, ticking.....	419
Tablecloths, red.....	61
Tablecloths, white.....	396
Tea-bags, cheese-cloth.....	72
Towels, dish.....	883
Towels, roller.....	405
Towels, short.....	3,347

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Underwaists	32
Waists, outing.....	6
Waists, percale.....	9
Wrappers, cotton flannel.....	117

MENDING-ROOM

Aprons, canvas (mangle).....	10
Aprons, ticking.....	37
Bags, laundry, canvas.....	1
Bath-robcs	9
Blankets	824
Bed spreads.....	193
Caps	8
Coats	2,035
Drawers	4,888
Jumpers	16
Overalls	409
Overcoats	66
Pillow-cases	12
Rugs	27
Shirts, cheviot.....	3,803
Shirts, fine	4,468
Shirts, night.....	2,640
Shirts, under.....	4,506
Strong sheets.....	1
Strong suits.....	794
Socks	4,497
Trousers	3,737
Vests	1,185

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF STEWARD

Asparagus, 38 bushels, at \$2.....	\$76 00
Beef, 8,819 pounds, at 6 cents.....	529 14
Beets, 582 bushels, at 25 cents.....	145 50
Buckwheat, 1 bushel	60
Chicken, 1,872 pounds, at 12½ cents.....	229 32
Carrots, 454 bushels, at 30 cents.....	136 20
Cucumbers, 32,854, at ¼ cent.....	246 40
Cabbage, 8,480 heads, at 2½ cents.....	212 00
Cherries, 50 quarts, at 8 cents.....	4 00
Corn, 15,455 ears, at 1 cent.....	154 55
Cauliflower, 305 heads, at 9 cents.....	27 45
Currants, 711 quarts, at 10 cents.....	71 10
Celery, 10,907 bunches, at 3 cents.....	327 21
Corn, 280 bushels, at 27 cents.....	75 60
Eggs, 1,115 dozens, at 15 cents.....	167 25
Ensilage, 927 tons, at \$3.50.....	3,244 50
Hay, 172 tons, at \$12.25.....	2,107 20
Hides, 2,255 pounds, at 6 cents.....	135 30
Lard, 2,430 pounds, at 6 cents.....	145 80
Lamb, 894 pounds, at 10 cents.....	89 40
Lettuce, 12,410 heads, at 3½ cents.....	434 35
Leeks, 660 bunches, at 3 cents.....	19 80
Lima beans 10 bushels, at 50 cents.....	5 00
Milk, 280,479 quarts, at 3 cents.....	8,414 37
Muskmelons, 4,590, at 5 cents	229 50
Mutton, 817 pounds at 7½.....	61 27
Milk, 2,400 quarts, at 3 cents.....	72 00
Onions, 413 bushel, at 50 cents.....	206 50
Onions, 5,310 bunches, at 3½ cents.....	185 85
Oats, 2,400 bushels, at 30 cents.....	720 00
Pork, 13,968 pounds, at 5¾ cents.....	803 16
Potatoes, 6,645 bushels, at 45 cents.....	2,990 25
Parsley, 2,475 bunches, at 1½ cents.....	37 13
Pickles 41 barrels, at \$5.....	205 00
Parsnips, 248 bushels, at 27 cents.....	66 96

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Peas, 328 bushels, at 62 cents.....	\$203 36
Peppers, 17 bushels, at \$1.....	17 00
Pears, 81 bushels, at 75 cents.....	60 75
Pumpkins, 69 loads at \$1.....	69 00
Pelts and skins, 92.....	43 50
Radishes, 4,450 bunches, at 3½ cents.....	155 75
Rhubarb, 5,160 bunches, at 6 cents.....	309 60
Raspberries, 6,040 quarts at 7 cents.....	422 80
Rye, 1,500 bushels, at 42 cents.....	630 00
Rutabagas, 427 bushels, at 25 cents.....	106 75
Sausage, 977 pounds, at 10 cents.....	97 70
Spinach, 130 bushels, at 38 cents.....	49 40
Strawberries, 1,394 quarts, at 7 cents.....	97 58
String beans, 214 bushels, at 40 cents.....	85 60
Squash, 9,944 pounds at 1½ cents.....	149 16
Straw, 136 tons at \$6.....	816 00
Savory, 100 bunches, 3 cents.....	3 00
Tomatoes, 724 bushels, at 95 cents.....	687 80
Turnips, 96 bushels, at 30 cents.....	28 80
Tallow, 1,850 pounds, at 3 cents.....	55 50
Veal, 257 pounds, at 9 cents.....	23 13
Wurzels 198 bushels, at 25 cents.....	49 50
Vegetable oysters, 22 bushels, at 50 cents.....	11 00
Apples, 100 bushels, at 50 cents.....	50 00
Total	<u>\$26,798 34</u>

FARM STOCK ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

Bulls	4
Calves	45
Chickens	505
Cows	86
Heifers	23
Horses	36
Lambs	8
Mule	1
Pigs and shoats.....	161
Sheep	89

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TAILOR'S REPORT

Caps, winter	17
Coats, duck, white	6
Coats, cassimere	318
Coats, cottonade	115
Coats, linen, check.....	12
Overcoats	17
Overalls, denim.....	117
Pea jackets	91
Suits, painters'	10
Suits, cottonade, strong.....	144
Trousers, cassimere	474
Trousers, cottonade	150
Vests, cassimere	288
Vests, cottonade.....	66

UPHOLSTERER'S REPORT.

Awning, repaired	1
Baskets, clothes.....	12
Baskets, waste paper.....	2
Baseball mit, repaired.....	1
Beds, castors put on.....	182
Beds, repaired.....	72
Beds, stubs put on.....	43
Box, upholstered.....	1
Brooms	801
Brooms, extra heavy.....	203
Brooms, whisk	27
Brushes, bath	45
Brushes, counter.....	16
Brushes, crumb.....	52
Brushes, floor, tampico.....	475
Brushes, floor, hair.....	6
Brushes, floor, handles put in.....	59
Brushes, floor, repaired.....	10
Brushes, hair.....	24

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Brushes, scrubbing.....	667
Brushes, shoe daubers.....	9
Buggy, upholstered.....	1
Carriage cushion repaired.....	1
Carriage repaired.....	1
Carriage upholstered.....	1
Chairs caned.....	122
Chairs cushioned.....	3
Chair cushion repaired.....	1
Chairs, leather seats put in.....	19
Chairs repaired.....	60
Chairs upholstered.....	4
Couches repaired.....	4
Crutches upholstered.....	2
Cutter repaired.....	1
Desk repaired.....	1
Desk, top covered.....	1
Door-mats, common.....	55
Door-mats, large.....	5
Elephant, made.....	1
Hammer handle.....	1
Hampers, clothes.....	4
Mattresses, cotton, single, repaired.....	1
Mattresses, hair, double.....	2
Mattresses, hair, double, repaired.....	4
Mattresses, hair, single.....	108
Mattresses, hair, single, repaired.....	61
Mattress tufts.....	1,064
Mattresses wire, double, stretched.....	1
Mattresses, wire, single, stretched.....	31
Pillows, cotton.....	24
Pillows, feather.....	49
Pillows, hair.....	26
Pillows, hair, repaired.....	75
Plaster cast, repaired.....	1
Rug carpet, made.....	1

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Settee, caned	1
Settees, rubber stubs put on.....	12
Settees upholstered.....	2
Slip cover made for Turkish chair.....	1
Trunk, repaired.....	1
Truss, repaired.....	1
Wagon top, covered	1
Wooden leg, upholstered.....	1

SHOEMAKER'S REPORT

Boots, new.....	141
Breast-collar, new, traces.....	1
Bridles, new.....	4
Harness, new (pieces).....	180
Harness, repaired (pieces).....	245
Lines, new (pairs).....	4
Mittens, new.....	498
Shoes, new (pairs).....	551
Shoes, new, women's.....	384
Shoes, repaired.....	1,698
Slippers, new.....	273
Tool-bag, new.....	1
Traces, new, heavy (pairs).....	3

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1900

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1899.....	607	735	1,342
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1900.....	152	113	265
On original commitments:			
From residences.....	123	107	230
By transfers from county houses.....	6	5	11
By transfers from other institutions for insane.....	23	1	24
Total number under treatment during year.....	759	848	1,607
Daily average population.....	623	730.5	1,353.5
Capacity of institution.....	605	697	1,302
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered.....	40	34	74
As improved.....	14	25	39
As unimproved.....	7	4	11
As not insane.....	.....	1	1
Died.....	57	49	106
Whole number discharged during the year.....	118	113	231
Remaining October 1, 1900.....	641	735	1,376

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

Date of opening.....	October 19, 1881
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	1,060
Value of real estate, including buildings....	\$955,000 00
Value of personal property	170,000 00
Acreage under cultivation	630

Receipts during year, maintenance fund:

Balance on hand October 1, 1899	\$2,902 56
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive and manufacturing department to June 30.....	244,161 16
From private patients.....	2,941 99
From reimbursing patients	8,704 73
From all other sources	7,881 64

Total receipts for maintenance and manufacturing to June 30.....

\$266,592 08

Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements....

31,374 63

Total receipts from manufacturing fund,
July 1 to Sept. 30, 1900.....

6,602 49

Disbursements during year for maintenance:

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries.....	\$16,648 38
Estimate No. 2. For wages.....	87,284 26
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores	66,176 51
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	6,056 25
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds.....	7,670 04
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	9,253 39
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding....	3,642 56
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery	1,634 42
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light	26,877 79
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	1,699 48
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses	6,608 88
Estimate No. 12. For transportation.....	2,317 64

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....

\$235,869 60

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 2—(Concluded)

Total disbursements for manufacturing fund to June 30, 1900.....	\$6,676 39
Transferred to clothing manufacturing account....	1,960 98
Paid State Treasurer.....	12,672 34
<hr/>	
Total disbursements during the year for extra- ordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	\$31,374 63
<hr/>	
Total disbursements manufacturing fund from July 1 to September 30, 1900, including transfer to main account.....	\$6,602 49
<hr/>	
Balances October 1, 1900 :	
General maintenance fund.....	\$9,412 77
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	3.350
<hr/>	
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants :	
Men.....	\$45 per month
Women	40 per month
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants :	
Men.....	20 per month
Women	14 per month
<hr/>	
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1-8.3
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1-50.1
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	45 %
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year..	\$26,798 34
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	19,136 40
<hr/>	

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.) . . .	10	2	12	2	2	4	....
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above)..	4	2	6	....	....	....	....
Religious excitement. ....	....	2	2	....	1	1	....
Love affairs (including seduction)....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Fright and nervous shock	1	1	2	....	....	....	....
Physical:							
Intemperance	20	1	21	5	....	5	4
Venereal diseases ...	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
Masturbation	3	....	3	1	....	1	....
Sunstroke	2	....	2	....	....	....	....
Accident or injury ..	6	....	6	2	....	2	....
Pregnancy .....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Parturition and puerperium .....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Change of life .....	....	3	3	....	2	2	....
Privation and overwork	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Epilepsy	5	2	7	1	2	3	....
Diseases of skull and brain	2	1	3	....	....	....	....
Old age	3	2	5	1	....	1	....
Epidemic influenza ..	....	2	2	....	....	....	1
Abuse of drugs	2	1	3	1	....	1	....
All other bodily disorders and ill health	6	11	17	2	3	5	.. .
Heredity	9	8	17	8	8	16	....
Unascertained	74	71	145	16	13	29	22
Not insane .....	....	1	1	.. .	....	....	....
Total	152	113	265	39	31	70	27

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1900, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	YEAR ENDING SEPT- EMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	4
Mania, acute	63	28	8	348	162	38
Mania, recurrent.	2	3	2	90	44	16
Mania, chronic	10	1	6	433	69	134
Melancholia, acute.....	77	38	8	399	194	38
Melancholia, simple .....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....
Melancholia, chronic.....	10	2	3	347	51	89
Alternating (circular) insan- ity	3	.....	1	12	.....	2
Paranoia.....	8	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
General paralysis	17	.....	13	117	.....	113
Dementia, primary.....	.....	.....	.....	54	11	10
Dementia, terminal	57	.....	58	731	.....	483
Epilepsy with insanity.....	14	2	6	181	4	103
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	2	.....	.....	23	.....	1
Idiocy.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1
Not insane*.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Total	265	74	106	2,782	537	1,032

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 5
Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS	PRESENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			ADMITTED DURING YEAR			UNDER TREATMENT DURING YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	28	38	66	28	33	61	56	71	127
	5	3	8	1	4	5	6	7	13
	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Mania in acute forms.....	41	12	53	34	13	47	75	25	100
	6	2	8	4	1	5	10	3	13
	2	2	2	2

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

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Melancholia, acute	77	38	8	399	194	38
Melancholia, simple	5	2
Melancholia, chronic	10	2	3	347	51	89
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Paranoia	8	21
General paralysis	17	13	117	113
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Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

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	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms. {	28	38	66	28	33	61	56	71	127
First admission.....									
Second admission...	5	3	8	1	4	5	6	7	13
Third admission....	1	1	1	1
Mania in acute forms..... {	41	12	53	34	13	47	75	25	100
First admission.....									
Second admission...	6	2	8	4	1	5	10	3	13
Third admission....	2	2	2	2

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Continued)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED—NOW READMITTED										AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY							
		UNDER 3 MONTHS		FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR		FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS		FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS		FROM 3 TO 4 YEARS		FROM 4 TO 5 YEARS		BETWEEN 5 AND 10 YEARS		MEN		WOMEN	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Years	Months
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second admission.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	2	7
	Third admission.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1
Mania in acute forms.	First admission.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second admission.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	2	2
	Third admission.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	5

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Concluded)

CURABLE CONDITIONS	DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING YEAR			AVERAGE LENGTH OF TREATMENT OF RECOVERED CASES. (LAST ATTACK)						DIED DURING YEAR			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER GROUPS			REMAINING AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	MEN		WOMEN		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
				Years	Months	Years	Months											
Melancholia in acute forms. { First admission... Second admission... Third admission...	12	19	31	...	6	...	6	3	5	8	8	11	19	33	36	69		
	2	1	3	...	10	...	3	1	...	1	3	1	4	...	5	5		
	
Mania in acute forms. { First admission... Second admission... Third admission...	16	7	23	...	6	...	7	4	2	6	14	7	21	41	9	50		
	1	1	2	...	4	1	7	1	...	1	6	...	6	2	2	4		
	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	11	9	20	.....	.....	.....	98	58	156	2	2	4
One to three months.....	10	8	18	8	5	13	63	56	119	73	38	111
Three to six months.....	7	6	13	14	15	29	40	35	75	107	84	191
Six to nine months.....	1	1	2	6	3	9	16	13	29	38	33	71
Nine months to one year.....	.....	3	3	6	3	9	5	9	14	24	23	47
One year to eighteen months.....	2	.....	2	2	3	5	8	12	20	18	26	44
Eighteen months to two years.....	1	.....	1	1	2	3	3	4	7	4	10	14
Two to three years.....	2	1	3	1	1	2	14	11	25	9	15	24
Three to four years.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	9	5	14	5	3	8
Four to five years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	5	6	11	4	4	8
Five to ten years.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	9	8	17	6	6	12
Ten to twenty years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	2	1	3
Unascertained.....	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	21	24	45	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	40	34	74	40	34	74	292	245	537	292	245	537

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific and infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever				2	2	4
Influenza				2	4	6
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ..				1	1	2
Erysipelas				3	2	5
Septicemia and pyemia				1	1	2
Dysentery	1		1	1		1
Tuberculosis	3	5	8	64	92	156
Constitutional diseases:						
Rheumatism (or rheumatic affections)				1	1	2
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus.				1		1
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Mouth, salivary glands, phar- ynx, tonsils and œsophagus ..				1		1
Diseases of the stomach				2	6	8
Diseases of the intestines	2	1	3	22	31	53
Diseases of the liver	1		1	8	2	10
Diseases of the peritoneum ..	1		1	4	7	11
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the bronchi	1	9	10	7	19	26
Diseases of the lungs	7	9	16	78	63	141
Diseases of the pleura				1	2	3
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the heart	5	1	6	35	39	73
Arterio-sclerosis				1		1
Aneurism					2	2
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Anemia, pernicious anemia and leukemia					1	1
Diseases of the genito-urinary system				18	19	37

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 7—(Concluded)

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the meninges...				5	2	7
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions).....		4	4	13	27	40
Functional nervous diseases (paralysis agitans, chorea, eclampsia, hysteria, neuras- thenia)		2	2	.....	2	2
Epilepsy	4	2	6	41	25	66
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease	3	3	6	64	82	146
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease						
General paralysis of the in- sane.....	9	4	13	88	15	103
The intoxications; heat-stroke; obesity:						
Alcoholism.....				1	.....	1
Heat-stroke				1	.....	1
Debility of old age.....	20	7	27	55	29	84
Accident.....				2	3	5
Suicide				1	3	4
Nephritis		2	2	1	4	5
Malignant new growths or cancer				6	16	22
Total	57	49	106	531	501	1032

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch.....	17	10	27	173	183	306
Maternal branch.....	18	17	35	156	179	335
Paternal and maternal branches.....	1	2	3	27	26	53
Collateral branches...	14	17	31	97	125	222
No hereditary tendency	86	57	143	603	587	1,190
Unascertained.....	16	10	26	391	285	676
Total.....	152	113	265	1,447	1,335	2,782

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single.....	74	34	108	671	473	1,144
Married.....	60	60	120	611	609	1,220
Widowed.....	13	19	32	122	232	354
Divorced.....	3	....	3	7	6	13
Unascertained.....	2	....	2	36	15	51
Total.....	152	113	265	1,447	1,335	2,782

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	5	2	7	34	11	45
Academic	6	9	15	63	76	139
Common school	102	87	189	978	907	1,885
Read and write	1	1	2	23	33	56
Read only	2	1	3	29	52	81
No education	12	3	15	100	72	172
Unascertained	24	10	34	220	184	404
Total	152	113	265	1,447	1,335	2,782

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	6	3	9	5	5	10	41	27	68	46	33	79
One to three months.....	5	3	8	8	4	12	41	38	79	48	35	83
Three to six months.	7	4	11	6	2	8	33	24	57	52	19	71
Six to nine months.....	4	1	5	3	1	4	25	15	40	34	24	58
Nine months to one year.....	1	2	3	3	1	4	14	12	26	21	20	41
One year to eighteen months.....	3	4	7	4	3	7	34	29	63	54	35	89
Eighteen months to two years.....	5	1	6	1	2	3	16	5	21	33	19	52
Two to three years.....	2	4	6	2	4	6	51	49	100	69	48	117
Three to four years.....	6	3	9	7	4	11	43	23	66	43	36	79
Four to six years.....	7	5	12	5	6	11	40	34	74	35	74	109
Six to ten years.....	2	4	6	4	8	12	35	48	83	55	102	157
Ten to twenty years.....	4	3	7	9	9	18	33	38	71	41	56	97
Twenty years and over .....	....	8	8	....	....	....	23	49	72	....	....	....
Unascertained	5	4	9	....	....	....	102	110	212	....	....	....
Total.....	57	49	106	57	49	106	531	501	1,032	531	501	1,032
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths)				7.2	13.7	....	....	....	....	9.5	9	....

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years.....				3	5	8
From 15 to 20 years.....	6	2	8	47	24	71
From 20 to 25 years.....	9	6	15	100	91	191
From 25 to 30 years.....	15	9	24	134	114	248
From 30 to 35 years.....	17	14	31	156	134	290
From 35 to 40 years.....	12	9	21	164	139	303
From 40 to 50 years.....	37	30	67	294	340	634
From 50 to 60 years.....	23	23	46	244	217	461
From 60 to 70 years.....	21	8	29	162	147	309
From 70 to 80 years.....	9	8	17	106	92	198
From 80 to 90 years.....	1	3	4	28	19	47
From 90 to 100 years....	1	1	2	1	4	5
Unascertained	1	.....	1	8	9	17
Total	152	113	265	1,447	1,235	2,782

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years.....	1	.....	1	8	11	19
From 20 to 30 years.....	7	10	17	68	64	132
From 30 to 40 years.....	11	7	18	68	57	125
From 40 to 50 years.....	11	9	20	75	63	138
From 50 to 60 years.....	7	5	12	38	26	64
From 60 to 70 years.....	3	3	6	22	17	39
From 70 to 80 years.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4	16
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Total	40	34	74	292	245	537

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since
October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 15 to 20 years..	1	1	2	4	3	7
From 20 to 25 years..	1	1	2	13	13	26
From 25 to 30 years..	.....	.....	.....	25	18	43
From 30 to 35 years..	2	1	3	30	21	51
From 35 to 40 years..	5	3	8	44	33	77
From 40 to 50 years..	7	11	18	91	92	183
From 50 to 60 years..	10	6	16	112	94	206
From 60 to 70 years..	17	8	25	97	86	183
From 70 to 80 years..	11	12	23	78	105	183
From 80 to 90 years..	3	6	9	30	24	54
From 90 to 100 years..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Unascertained ...	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14
Total ..	57	49	106	531	501	1,032

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients
admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	32	16	48
One to three months	27	13	40
Three to six months	10	20	30
Six to nine months	7	7	14
Nine months to one year.....	5	3	8
One year to eighteen months.....	10	4	14
Eighteen months to two years.....	5	.....	5
Two to three years.....	11	8	19
Three to four years	1	8	9
Four to five years	5	2	7
Five to ten years	11	11	22
Ten to fifteen years.....	6	10	16
Fifteen to twenty years.....	2	.....	2
Twenty to thirty years	5	1	6
Unascertained	15	10	25
Total	152	113	265

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	26	13	39
One to three months.....	18	14	32
Three to six months.....	28	33	61
Six to nine months.....	14	10	24
Nine months to one year.....	24	13	37
One year to eighteen months.....	29	31	60
Eighteen months to two years.....	14	27	41
Two to three years.....	33	36	69
Three to four years.....	40	35	75
Four to five years.....	89	110	199
Five to ten years.....	152	203	355
Ten to fifteen years.....	87	105	192
Fifteen to twenty years.....	87	105	192
Total.....	641	735	1,376

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional:						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.....	7	1	8	57	4	61
Commercial:						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.....	22	1	23	135	2	137
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.....	39	.....	39	420	.....	420

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(Concluded)

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Mechanics at out-door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, enginefitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc.	28	.....	28	188	.....	188
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.	17	1	18	120	1	121
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	1	13	14	12	278	290
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	2	83	85	13	787	800
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.					7	7
Employed in sedentary occupation:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.	1	1	2	2	83	85
Miners, seamen, etc.	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Laborers	28	.....	28	356	.....	356
No occupation	6	13	19	107	134	241
Unascertained ....	.....	.....	.....	35	39	74
Total	152	113	265	1,447	1,335	2,782

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Armenia				1		1
Austria				2	1	3
Bohemia				1	1	2
Canada				10	6	16
China				1		1
Cuba				1		1
East Indies				1		1
Ecuador				1		1
England	1		1	19	14	33
France	1		1	2	3	5
Germany	5		5	56	40	96
Holland				2	1	3
Hungary				2	4	6
India	1		1	1		1
Ireland	14	10	24	158	164	322
Italy				2	1	3
Nova Scotia	1		1	1		1
Poland				4	3	7
Prussia				1		1
Roumania	1		1	1		1
Russia				1	6	7
Scotland		1	1	8	9	17
Spain				1		1
Sweden				2	2	4
Switzerland	1		1	1	6	7
United States	122	101	223	1,131	1,016	2,147
Wales				3		3
West Indies				1		1
Unascertained	5	1	6	32	58	90
Total	152	113	265	1,447	1,335	2,782

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 23 per cent were of foreign birth.

In 2 per cent the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 1.1 per cent the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany	2	.....	2
Allegany .....	.....	.....	.....
Broome	67	.....	67
Cattaraugus .....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga .....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua .....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	50	.....	50
Chenango	25	1	26
Clinton .....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	22	.....	22
Delaware	15	.....	15
Dutchess	1	.....	1
Erie .....	.....	.....	.....
Essex .....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton .....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee .....	.....	.....	.....
Greene .....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton ..	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer .....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....
Kings .....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis .....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston .....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	19	.....	19
Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery .....	.....	.....	.....
New York	3	.....	3
Niagara .....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida .....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga .....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario .....	.....	.....	.....
Orange .....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans .....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego .....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	21	.....	21
Putnam .....	.....	.....	.....
Queens	3	.....	3
Rensselaer	7	.....	7
Richmond	2	.....	2

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(Concluded)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Rockland			
St. Lawrence			
Saratoga			
Schenectady			
Schoharie.....	10		10
Schuyler			
Seneca.....			
Steuben.....			
Suffolk			
Sullivan			
Tioga	14		14
Tompkins	1		1
Ulster			
Warren			
Washington	1		1
Wayne.....			
Westchester.....	1		1
Wyoming			
Yates.....			
Soldiers' Home.....			
Total	264	1	265

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany	29	20	49			
Allegany	1		1			
Broome	106	104	210			
Cattaraugus						
Cayuga		1	1			
Chautauqua						
Chemung	48	48	96		1	1
Chenango	41	47	88	1	1	2
Clinton						
Columbia	1	5	6			
Cortland	32	40	72	1	1	2
Delaware	37	46	83	1		1
Dutchess	4	10	14			
Erie						
Essex						
Franklin						
Fulton	7	4	11			
Genesee						
Greene	7	19	26			
Hamilton						
Herkimer		1	1			
Jefferson						
Kings	65	2	67	1	1	2
Lewis						
Livingston						
Madison	31	28	59			
Monroe		2	2			
Montgomery	8	4	12			
New York	3	89	92		2	2
Niagara						
Oneida						
Onondaga	12	1	13			
Ontario						
Orange	5	11	16			
Orleans						
Oswego						
Otsego	41	51	92			
Putnam		1	1			
Queens	6		6			

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(Concluded)

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Rensselaer	29	26	55	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga	14	16	30	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	22	38	60	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Seneca .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stenben	11	15	26	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	6	9	15	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	33	38	71	.....	1	1
Tompkins .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	10	8	18	.....	.....	.....
Warren	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Wayne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	8	28	36	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....
Total	637	728	1,365	4	7	11

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 21

Showing the movement of population since the opening of the hospital,
October 19, 1881

Total number of admissions.....	4,614
Total number discharged as recovered	640
Total number discharged as improved	524
Total number discharged as unimproved.....	624
Total number discharged as not insane....	11
Total number died.....	1,439
<hr/>	
Total number of discharges	3,238
<hr/>	
Remaining October 1, 1900.....	1,376
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TABLE No. 22

Showing suicidal and homicidal attempts and tendencies in cases
admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

	Men	Women	Total
Attempted suicide.....	12	9	21
Meditated suicide	1	.....	1
Threatened suicide	10	13	23
Attempted homicide.....	8	2	10
Meditated homicide .....	.....	.....	.....
Threatened homicide	18	12	30
Threatened suicide and homicide	17	13	30
Attempted suicide and threatened homicide.	2	.....	2
Attempted homicide and threatened suicide.	4	1	5
Attempted suicide and homicide	2	3	5
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	74	53	127
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Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 23

This table is submitted for the purpose of showing how large a proportion of the cases admitted during the past eleven years were virtually chronic cases when admitted

YEAR	Whole number admitted	Found not insane	Number insane one year and over	Percentage insane one year and over
1890	104	.....	73	70.19
1891	282	.....	181	64.18
1892	207	1	129	62.31
1893	235	.....	134	57.02
1894	192	2	84	43.75
1895	218	.....	82	37.61
1896	405	2	285	70.37
1897	241	.....	89	36.92
1898	211	.....	83	39.33
1899	258	3	95	33.33
1900	265	1	125	47.17
Total	2,618	9	1,360	53.50

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 24

Showing the percentage of recoveries on the average population and on the number admitted annually since 1881

YEAR	ON AVERAGE POPULATION			ON ADMISSIONS		
	Average population	Recovered	Percentage	Admitted	Recovered	Percentage
1882	156	4	2.56	298	4	1.34
1883	341	11	3.22	211	11	5.23
1884	502	15	2.98	243	15	6.17
1885	674	18	2.67	23	18	6.38
1886	852	17	1.99	319	17	5.32
1887	994	10	1.50	272	10	3.67
1888	1,053	28	2.65	206	28	13.59
1889	1,100	19	1.72	164	19	11.58
1890	1,096	17	1.55	104	17	16.34
1891	1,136	34	2.99	282	34	12.05
1892	1,143	26	2.27	207	26	12.62
1893	1,158	32	2.54	235	32	13.61
1894	1,244	27	2.17	192	27	14.06
1895	1,222	61	4.99	213	61	27.98
1896	1,249	54	4.32	405	54	13.33
1897	1,825	67	5.05	241	67	27.80
1898	1,339	66	4.92	211	66	31.28
1899	1,341	60	4.47	258	60	23.25
1900	1,353.5	74	5.46	265	74	27.92

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 25

Showing the percentage of deaths on the whole number treated and on the average population for nineteen years

YEAR	Deaths	Whole number treated	Percentage	Average population	Percentage
1882	14	298	4.69	156	8.96
1883	40	486	8.23	341	11.73
1884	47	668	7.03	502	9.36
1885	58	863	6.72	674	8.60
1886	80	1,086	7.36	852	9.38
1887	87	1,208	7.20	894	8.75
1888	81	1,245	6.50	1,053	7.69
1889	69	1,241	5.56	1,100	6.27
1890	55	1,212	4.53	1,096	5.01
1891	77	1,389	5.54	1,136	6.77
1892	87	1,364	6.37	1,143	7.61
1893	80	1,431	5.59	1,258	6.35
1894	84	1,463	5.74	1,244	6.75
1895	82	1,437	5.70	1,222	6.71
1896	86	1,631	5.27	1,249	6.88
1897	86	1,538	5.59	1,325	6.49
1898	103	1,547	6.65	1,339	7.69
1899	117	1,596	7.33	1,341	8.72
1900	106	1,607	6.58	1,353.5	7.90

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 26

Showing the number of cases of general paresis admitted since 1881

YEAR	ADMITTED			DIED		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1882	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1883	6	.....	6	4	.....	4
1884	13	.....	13	4	.....	4
1885	25	.....	25	10	.....	10
1886	23	.....	23	9	.....	9
1887	19	1	20	12	1	13
1888	10	1	11	14	.....	14
1889	10	4	14	7	.....	7
1890	4	.....	4	3	.....	3
1891	7	2	9	4	1	5
1892	5	.....	5	7	1	8
1893	2	.....	2	4	2	6
1894	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
1895	1	2	3	3	1	4
1896	13	3	16	8	2	10
1897	10	.....	10	12	3	15
1898	10	5	15	18	3	21
1899	15	4	19	10	.....	10
1900	14	3	17	9	4	13
Total	167	16	183	114	15	129

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 27

General table showing the operations of the Binghamton State Hospital
for the nineteen years ending September 30, 1900

YEAR	Number admitted	Number discharged	Number treated	Discharged recovered	Discharged improved	Discharged unimproved	Discharged not insane	Died
1882	298	9	298	4	3	2	....	14
1883	211	21	486	11	4	5	1	40
1884 ...	243	41	668	15	16	10	....	47
1885	283	38	863	18	14	5	1	58
1886	319	70	1,086	17	43	10	....	80
1887	272	82	1,208	10	47	25	....	87
1888	206	87	1,245	28	36	23	....	81
1889	164	64	1,241	19	5	40	....	69
1890	104	50	1,212	17	2	31	....	55
1891	282	155	1,389	34	22	99	....	77
1892	207	81	1,364	26	28	26	1	87
1893	235	80	1,431	32	36	12	....	80
1894	192	160	1,463	27	46	85	2	84
1895	218	211	1,437	61	42	26	....	82
1896	405	334	1,631	54	31	161	2	86
1897 ...	241	202	1,538	67	29	20	...	86
1898	211	209	1,547	66	29	11	...	103
1899	258	254	1,596	60	52	22	3	117
1900	265	231	1,607	74	39	11	1	106

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

CHAPTER 25

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital

STATE OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE MANAGERS ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL

OGDENSBURG, *December 7, 1900*

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to transmit herewith the fourteenth annual report of the managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital, for the year ending September 30, 1900.

Very respectfully

W. H. DANIELS

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

BOARD OF MANAGERS

WILLIAM H. DANIELS.....	Ogdensburg
GEORGE HALL	Ogdensburg
JOHN HANNAN.....	Ogdensburg
S. H. PALMER.....	Ogdensburg
MRS. MARY P. AVERELL.....	Ogdensburg
MRS. HARRIET L. RUSSELL.....	Canton
FREDERICK R. HAZARD.....	Syracuse

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

HON. WILLIAM H. DANIELS, Ogdensburg.....	President
DR. WILLIAM MABON, St. Lawrence State Hospital...	Secretary
MR. JAMES M. WELLS, Ogdensburg.....	Treasurer
HON. GEORGE R. MALBY, Ogdensburg.....	Attorney

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HON. WILLIAM H. DANIELS	HON. JOHN HANNAN
HON. GEORGE HALL	S. H. PALMER, Esq.
Mrs. MARY P. AVERELL	

CONSULTING STAFF

G. C. MADILL, M. D., Ogdensburg.....	Surgeon
W. N. BELL, M. D., Ogdensburg.....	Ophthalmologist
H. B. BUTLER, D. D. S., Ogdensburg.....	Dentist

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

RESIDENT OFFICERS

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

WILLIAM MABON, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS

RICHARD H. HUTCHINGS.....First Assistant Physician

WARREN L. BABCOCK.....Second Assistant Physician

ELBERT M. SOMERS, JR.....Assistant Physician

SIDNEY D. WILGUS.....Assistant Physician

ROY L. LEAK.....Junior Physician

CAROLINE S. PEASE.....Woman Assistant Physician

STEWARD

WILLIAM C. HALL

MATRON

KATE A. SHERRY

MEDICAL INTERNES

ETHAN A. NEVIN

R. W. FOWLER

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

The board of managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital in accordance with the statutory requirements, herewith present for your consideration the following report of the operations for the year ending September 30, 1900, together with the reports of the superintendent, treasurer and steward.

The most important matter of the year has been the provision for obtaining a new water supply and thus doing away with the constant menace to health and happiness, which has existed as a result of using the polluted St. Lawrence river water. The superintendent in his report, reviews the statistics of typhoid fever since 1891, and from the facts there gathered it appears that shortly after the opening of the institution the disease made its appearance and has been present each year since. As a result, the institution has suffered in many material ways. During the past year over forty cases developed, and the care of these taxed to the utmost the skill of the physicians and nurses, and complicated for a time the routine operations of the hospital. Aside from the advantage of health that will come to the institution from having a pure water supply, we will have the additional advantages that come from using a water free from lime, in other words the soft water of the Oswegatchie river will be of material benefit in our laundry, in bathing and in our boiler house.

From the treasurer's report for the fiscal year, we learn that the total receipts of the institution were \$315,414.46, which being added to the balance on hand September 30, 1899, namely, \$1,601.62, gives a total of \$317,016.08. In this account we include all receipts.

The hospital itself earned from steward's sales, reimbursing patients, and private patients the sum of \$11,145.66. Of the expenditures there were paid to the manufacturing fund on June

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

1, 1900, by order of the State Commission in Lunacy, \$1,811.08, and to the clothing manufacturing fund on the same date \$1,396.37. There was paid on account of the general manufacturing fund from September 30, 1899, to June 1, 1900, \$10,677.43, while the amount paid on account of the clothing manufacturing fund during the same period of time was \$5,137. We also returned to the State Treasury, in accordance with the recent laws, receipts from various miscellaneous sources amounting to \$27,053.42. The total amount paid for maintenance of patients was \$270,545.41, making a total payment of \$316,620.71. The balance in the general fund remaining on account September 30, 1900, was \$395.37. The total receipts from special funds were \$59,847.58, while the payments on account of this fund equalled the receipts.

The weekly per capita cost of maintenance, based on the daily average population of 1560.5, is \$3.334. This shows a saving on the weekly per capita of last year of .25.

Notes on construction and general improvement are made in the superintendent's report, which shows the progress made during the year.

We beg to submit the following list of our needs for the coming year, accompanied by a brief explanatory statement:

Group 4.—The completion of the original plan of the St. Lawrence State Hospital depends upon the erection of this building, and will permit of a better classification of our patients, and in addition, the increased number of patients must of necessity aid us in the economical management of the institution. This group should accomodate 350 patients, and the total amount required is \$192,500.

Feed Water Heater.—To enable us to operate our heating plant as economically as possible, it is necessary to install a feed-water heater, and this, with its connections, will cost about \$700.

Addition to Chicken House.—During the last year we erected a chicken house at a cost of \$500, but this amount was insufficient to build according to our needs. After our experience of this year we can add an additional house and be able to care for a

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

greater number of chickens without employing any additional help. The amount asked for is \$500.

Mechanical Stokers.—This matter was referred to in the superintendent's report of last year, but we desire to again bring it to your attention. We believe that there is a direct saving to be obtained by installing these stokers, and that in the course of four or five years this saving would amount to enough to pay for them. The matter is now receiving the attention of the superintendent, and he will undoubtedly be able to give you figures showing approximately just what the saving would be. We therefore urge this matter as one of the most important, and we request that the sum of \$11,000 be granted.

Storage Sheds.—At the time of the visit of two of the commissioners last summer, the matter of storage sheds was brought up, and it was promised that another year money would be apportioned for erecting them. It seems unnecessary to present any argument at this time, as the matter was gone over thoroughly last summer. The cost of this improvement is \$2,000.

Building for Contagious Diseases.—There has never been a time since the opening of the institution that some contagious or infectious disease has not existed, and on many occasions the medical staff has been put to its wits ends to meet the problem. During the past year, as you will see by the superintendent's report, the institution has had outbreaks of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles and erysipelas. The erection of such a building would permit of proper isolation and could be built at a very moderate cost if wood was used for construction instead of stone. We therefore urge this matter and ask you to appropriate for this purpose \$5,000.

IRON WORKING MACHINERY

The machine shop has never been equipped with all the apparatus needed to operate it with economy and we need certain machinery, such as planers and shapers at once. If these were provided, we would not suffer the inconvenience we oftentimes have at present of having to send to the city to have repairs done,

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

which could very well be done at the institution, and we could also save not only on material, but also on the labor for work done. We believe that this equipment could be provided for \$800.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

The addition of apparatus for making doors and sashes would permit of a marked saving. As it is, we now have to purchase these from the prisons if they are required in any quantity, or else have to obtain them from the manufacturers in the city. For this, we ask the sum of \$700.

ROADS AND GRADING

During the past year improvements have been made on our roads and in the general appearance of our grounds, but much more is required, and for this purpose, we need at least \$500.

CEMENT WALKS

Part of the asphalt walk from the trolley station to the administration building has gone to pieces and will need either relaying or extensive repairs. In addition, many of the new buildings have never had walks about them and in wet weather, the dirt and cinder roads have been a source of much annoyance. Furthermore, many of the floors have been injured by this condition of affairs, as it is impossible to keep the cinders and dirt from being tracked in. We believe considerable progress could be made another year if you would allow the sum of \$1,000.

ROOT CELLAR

Each year, our farm becomes more productive, but in order to reap the full benefit of it, we should have proper storage facilities. This year we erected a root cellar at a cost of \$500, but it was too small for all our needs. We feel that an expenditure of at least \$600 is called for.

TREES AND SHRUBS

One of the essential features that has not received as much attention as it might, is that of decoration of our grounds.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

There are very few shade trees of any size, although a number of shrubs, trees and plants have been put out, but with our extensive grounds more are needed, and for this we ask the sum of \$300.

FARM FENCES

We beg to advert to the report of the superintendent as contained in our thirteenth annual report, in which he states that nothing in the way of permanent fencing has ever been done, and the needs of the land are such as to demand their protection. As it is at present, we have no way of keeping out objectionable persons, who cause the management much annoyance, and interfere with the patients. It is therefore imperative to erect at the earliest possible date suitable fences along the highways. The matter of subdividing the farm into fields can very well be left to the future, as while it is urgent, it is not so much so as that of protecting the premises proper.

HYDRO-THERAPEUTIC EQUIPMENT

Nothing should be left undone in providing for the medical treatment of the insane, and it is now recognized generally that hydrotherapy is of great advantage in the treatment of mental diseases. At the time the recreation building was built, arrangements were made for utilizing the basement proper for bathing purposes. There is ample room in this building for installing turkish, plunge, electric, vapor and other medicinal baths. At the time these plans were made, it was estimated that an expenditure of \$9,000 would be needed to thoroughly equip the plant. Since then, the plans have been gone over very carefully and by certain changes, the cost can be kept down to \$6,000.

GREENHOUSE

The central part of the greenhouse was erected in 1896, but funds for its completion have never been provided. As it is, this portion that is erected is useless and has to be propped from the inside to keep it up. Two wings are needed at once and the cost of these improvements is estimated at \$5,000.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report
RECREATION PAVILIONS

The superintendent recommends the erection of pavilions where out-of-door entertainments, such as dances, can be given during the summer, and in addition he further recommends the erection of small pavilions where walking parties can rest and obtain the necessary shade. It is believed that these additions can be made for \$2,500.

LAWN SETTEES

We are in need of settees on our grounds for walking parties and paroled patients to rest. These have never been provided, but if they should be, they would do much to promote the comfort of our household. A large sum is not necessary, and we are inclined to the belief that \$250 would meet our needs in this direction for the coming year.

NEW COFFEE AND TEA URNS

The urns in use in the infirmary are old and of an out-of-date pattern. It is impossible to keep them in good repair and in addition much steam escapes, so much indeed that the metal ceiling over them has been almost destroyed by it. New urns can be purchased for \$650.

TILES AND DRAINS

Considerable of our farm land needs draining and to purchase the necessary tiles and drains, the sum of \$350 is asked.

NEW ARC LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Our present lighting of the grounds is unsatisfactory. The lamps are very much worn and some of them cannot be repaired. In addition, the arc machine is so badly worn that it can never be depended upon. More lamps are needed on the grounds. There are no lamps in the vicinity of Group 3. We have to depend entirely on our own force to fight a fire, and in order to get at night to the scene of any fire expeditiously, we should have a proper arc lighting equipment. It is estimated that this can be installed for \$1,800.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

STEAM BOAT DOCK

The dock used at present for our steam boat "Dorothy" is one that was temporarily erected for landing building supplies. Three years ago it was fixed up temporarily, but has never given satisfaction, and it is also somewhat unsafe. We require a larger dock and one can be built for \$400.

ADDITION TO COLD STORAGE AND NEW ENGINE

Since the cold storage building was erected, we have gone into the manufacture of butter and have at times a large quantity on hand, aggregating in one instance the sum of \$4,800. For a small expenditure, a room in the attic could be properly insulated and piped. For the protection of these supplies, we have to depend on one engine and if anything should happen to this in the summer time, a large loss would result, and hence we feel impelled to ask for a duplicate engine. From careful inquiry, we find that the additional room and duplicate engine can be installed for \$2,000.

DUCKHOUSE

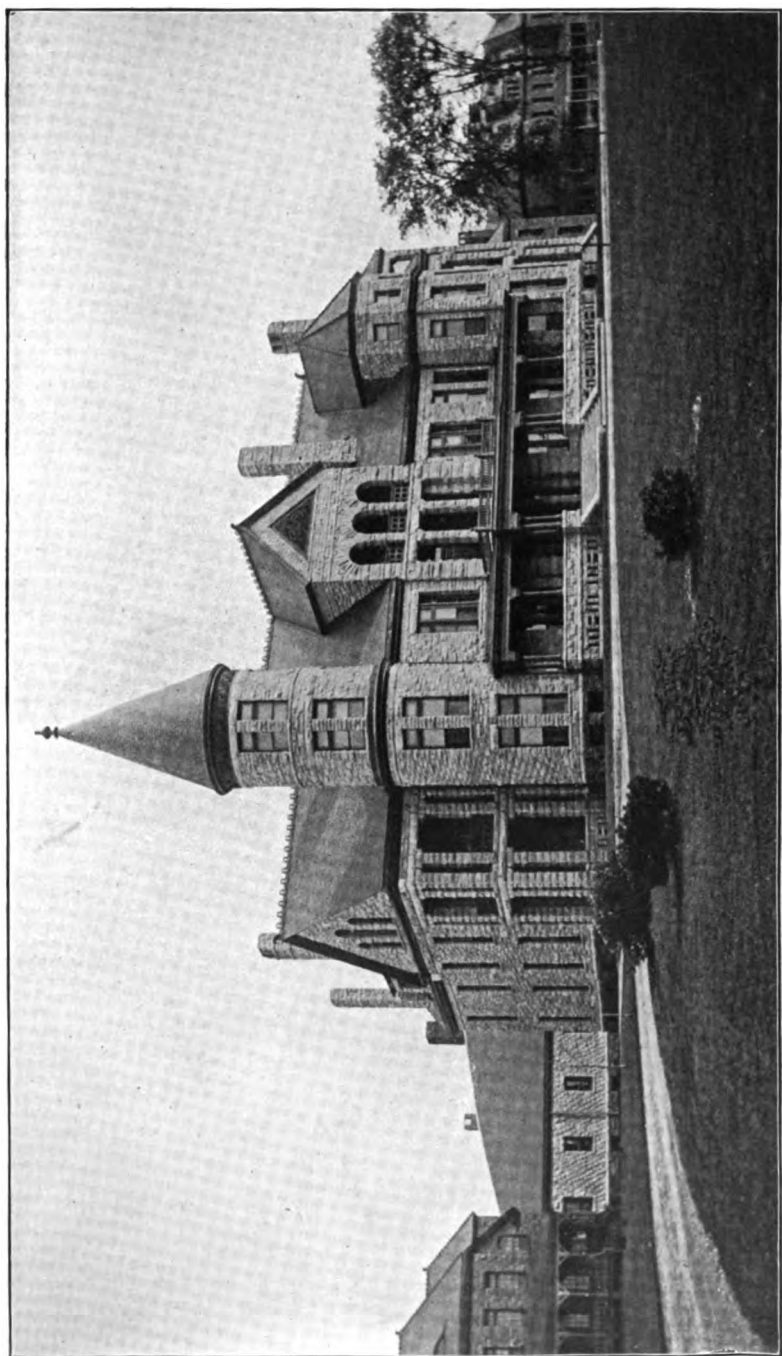
We believe that we are so situated that we can successfully and profitably raise ducks, in fact with limited facilities, we raised a number this year. We would ask that a sufficient sum be set aside to enable us to build a duckhouse and build the fences needed to keep them in. This we believe would cost \$600.

WAREHOUSE

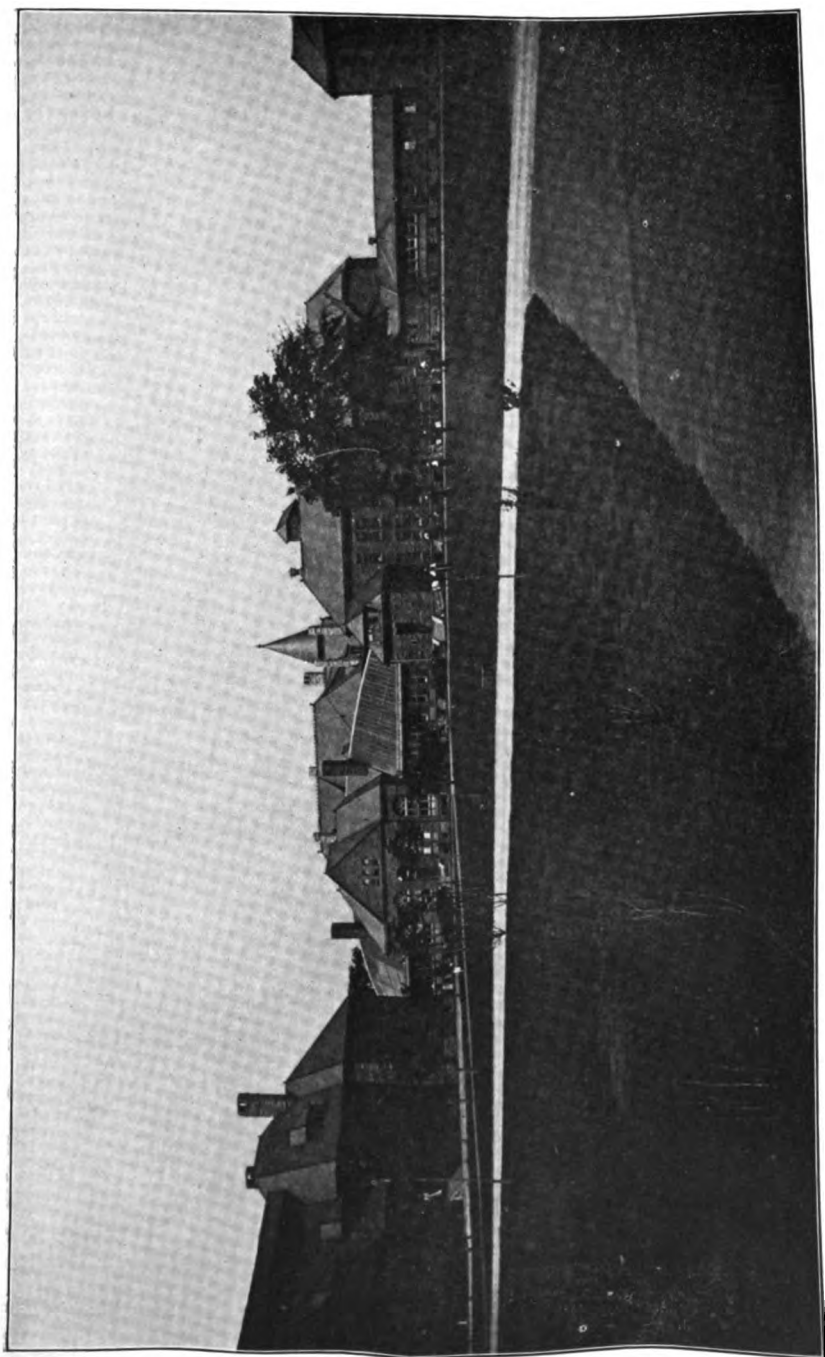
Oftentimes we are cramped for storage room, and when we receive flour in car load lots and large quantities of other supplies, we could very well take them at once from the cars on our tracks, and store them temporarily in a building along the railroad. A careful estimate shows that this house can be built for \$750.

VENTILATION

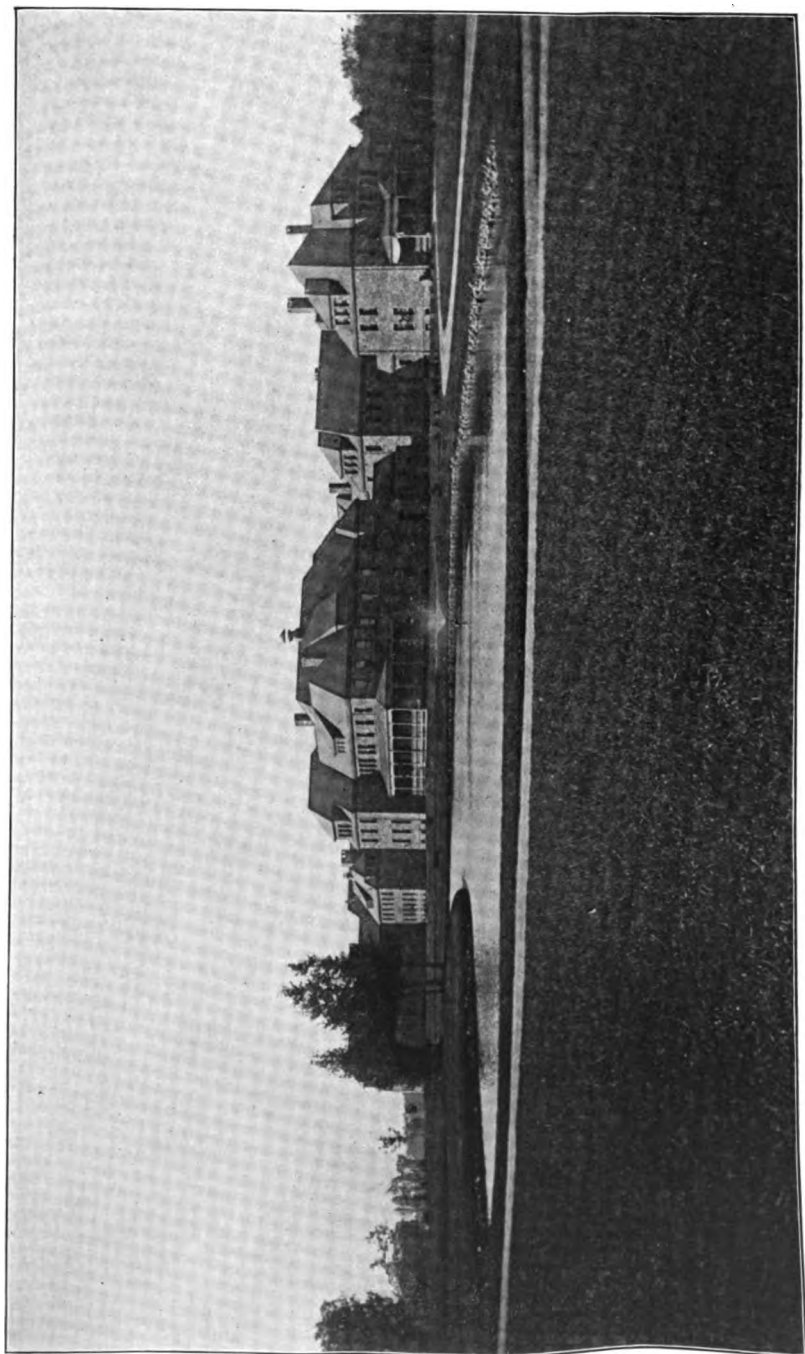
Our bread-room and certain other rooms in the institution have never been provided with ventilators and as a result the



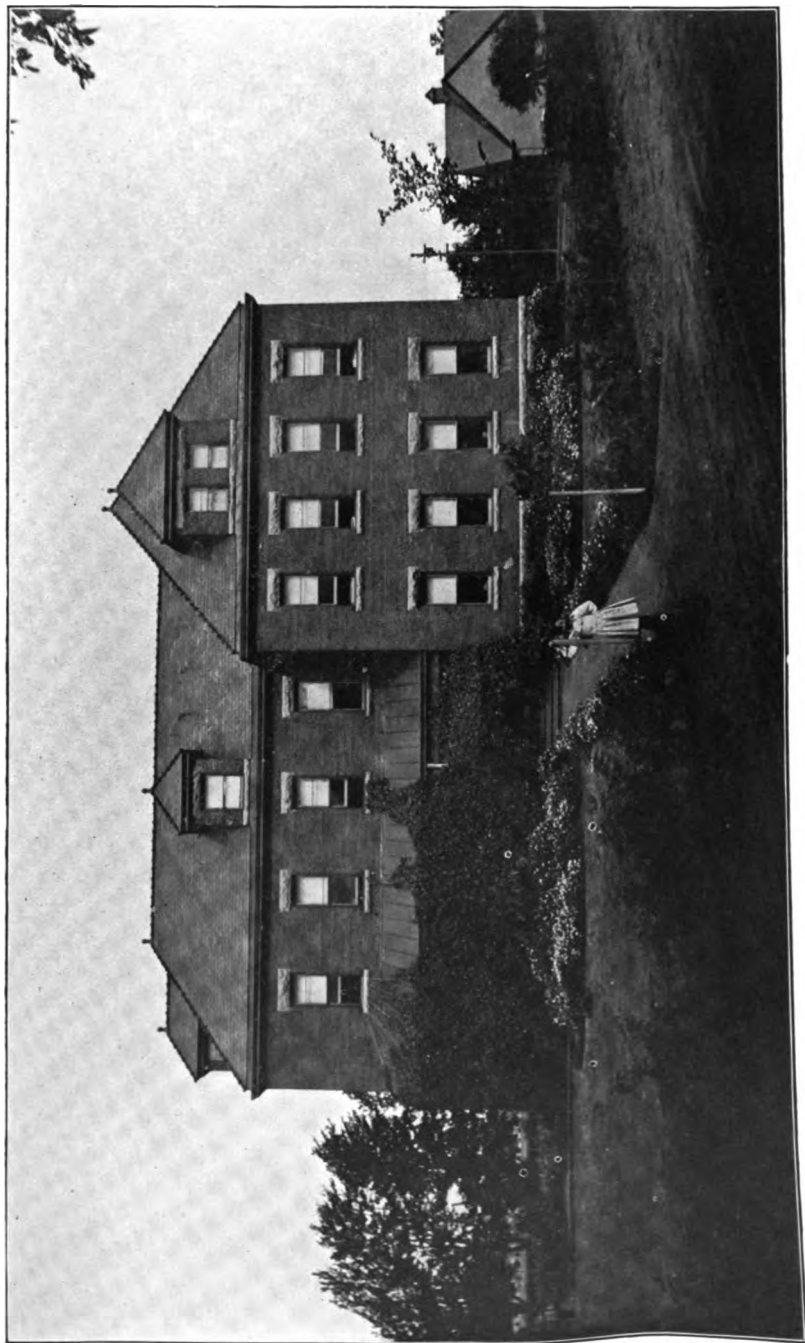
ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



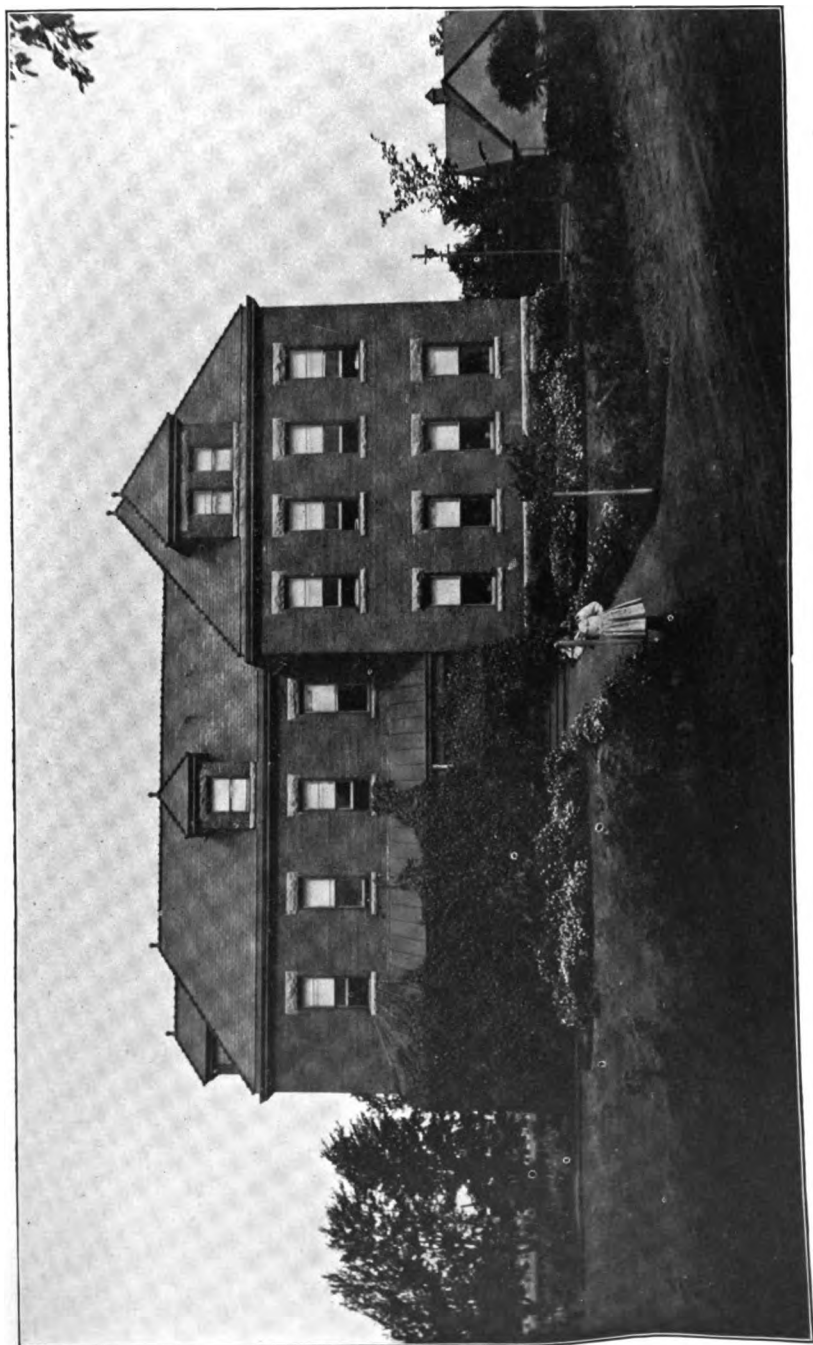
ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL—REAR OF CENTRAL HOSPITAL GROUP. SHOWING SUN ROOMS.



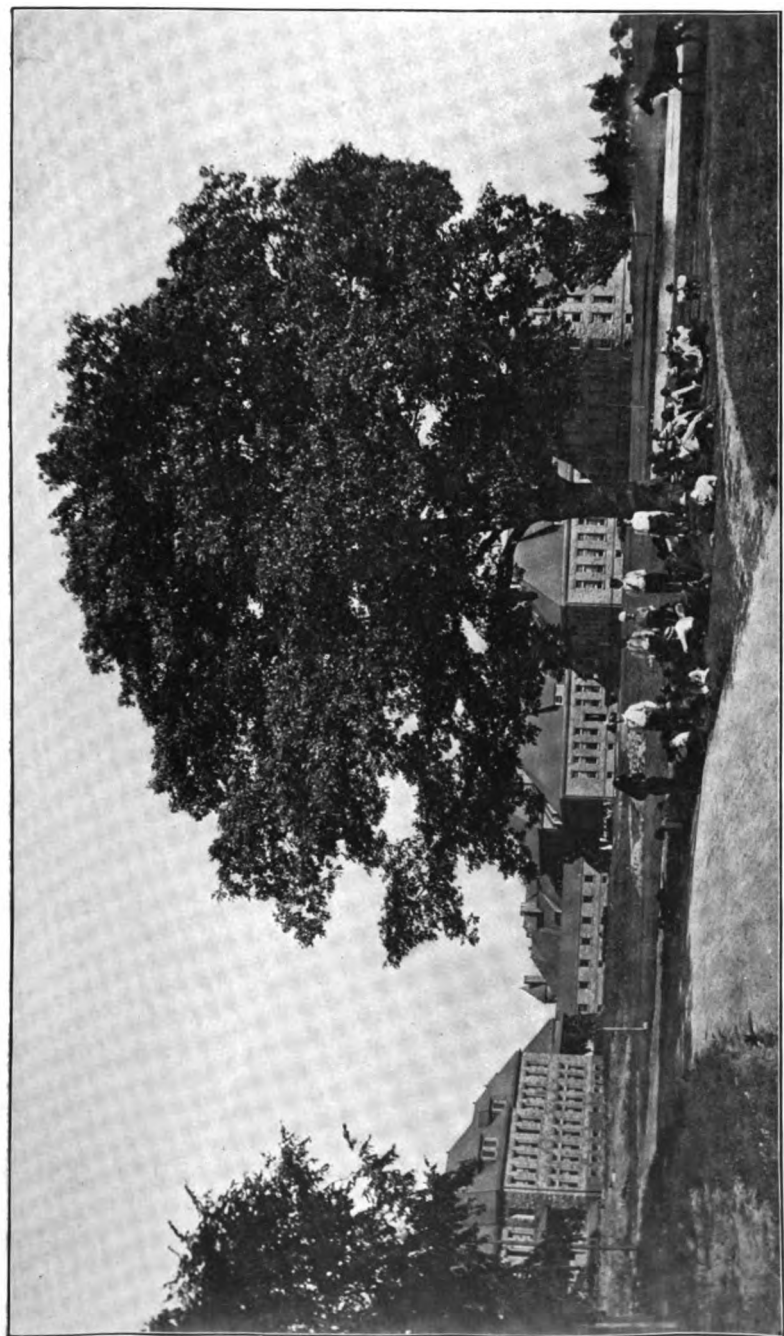
ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL—GROUP THREE.



ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL—REAR OF FARM COTTAGE.



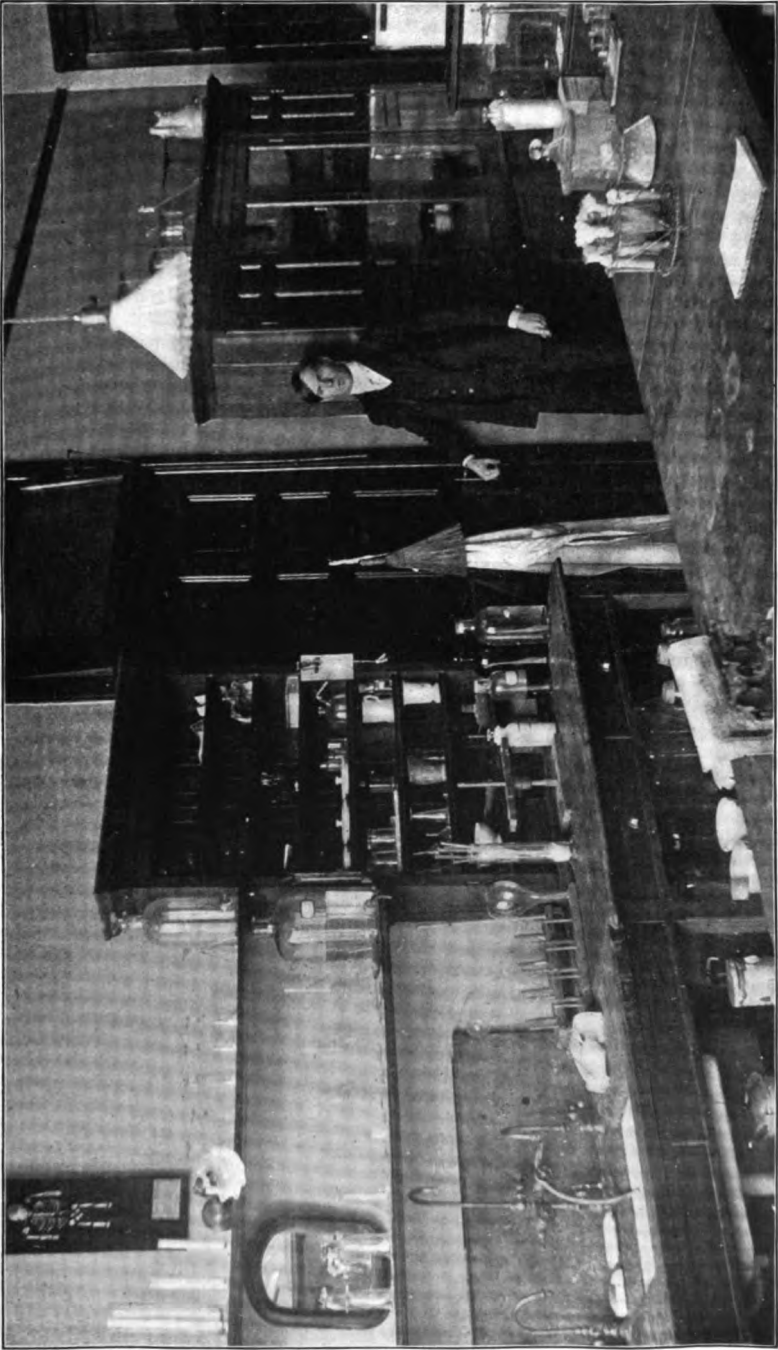
ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL—REAR OF FARM COTTAGE.



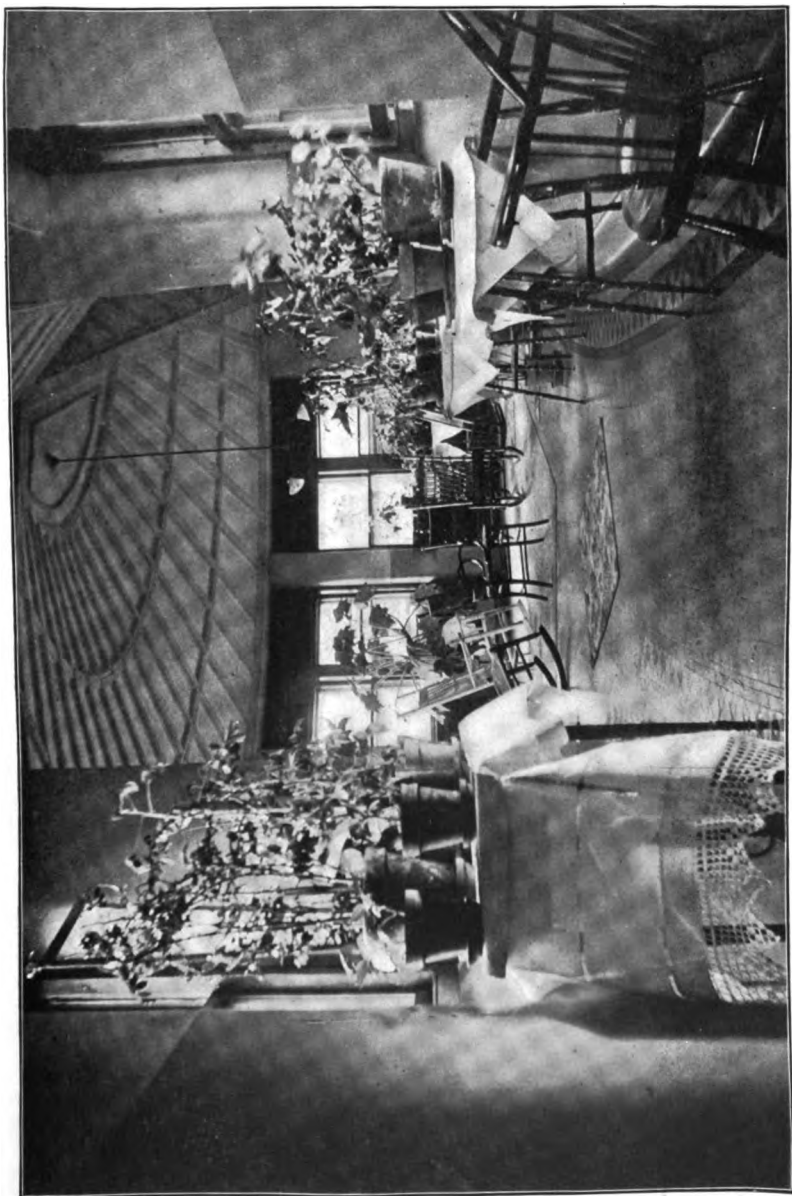
ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL—A GRADING PARTY. INFIRMARY GROUP.



ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL—MEDICAL OFFICE.



ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL—CLINICAL LABORATORY.



ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL—A CONNECTING CORRIDOR FOR CONVALESCENT PATIENTS.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

air is dead and mould accumulates on the ceilings and walls. This condition can be remedied by expending \$700.

ELEVATORS FOR RECEPTION COTTAGES

The dumb waiters running to the dining-room in reception cottage have been unsatisfactory for a long time, are difficult to manage and oftentimes fall, thus destroying crockery and other utensils. We have been unable to arrive at a definite idea as to the cost of these changes, but believe that it can be done inside of \$1,000.

PIGGERY

Last year an outbreak of hog cholera took place and destroyed a large number of our swine. They are housed in an old barn, and need better quarters. A modern piggery constructed properly could be built for \$3,500.

EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Oftentimes emergencies arise calling for a large expenditure of money, which does not belong properly to the maintenance account. If a sum was set aside for this purpose, it could be estimated against as occasion arose, which would free us from embarrassment. We would therefore respectfully ask for this purpose \$5,000.

From the report of the steward, it appears that the estimated value of farm and garden products was \$28,534.23, of which \$5,049.72 represents the garden products. The expenses for labor amounted to \$3,251.66, while the value of the articles of produce that were used as foods for cows, hogs, sheep or fowls, amounted to \$8,069.60. The amount of material purchased and charged to farm and garden as seen by the Treasurer's reports was \$6,050.73, making a total of \$17,371.99. This amount being deducted from the value of the farm and garden products leaves a net profit for the year of \$11,152.34. The actual profit, however, was larger, as from the amount of \$6,050.73, charged against farm and garden, per Treasurer's report, there should be deducted the sum of \$1,058.50, this being the amount used for the care of grounds

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

(aside from farm and garden lands), lawns and administration purposes, and the net profit therefore accruing to the farm and garden is \$12,210.84.

It is a pleasure for us at this time to commend the steward and farmer for the financial showing made during the past year. They have worked in season and out to bring about a good result.

We would commend to your attention the reports of the superintendent, treasurer and steward for other facts concerning the operations of the hospital for the past year.

The institution has regularly received official visits from the State Commission in Lunacy, who have looked into the needs of the institution and made apportionments according to the available means. We desire to extend to the commissioners individually, our appreciation of the interest they have shown in the welfare of the hospital.

Upon the recommendation of the superintendent, a consulting staff was appointed, consisting of Dr. G. C. Madill, consulting surgeon; Dr. W. N. Bell, consulting ophthalmologist and Dr. H. B. Butler, dentist. All of these gentlemen have been ever ready to render all the assistance within their power, and we take this occasion to acknowledge our indebtedness to them.

To the superintendent and members of the medical staff we desire to record our appreciation of their services. They have, one and all, worked together with an eye single to the advancement of medical science and the material interests of the hospital.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. DANIELS

GEORGE HALL

JOHN HANNAN

S. H. PALMER

MARY P. AVERELL

HARRIET L. RUSSELL

FREDERICK R. HAZARD

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Board of Managers:

I herewith respectfully submit the treasurer's report for the year ending September 30, 1900.

MAINTENANCE FUND

Balance on hand September 30, 1899..	\$1,406 65	
Balance on hand September 30, 1899, belonging to general manufacturing fund	194 97	
		\$1,601 62
Received from Comptroller on approved estimates of the State Commission in Lunacy from Sep- tember 30, 1899, to September 30, 1900:		
For officers' salaries	16,528 51	
For wages	92,124 00	
For supplies	175,974 46	
Received for interest on deposits.....	419 02	
Received from steward for sales, rents, etc., main- tenance account	700 05	
Received from steward for sales, rents, etc., cloth- ing manufacturing account.....	390 98	
Received from steward for sales, rents, etc., general manufacturing account	44 75	
Received from reimbursing patients.....	8,097 21	
Received from private patients.....	2,348 40	
Received from Hudson River State Hospital for morphine	6 00	
Received from W. B. Kesler, interest on note....	23 60	
Received from St. Lawrence State Hospital for clothing sold them	3,850 04	
Received from State hospitals for butter sold them	14,458 46	
Received from overpayment voucher 684	9 33	

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Received from overpayment voucher 1276.....	\$1 35
Received from State hospitals for bread pans....	438 30
Total	<u>\$ 317,016 08</u>

Disbursements

Paid general manufacturing fund June 1st, by order State Commission in Lunacy	\$1,811 08
Paid clothing manufacturing fund June 1st, by order State Commission in Lunacy	1,396 37
Paid vouchers as per statement sent Comptroller:	
Maintenance fund.....	270,545 41
General manufacturing fund	10,677 43
Clothing manufacturing fund	5,137 00
Paid State Treasurer cash received from miscellaneous sources.....	27,053 42
	<u>316,620 71</u>
Balance on hand September 30, 1900.....	<u><u>\$395 37</u></u>

CLOTHING MANUFACTURING FUND

Received from maintenance account June 1st....	\$1,396 37
Received from St. Lawrence State Hospital for clothing	2,482 21
Received for interest on deposits	7 97
Total	<u>\$3,886 55</u>

Disbursements

Paid vouchers Nos. 1468, and 1 to 14 inclusive from June 1 to September 30, 1900, as sent Comptroller	2,166 12
Balance on hand September 30, 1900.....	<u><u>\$1,720 43</u></u>

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report
GENERAL MANUFACTURING FUND

Balance on hand September 30, 1899.....	\$2,073 01
Received from maintenance account, June 1st....	1,811 08
Received from State hospitals for butter sold them	5,365 80
Received from State hospitals for bread pans sold them	48 75
Received from steward sales, uniforms, etc.....	224 22
Received for interest on deposits	18 96
Received from State hospitals for morphine.....	2 40
Total	<u>\$9,544 22</u>

Disbursements

Paid vouchers 1 to 133, as per statement sent Comptroller, July, August and September accounts..	\$6,446 15
Paid vouchers 1469 to 1508, as per statement sent Comptroller in June account	2,278 09
Transferred to maintenance account, January 1, 1900, part of balance as per my report September 30, 1899.	194 97
	<u>8,919 21</u>
Balance on hand September 30, 1900.....	<u><u>\$625 01</u></u>

SPECIAL FUND

Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements.....	\$55 17
Received from State Treasury, chapter 570, Laws 1899	54,162 40
Received from State Treasury, chapter 364, Laws 1900	5,660 50
Received for interest on deposits.....	24 68
Total	<u><u>\$59,902 75</u></u>

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Disbursements

Paid vouchers during the year, chapter 570, Laws 1899, as sent Comptroller	\$54,225 84	
Paid vouchers during the year, chapter 364, Laws 1900, as sent Comptroller	5,660 50	
Paid State Treasury cash received from miscellaneous sources	16 41	
	<hr/>	\$59,902 75

JAMES M. WELLS

Treasurer

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

To the Board of Managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital:

I have the honor to present herewith the following report of the operations of the hospital for the year ending September 30, 1900.

POPULATION

On October 1, 1899, there were 1,480 patients in the hospital—763 men and 717 women.

During the year 432 patients were admitted—212 men, 220 women. Of these, 138 men and 137 women, or 275 in all, were admitted upon original orders, while 74 men and 83 women, a total of 157, were transferred from other institutions for the care and treatment of the insane.

During the twelve months ending September 30, 1900, 165 men and 141 women were discharged, a total of 306. Of these, 45 men and 36 women, a total of 81, were recovered; 17 men and 28 women, a total of 45, had improved; 14 men and 6 women, a total of 20, were unimproved; 6 men and 3 women, a total of 9, were not insane within the meaning of the statute, and 83 men and 68 women, a total of 151, died.

The number remaining in the hospital on October 1, 1900, was 1,606, and of these, 810 were men and 796 women.

The daily average population was 1,560.5, divided as follows: men, 801.4; women, 759.1.

The total number under treatment during the year was 1,912, or 975 men and 937 women.

The largest number of patients in the hospital on any day was 1,640 and the smallest number 1,480.

ADMISSIONS

There were 2 private and 430 public patients received.

Cause.—Of the admission, 58 cases were ascribed to moral causes, and of these, 26 were due to adverse conditions, such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.; 23 to mental strain, worry and overwork; 6 to religious excitement, and 3 to love affairs,

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

fright and nervous shock. In 71 cases heredity was the assigned cause, while in 5 cases congenital defect was said to be responsible for the insanity; 8 of the cases were not insane within the statutory meaning. In 108 cases the insanity was said to be due to some physical infirmity, and of these cases, the largest single operating cause was epilepsy, which was found in 24 patients, while 21 were due to intemperance; 13 to venereal diseases; 12 to old age; 8 to accident or injury; 7 to change of life; 6 to parturition and puerperium; 5 to masturbation; 4 to abuse of drugs; 2 to diseases of the skull and brain; 2 to epidemic influenza; 1 to sunstroke; 1 to pregnancy; 1 to laceration; 1 to fever; 1 to privation and overwork; 1 to exophthalmic goitre; 1 to uraemic poisoning, and 35 to other bodily disorders and ill health. In 144 cases no cause could be discovered.

In 155 patients we obtained a definite history of hereditary tendency, which represents a proportion of 35.66 per cent. of all the admissions. No tendency existed in 142 cases, or 32.86 per cent., while in 135 cases, or 31.25 per cent., it was impossible to ascertain whether or not heredity existed.

Of the cases with an inherited tendency to insanity, we find that 51 were transmitted from the paternal side; 64 from the maternal side; 15 from both paternal and maternal branches, and 25 from collateral branches.

Of the 3,940 cases admitted since the opening of the institution, we find in 1,334 cases a history of heredity, which represents 33.85 per cent. of all the admissions, while in 1,295 cases, or 32.86 per cent., heredity did not exist or else was denied, and in 1,311 cases, or 33.27 per cent., it was impossible to establish facts regarding the existence of an inherited tendency, although from the character of these cases it is fair to presume that at least 50 per cent. had had transmitted to them the tendency to either nervous or mental disease.

Reviewing the facts in Table No. 8 still further, we find since the opening of the institution that in 409 cases the transmission came from the father's side; in 476 cases from the mother's side;

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

in 79 cases the taint was transmitted from both the paternal and maternal sides, while in 370 cases it was from collateral branches.

Form of Insanity.—Table No. 4, which should also be studied in connection with Table No. 5, shows that of the admissions, 121 suffered from some form of mania, and of this number 65 had this disease in its acute form; in 114 cases, melancholia existed, and of these 74 suffered from the acute type; 146 had terminal dementia; 19 had epilepsy with insanity; 12 had general paralysis; 11 paranoia; 6 were imbeciles suffering from maniacal attacks; 4 had alternating insanity and 1 had primary dementia.

Going for a moment to Table No. 5, we find that 71 cases suffering from melancholia in acute forms were presumably recoverable, while 61 cases suffering from mania in acute forms were recoverable. This makes a total of 132 cases, or 30.55 per cent., which offered some hope of recovery, and left 300 cases, or 69.45 per cent., who were suffering from chronic forms of mental disease.

It is interesting just here to record the fact that of the 651 cases of acute mania admitted since the opening of the institution, 351, or 53.9 per cent., recovered, and of the 567 cases of acute melancholia admitted since the opening of the institution 268, or 47.26 per cent., recovered.

It is of further interest to note the results in 187 cases of general paralysis admitted since the opening of the institution; 151 of these cases died, while 1 is said to have recovered, although this is questionable, and the patient probably had a remission. The remaining 35 cases were either removed by their friends or else continue their residence in the hospital. These figures are used to emphasize the fact that this form of disease is beyond hope of recovery.

Civil Condition.—The civil condition of the 432 admissions can be arranged as follows: unmarried, 210; married, 166; widowed, 42; divorced, 2, and 12 unascertained. From the opening of the institution 1,736 unmarried people were admitted; 1,675 married; 451 widowed; 22 divorced, and in 56 cases the civil condition was unascertained.

Degree of Education.—The degree of education of those ad-

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

mitted was as follows: 5 collegiate; 23 academic; 236 common school; 38 could read and write; 18 could read only; 33 had no education, while in 79 cases it was impossible to determine the degree of education, owing largely to the nature of the patients' mental condition and the fact that these cases were either received by transfers from other institutions or else were persons without known relatives. Since the opening of the institution, 3,949 cases have been received, and of these 47 had a collegiate education; 247 an academic education; 2,147 a common school; 100 could read and write; 219 could read only; 330 were without education, and in 850 cases the degree of education was unascertained. It is to be noted that since the opening of the institution, 2,441 cases, or 61.95 per cent., had either a collegiate, academic or common school education; 649, or 16.47 per cent., had either no education or else a very limited one, while in 850 cases, or 21.59 per cent., we had no means of determining, for reason given above, the degree of education.

Age on Admission.—The decade of life showing the largest number of admissions was from 30 to 40 years, and the number admitted during this period was 108. There were 105 admissions between 40 and 50; 75, between 50 and 60; 69, between 20 and 30; 42, between 60 and 70; 18, between 70 and 80; 8, between 80 and 90, and 7 between 10 and 20. It will thus be seen that 308, or 71.29 per cent., were over 40 years of age upon admission, while 124, or 28.7 per cent., were less than 40 years of age.

Occupation.—From the table giving the occupation of those admitted, we find that 4 led professional lives; 23 commercial; 35 agricultural and pastoral; 27 were mechanics at sedentary vocations; 60 were in domestic service; 112 were engaged in educational and the higher domestic duties, such as governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.; 681 were laborers, while the balance either had no legitimate occupation or else their occupation was unascertained.

Nativity.—Of those admitted during the year, we found that 269 were native born; 8 were unascertained and 155 were of foreign birth. Of the total number admitted since the opening of the

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

hospital, the parents of 41.4 per cent. were both of foreign birth; in 5.36 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native, and in 3.2 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

DISCHARGES

Of those discharged as recovered, 28 had been insane less than one month before admission; 18 from one to three months; 13 from three to six months; 8 from six to nine months, and 1 from nine months to one year, a total of 68 cases with a duration of one year or less, while in 13 cases the duration was over one year.

The period under treatment in 62 cases was less than one year, while in 19 cases it was more than a year; of these 19 cases, 15 were under treatment from 12 to 18 months, 3 from 18 months to 2 years and 1 from 4 to 5 years.

The percentage of recoveries based on the daily average population was 5.19 per cent., against 6.31 per cent. of the preceding year and 4.87 per cent. of two years ago. The percentage based on the admissions is 18.75 per cent. against 25.83 per cent. of the preceding year and 28 per cent. of two years ago. The important fact must be borne in mind that during the year ending September 30, 1898, only 50 patients were transferred from other institutions, and only three patients for the year ending September 30, 1899, while this year 157 cases were transferred from other hospitals. If we, therefore, compute our recoveries on those received on original commitments only we find that the percentage is 29.45 per cent. against 30 per cent. of last year and 28.82 per cent. of the year ending September 30, 1898.

The death rate based on the whole number treated is 7.89 per cent. against 7.55 per cent. during the year ending September 30, 1899.

Of those who died, 36 were over 70 years of age; 22 were between 60 and 70; 30 were between 50 and 60, and 36 were between 40 and 50; the remaining 27 were under 40, and of these, 6 were under 30. In all there were 151 deaths; of these, 35 were due to specific infectious diseases, and among these 35 cases typhoid

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

fever was the cause of death in 8, while erysipelas caused the death of 16, tuberculosis the death of 9 and syphilis the death of 2; 27 deaths resulted from mental diseases itself, and of these, 24 deaths occurred in paretics; disease of the nervous system was responsible for 18 deaths, 7 of which resulted from epilepsy and 9 from organic diseases of the brain, such as tumor, abscess, hemorrhage, etc. In 18 cases death was due to disease of the digestive system; in 17, to diseases of the circulatory system; in 11, to diseases of the blood and ductless glands; in 5, to diseases of the respiratory system; in 1, to a constitutional disease; in 13, to the debility of old age, and in 6 to malignant growths.

We find furthermore that 89 of these deaths occurred in those who had been insane more than a year before admission, while in 104 cases the period under treatment was over a year; in fact, 54 of these cases had been under treatment more than four years, and 31 had been under treatment between six and ten years.

Of those discharged recovered 35 suffered from acute mania and 43 from acute melancholia.

Of the 81 recoveries, 49 were under 40 years of age, while 32 were over 40 years, in fact, all but 18 of the 81 cases were under 50 years of age. Contrast this with the ages of those who died, and we see that of the 151 deaths, 27 were under 40 years of age, while 124 were over 40 years of age, 63 in all were under 50 years of age, while 88 were over 50 years of age. The percentage of deaths under 50 years of age was 41 plus, while the percentage of recoveries under this age was 77 plus. The percentage of deaths over 50 years of age was 58 plus, but the percentage of recoveries over this age was only 22 plus.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN PRESUMABLY CURABLE CASES

There were present at the beginning of the year 69 cases who were presumably curable, and 132 of the same class were received during the year, making a total of 201 under treatment,

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

one more than last year. Of this number 81, or 40.29 per cent. recovered; 10, or 4.97 per cent. died; 26, or 12.93 per cent. were transferred to other groups, and there remained at the end of the year 84, or 41.79 per cent., under treatment. Of all these cases treated 166 were first admissions, and of these, 68 cases or 40.96 per cent. recovered; 7, or 4.21 per cent. died; 19, or 11.46 per cent. were transferred to other groups, while 72, or 43.37 per cent. remained under treatment at the close of the fiscal year. Twenty-six of the cases in Table No. 5 have been admitted twice, and of these, 8, or 30.7 per cent. recovered; 3, or 11.53 per cent. died; 5, or 19.22 per cent. were transferred to other groups, while 10, or 38.46 per cent. remained under treatment at the end of the year. There were 9 cases who had been admitted three times, and of these, 5, or 55.55 per cent. recovered; none died; 2, or 22.22 per cent. were transferred to other groups, while 2, or 22.22 per cent. remained at the close of the year.

MEDICAL SERVICE AND RESIDENT OFFICERS

On October 31st Dr. W. H. Kidder resigned his position as assistant physician to take up special work in dietary studies with Prof. Atwater. The Doctor had been engaged in the medical work of this institution since the fall of 1895, and was always devoted to the interests of his patients and the advancement of the medical work of the institution. He is by education and training particularly well fitted for the work he has undertaken. The State is to be congratulated on obtaining his services. He is not only familiar with the physiology and chemistry of foods, but also knows intimately the peculiar needs of the insane.

In February Dr. Roy L. Leak was promoted from the position of medical interne to that of junior assistant physician.

Dr. W. B. Reed resigned his position as medical interne in June to engage in general practice.

Dr. E. A. Nevin was transferred as medical interne from Manhattan State Hospital to take the place of Dr. Reed, resigned.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Dr. Robert W. Fowler was appointed in September as medical interne, appointment to take effect in October.

Dr. W. N. Bell, of Ogdensburg, continues his ophthalmological work, and is able to do much to promote the comfort and well being of many of our patients.

Dr. Musgrove having removed from town, Dr. H. B. Butler was appointed dentist in his stead.

Many surgical operations have been performed during the past year, which have added to the physical as well as mental condition of those operated upon. Autopsies have been held in 60 cases, and as a result, valuable experience has been obtained.

The physiological laboratory remains under the direction of Dr. Hutchings. For a time, work in this department was simply routine, owing to the reduction in the number of medical officers as a result of the decreased apportionment. Adjusting ourselves, however, to our new conditions, we were enabled during the summer to again take up special studies.

The pathological department is still under the charge of Dr. Babcock, who has devoted to it such time as could be spared from his ward work. It is our policy to instruct the younger physicians in special methods, and to secure their active co-operation in original work.

The year, all told, in these two departments has been rather unsatisfactory, but we look forward to progress during the coming year, as we have recently outlined and started new studies.

The past year has been an active one, so far as the medical service proper is concerned. During the winter months, we had a severe outbreak of typhoid fever, 40 cases in all being under treatment, a larger number than we have ever had in any one year. The nearest approach to it was in 1895, when 39 cases occurred. It is fitting at this time to make a brief résumé of our experience with typhoid fever, inasmuch as the Commission have given us the means to provide a new water supply, thus doing away with the source of the disease. We expect to publish in some medical periodical a complete history of our ex-

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

perience with typhoid, and hence in this report we limit the review to essential facts.

A study of the clinical records since 1891 shows the following cases by years:

Year	No. of cases
1891	3
1892	5
1893	8
1894	10
1895	39
1896	7
1897	20
1898	6
1899	8
1900	40

A total of 146 cases. Of these, 31 died, making a mortality rate of 21.23 per cent. Of these 146 cases, 63 occurred among the employees of the institution, while 83 took place among the patients. The mortality among the employees was 14.3 per cent., while the mortality among the patients was 26.5 per cent.

A comparison of the mortality by years shows the following results:

Year	No. of deaths	Mortality
1891	1	33 1-3%
1892	1	20%
1893	1	12 1-2%
1894	5	50%
1895	8	20 1-2%
1896	2	28 1-2%
1897	3	15%
1898	None	None
1899	1	12 1-2%
1900	9	22 1-2%.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

It is of further interest to record the number of cases by month:

Months	Cases
January	7
February	44
March	32
April	15
May	3
June	4
July	1
August	8
September	13
October	9
November	4
December	6

It will thus be seen that the largest number of cases occurred in February, being 44, and the next largest number in March, being 32. The smallest number was in July, namely 1.

According to seasons, the outbreak was as follows: Winter, 57; spring, 50; summer, 13; autumn, 26.

The large difference in the mortality rate of 12 per cent. between employees and patients can be largely accounted for by the fact that many of the patients, from the nature of their disease and their advanced age, were less able to resist the strain upon their vitality. The employees, as a rule, are young, active individuals in the full vigor of life, and are capable of withstanding a greater storm than are those who have been brought low by the infirmities of age and mental disease. Again, the type of disease has varied somewhat in the different years. The outbreak in 1900, for instance, was unusually severe, and the results might have been still more disastrous had not the greatest care and skill been exercised in treating and nursing these cases. I feel that at this time it is due to the physicians and nurses to make acknowledgment of their devotion to the care of those who suffered from this disease. At times they have had to do both

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

day and night duty, but never complained, and were always willing to sacrifice themselves.

In addition to the outbreak of typhoid, the hospital has had to contend with other contagious diseases. We had one case of scarlet fever in an employee, and by quarantining this man and exercising the greatest watchfulness, the disease was controlled and no further cases arose. We had a great many cases of measles, German measles and mumps, which did much to complicate the management of the institution. Furthermore, upon occupying the new infirmary wings, an outbreak of erysipelas occurred, which was unusually fatal among our old and enfeebled patients, many of whom were unable to survive the attack and in other cases the patient's strength became so reduced that they soon died of milder affections.

AMUSEMENTS

The usual number of dances, dramatic entertainments, ball games, boat rides, etc., took place during the year, and were enjoyed by all who took part. The most satisfactory diversion we have been able to provide resulted from the use of our steamboat, which made regular trips from early in June until the 1st of October. In addition, the boat was employed in taking patients to nearby resorts for picnics and places where they could spend the day amid new scenes and away from the routine of hospital life.

Of special occasions we might mention the annual distribution of gifts at Christmas, which is always looked forward to with great interest, not only by the patients, but also by their friends, and the annual field day, which was all that could be desired and was unusually successful.

The patients' library has been augmented by gifts from friends of the institution and by the purchase of new books which was generously allowed by the State Commission in Lunacy. This library, which now occupies a part of the medical office, has grown so large as to demand additional provision, and as the medical library has also grown beyond the space allowed for it, we have made arrangements to fit up one of the rooms in our rec-

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

recreation building as a library and reading room for the patients. By this arrangement many inconveniences which formerly existed will be avoided, and it is hoped that even greater advantages will be taken of the facilities offered them heretofore.

OCCUPATION

Over 65 per cent. of the patients have been employed at some useful occupation. It seems unnecessary to refer to the value of occupation in each annual report, but there is no general feature of treatment of the insane better adapted for their welfare than that provided by work which has been properly selected and assigned.

TRAINING SCHOOL

The class of 1899 and 1900 opened with 13 members, of whom 9 received the diploma. Each year's experience emphasizes the value of this school to the institution. It is not only of direct value to the pupils themselves, but is also of value to the other employees, who profit to a greater or less degree by associating with and observing the methods used by those who have been thoroughly trained in caring for the sick and insane.

The standard required for entrance has been raised, but notwithstanding this, a larger number applied for entrance to the junior class this year than ever before in the history of the institution.

The course of training is outlined each year in an announcement and calendar, which is supplied to each pupil. As showing the plan of the school, I beg to incorporate in this report the announcement regarding the course of instruction, as well as a schedule of practical work.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION**JUNIOR CLASS**

To determine the fitness of candidates the course begins with a preliminary examination, which is uniform throughout the New York State hospitals.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

On Wednesday afternoons throughout the school year lectures are held in the lecture hall of the Recreation building, recitations occurring in the same building on Thursday evenings. During the first half of the year the practical work includes elementary bandaging and the management of accidents and emergencies, being such instruction as will at once add to the efficiency of the nurse, while in the latter half it is largely in the line of physical training.

In January, a written examination is held, continuance in the class depending upon successfully meeting this test. The oral and practical examinations at the close of the junior year are conducted by the staff, the average standing being determined from the rating in examinations and the records of class work. In addition, a written examination is held by a committee of State hospital superintendents. The text-book required in the junior class is volume 1 of "A Text-Book for Training School for Nurses" (Wise), copies of which, with other school material, may be obtained from the steward at wholesale prices.

SENIOR CLASS

Advancement to the senior class occurs only after all of the obligations of the junior year have been met. The work begins with practical lessons in cooking, conducted in the central hospital kitchen. These lessons are supplemented by four weeks of practice in the preparation of food for the sick. Lectures and recitations are held according to schedule in the lecture hall of the recreation building.

Practical exercises in massage are carried on for twelve weeks. To supplement the instruction in bandaging given during the junior year, advanced lessons are given to the seniors. Each member of the class is required to serve at least three months in one of the wards devoted specially to the care of the sick, where systematic instruction is given as indicated in the schedule at the end of this calendar.

To add to the practice in obstetric and gynecological nursing, the members of the senior class are detailed to assist in the ex-

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

amination of cases in the surgery at 10 a. m. on Mondays and Wednesdays. Practical instruction on special subjects, particularly with reference to case recording, care of records and charts and the observation of symptoms, is given at the bedside on Friday afternoons, as indicated in the calendar.

A record is kept of each pupil's standing in recitations and practical work, which, with the ratings of examinations held at the close of the year by the staff of teachers, determines the average standing of the pupil. Those members of the class who are thus found competent are recommended to the committee of superintendents for the final examination leading to graduation, which occurs after two years of training has been completed. The diplomas are recognized by all of the New York State hospitals.

Graduates are requested to attend the senior lectures whenever opportunity offers.

The text-book required in the senior class is volume 2 of "A Text-Book for Training Schools for Nurses," (Wise). The following are recommended as works of reference: "A Text-Book for Nursing," (Weeks-Shaw); "Nursing," (Hampton); "Massage and Swedish Movements," (Ostrom); "A Manual of Child-bed Nursing," (Jewett).

SCHEDULE OF PRACTICE WORK IN REQUIRED THREE MONTHS HOSPITAL-WARD COURSE**FIRST WEEK**

Monday—Bed making and changing of bed-ridden patients.

Tuesday—Use of bed vessels.

Wednesday—Poultices and poulticing.

Thursday—Service of food in bed.

Friday—Care of mouth, teeth and hair.

SECOND WEEK

Monday—Hot and cold applications.

Tuesday—Sponge bath.

Wednesday—Surgical dressings.

Thursday—Cold and hot packs; mustard foot bath.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Friday—Preparation for artificial feeding and lavage.

Saturday—Preparation of egg-nog, milk punch, lemonade; peptonizing milk.

THIRD WEEK

Monday—Enemata.

Tuesday—Catheterization and bladder irrigation.

Wednesday—Ventilation, disinfection and fumigation.

Thursday—Thermometry, pulse and respiration.

Friday—Plaster of paris dressing.

FOURTH WEEK

Monday—Collection and care of fluids for analysis.

Tuesday—Approximate weights and measures.

Wednesday—Surgical dressings.

Thursday—Electricity, chiropody.

Friday—Use of hypodermic syringe.

Saturday—Administrations of medicines and care of poisons.

Instruction in keeping clinical records, observations of symptoms, use of Faradic battery and massage is given daily until each pupil becomes proficient.

At this time we desire to acknowledge the valuable services rendered to the hospital last year by the following physicians of Ogdensburg, who delivered lectures on special subjects: Drs. Madill, Bell, Brown, Hanbidge and Cooper. The school also had the unusual advantage of receiving during the fall and winter season instruction from Miss Daniell in the preparation and serving of food for the sick. Miss Daniell is one of the leading authorities on food in this country, and was assigned by Prof. Atwater to the special work of making food studies on the insane at the St. Lawrence State Hospital.

NOTES ON CONSTRUCTION

Infirmery Wings.—The new infirmery wings were completed early in the year, and on the 26th of March we received 155 patients upon an order for transfer from the State Commission in Lunacy.

Boathouse.—A house for the steamboat "Dorothy" was com-

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

pleted in the fall at a comparatively small cost. This building was successfully used all summer, and has been a great convenience in enabling us to make more frequent trips this season than ever before.

Kitchen Equipment.—For many years our central kitchen has been almost uninhabitable during the winter season on account of the escape of steam. This condition has been remedied by installing new vegetable and steam kettles and by changing the arrangement of coffee and tea urns. All the apparatus is now connected with vapor pipes running through the roof, and any excess of steam is thus carried off. We also installed a portable oven 8x10 feet for baking pies, cookies, beans, etc. This has been a very satisfactory arrangement, and has reduced materially the consumption of coal.

Fencing.—A new woven wire fence has taken the place of the old stockade around the melon patch.

Steam Pumps.—Upon the suggestion of Mr. Hale, various changes have been made in connection with the steam heating plant and in the large pump at our pumping station.

Laundry Equipment.—A Hagen mangle and two Troy washers were installed during the summer, and add much to the efficiency of the laundry service.

Silos.—Two square silos, each holding 200 tons, have been erected at a total cost of \$1,000, and we are enabled to store sufficient green food for our stock to last through the entire season. The present capacity of the various silos amount to 1,000 tons.

Poultry House.—A chicken house 100 feet long, divided into five compartments and five scratching sheds, has been erected and is now occupied.

Root House.—In the banks of the ravine east of the Garden cottage, a root house has been constructed which holds 2,300 bushels of vegetables. It is built of stone, with a wood front and shingle roof, and is so ventilated as to give a good circulation of air all the time.

Grading.—The work of grading around the infirmary wings has progressed satisfactorily, and a new road is now being made to

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

take the traffic away from these buildings. All the work of grading and road making has been done by patients' labor, with the exception of a laborer to crush the stone and to roll the roads. A part of our road system has been picked up and re-rolled and thus put in good condition.

Trees and Shrubs.—A number of new trees and shrubs were planted in the spring, but there is still need for many more, and we expect this fall and next spring to continue this work.

New Water Supply.—A contract was made in September with the city of Ogdensburg for installing a 14-inch main from the city line to our present 12-inch main, at a cost of \$11,400. In addition, the city agrees to furnish us with Oswegatchie water at an annual rental of \$4,000, with the proviso that not more than an average of 400,000 gallons a day shall be used. In this connection it may be stated that an 8-inch "Union Water Metre" was purchased, which will thus enable us to keep an accurate account of all the water used.

Cow Barn.—The old gutters at the cow barns were too narrow and in many cases were broken. They have now been taken up and relaid. New stanchions have taken the place of the old ones and arrangements are now being made for placing drinking troughs in each stall. By a simple arrangement a cover will be placed on the trough to keep out foul matter and yet not interfere with the cow getting sufficient water.

Tiles and Drains.—The new addition to the garden at the entrance to the grounds has been properly tiled and drained, and we expect it will, therefore, be much more productive than last year. Various other parts of the farm have also received needed attention in this direction.

Paint Shop.—As the result of a fire which took place on September 1st our paint shop was slightly damaged and was repaired at a comparatively small cost.

Lawns.—The work of developing our lawns has progressed satisfactorily, and during the summer we placed on the lawn in front of the executive building, three of the cannons which General Curtis so generously obtained for us from the navy department.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

The following is a list of our needs of an extraordinary nature during the coming year, and it is to be hoped that the Commission will provide the necessary funds.

Group 4.—The erection of this group of buildings will practically complete the hospital. The request as made last year calls for \$192,500.

Heater and connection for feed water.....	\$700
Mechanical stokers	11,000
Addition to chicken house.....	500
Storage sheds and crematory.....	2,000
Isolation building for contagious diseases.....	5,000
Iron working machinery	800
Wood working machinery.....	700
Roads and grading	500
Cement walks	1,000
Additional root cellar	600
Trees and shrubs	300
Farm fences	1,000
Hydro-therapeutic equipment, including plunge bath.	6,000
Greenhouse	5,000
Recreation pavilions	2,500
Lawn settees	250
New coffee and tea urns.....	650
Tiles and drains	350
New arc lighting equipment.....	1,800
Steamboat dock	400
New cold storage engine and addition to storage room	2,000
Duck houses and fences.....	600
Warehouse for flour and other supplies.....	750
Ventilation	700
Elevators for reception cottages.....	1,000
Piggery	3,500
Extraordinary repairs and improvements.....	5,000

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To the clergymen of Ogdensburg we are under deep obligations for holding services on each Sabbath afternoon and for visiting the sick whenever called upon.

The choir has continued under the direction of Mrs. R. E. Waterman and has rendered very attractive music.

To the press of Northern New York we would return thanks for providing us with copies of their newspapers for use upon our wards. The list of their contributions is as follows: Adirondack News, Antwerp Gazette, Baldwinsville Gazette, Canton Commercial Advertiser, Carthage Republican, Chateaugay Record, Essex County Republican, Fayetteville Weekly Recorder, Franklin Gazette, Glens Falls Daily Times, Glens Falls Morning Star, Gouverneur Free Press, Jefferson County Journal, Lakeside Press, Lowville Journal and Republican, Malone Palladium, Mexico Independent, Watertown Advocate, Ogdensburg Advance, Oswego Daily Times, Potsdam Courier and Freeman, Potsdam Recorder, Elizabethtown Post, Fort Covington Sun, Theresa Weekly Gleaner, Malone Farmer, Manlius Eagle, Northern Tribune, St. Lawrence Republican, Syracuse Herald, Plattsburg Republican, Sandy Creek News, Syracuse Sunday Times, Tully Times, Watertown Post, St. Lawrence Herald, St. Lawrence Plaindealer, Ticonderoga Sentinel, Watertown Herald, The Syracuse Post-Standard (semi-weekly), Oswego Daily Palladium, Northern Christian Advocate, Watertown Re-Union, Richville Recorder.

We also at this time thank the publishers of the New York Medical Journal for continuing to furnish the medical staff of this hospital gratuitously a copy of their journal.

To the following friends of the hospital we record our indebtedness: Miss Jennie McCaughin, Ticonderoga, box assorted presents for Christmas; Miss Kate McFadden, Beekmantown, box assorted presents for Christmas; Nathan Frank's Sons, Ogdensburg, decorations for Christmas tree; Henry Bailey, Esq., Ogdensburg, package of magazines; Frank Chapman, Esq., magazines; R. E. Waterman, Esq., magazines; Mrs. J. S. Dean,

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Ogdensburg, magazines; R. B. Algie, Esq., Ogdensburg, magazines, and to several others who contributed sums of money for Christmas presents.

General N. M. Curtis, who constantly shows his keen interest in the welfare of the institution, has recently presented us with two very fine fox squirrels.

It is a privilege indeed to record at this time my appreciation of the invariable kindness and assistance given to me by the members of your Board.

Very respectfully submitted

WILLIAM MABON

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

STEWARD'S REPORT

To the Medical Superintendent:

The report of the farm and garden products, live stock on hand, the classification for maintenance, steward's sales and articles manufactured and repaired for the year ending September 30, 1900, is hereby respectfully submitted.

W. C. HALL

Steward

FARM REPORT

Apples, 26 bushels, at 50c.....	\$13 00
Apples, crab, 4 bushels, at 75c.....	3 00
Beef, 4,108 pounds, at 7c.....	287 56
Boar sold, 1	3 50
Calves sold, 58	113 00
Chicken, 473 pounds, at 11c.....	52 03
Corn fodder, 170 tons, at \$4.....	680 00
Eggs, 976 dozen, at 15c.....	146 40
Ensilage, 1,000 tons, at \$4	4,000 00
Grease, 879 pounds, at 2½c	21 98
Hay, 225 tons, at \$13	2,925 00
Hides, cow, 665 pounds, sold	49 91
Hides, horse, sold, 1	1 75
Hides, deacon, sold, 10, at 45c.....	4 50
Lard, 208 pounds, at 7c.....	14 56
Milk, 71,629 gallons, at 10c.....	7,162 90
Oats, 4,000 bushels, at 35c	1,400 00
Peas, cow, 5 tons, at \$2.....	10 00
Pork, 17,855 pounds, at 5½c.....	982 02
Pigs, sold, 7	12 00
Potatoes, 7,323 bushels, at 50c.....	3,661 50
Rye, 400 bushels, at 60c.....	240 00
Straw, 130 tons, at \$6.....	780 00

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Sow sold	\$10 00
Wurzels, 3,000 bushels, at 30c.....	900 00
	<hr/>
	\$23,474 61
	<hr/>

GARDEN

Asparagus, 231 bunches, at 10c.....	\$23 10
Beans, Lima, 30 bushels, at \$1.....	30 00
Beans, field, 60 bushels, at \$2.....	120 00
Beans, string, 178 bushels, at \$1.....	178 00
Beets, 710 bushels, at 40c.....	284 00
Blackberries, 774 quarts, at 8c.....	61 92
Cabbage, 10,073 heads, at 4c.....	402 92
Carrots, 677 bushels, at 30c.....	203 10
Cauliflower, 647 heads, at 5c.....	32 35
Celery, 3,986 heads, at 2c.....	79 72
Corn, sweet, 728 bushels, at 25c.....	182 00
Corn, pop, 30 bushels, at \$1.....	30 00
Cucumbers, 168 bushels, at \$1.....	168 00
Egg plant, 22 bushels, at 50c.....	11 00
Horse radish, 93 gallons, at 80c.....	74 40
Kohlrabi, 2 dozens, at 25c.....	50
Lettuce, 323 bushels, at 75c.....	242 25
Lettuce, 828 heads, at 2c.....	16 56
Mint, 27 bunches, at 5c.....	1 35
Melons, musk, 1,920, at 5c.....	96 00
Melons, water, 1,495, at 5c.....	74 75
Onions, 2,962 bunches, at 5c.....	148 10
Onions, 909 bushels, at 80c.....	727 20
Parsnips, 187 bushels, at 50c.....	93 50
Parsley, 200 bunches, at 5c.....	10 00
Peas, green, 145 bushels, at \$1.....	145 00
Peppers, 3 bushels, at \$1.....	3 00
Pickles, 32 bushels, at \$7.....	224 00
Pumpkins, 37, at 20c.....	7 40
Radishes, 372 bushels, at 40c.....	148 80
Rhubarb, 450 bunches, at 5c.....	22 50

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Rhubarb, 42 bushels, at 40c.....	\$16 80
Sage, 355 pounds, at 10c.....	35 50
Salsify, 25 bushels, at 40c.....	10 00
Savory, 102 pounds, at 10c.....	10 20
Squash, 363 bushels, at 60c.....	217 80
Strawberries, 1,460 quarts, at 8c.....	116 80
Tomatoes, 1,000 bushels, at 50c.....	500 00
Turnips, 753 bushels, at 40c.....	301 20
	<hr/>
	\$5,049 72
	<hr/>

SUMMARY

Farm products	\$23,474 61	
Garden products.....	5,049 72	
	<hr/>	\$28,524 33
Debit:		
Amount charged farm and grounds		
as per Treasurer's reports.....	\$6,050 73	
Amount of farm wages.....	3,251 66	
Value of articles of produce that		
have been used as foods for cows,		
hogs, sheep and fowls.....	8,069 60	
	<hr/>	17,371 99
Net profit		\$11,152 34
		<hr/>

NOTE.—From the amount charged farm and grounds, per Treasurer's report, viz., \$6,050.73, the sum of \$1,058.50 should be deducted, it being the amount used for the care of grounds, lawns and administration purposes and would increase the net profit to farm and garden to \$12,210.84.

LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY ON HAND

Bulls	3
Calves	29
Colts	4
Cows	130
Ducks	103

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Hens and chickens.....	310
Horses	33
Hogs	47
Heifers	24
Pigs	12
Shoats	36

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN WORK SHOP

Awnings	1
Buttons	150
Bundle straps.....	3
Brushes, cow	19
Brushes, barn, rattan.....	19
Brushes, long handled	39
Brushes, scrub	91
Brush mats	22
Braided mats	6
Brush brooms	292
Brooms	1,536
Bases (for ball ground).....	3
Bed straps	1
Canvas bag	1
Canvas stretchers	2
Card boxes	7
Curtains, for yacht	9
Cushions	22
Cushion covers	10
Desk	1
Handles for floor polishers.....	56
Harness:	
Breast straps	22
Hame straps	47
Martingales	8
Leather collar pad.....	1
Lines, pairs	10
Thill straps	2

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

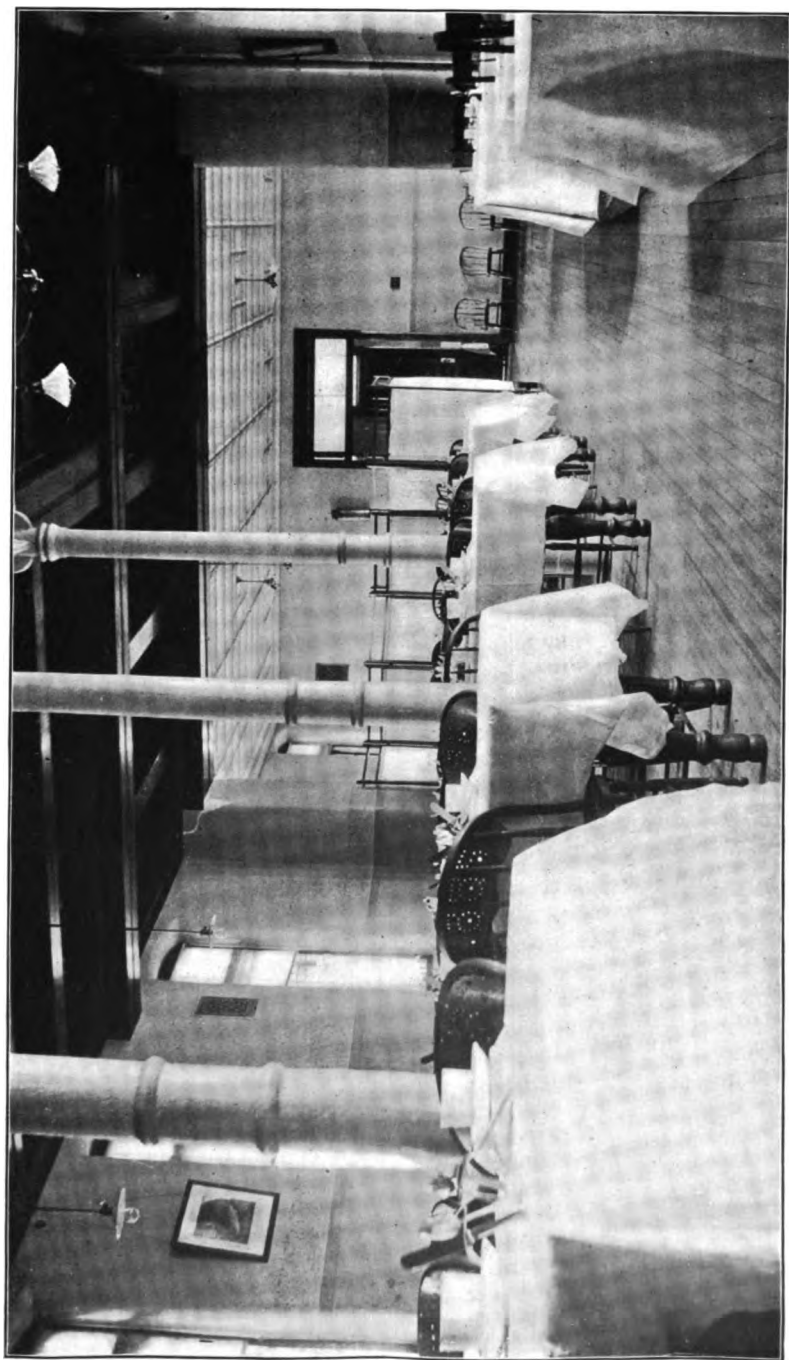
Halter	1
Felt back pads	2
Felt collar pads	8
Pole straps	11
Bridle straps	2
Bridles	6
Check straps	2
Canvas horse boot	1
Leather horse boot	1
Leather bit	1
Crupper straps	6
Laundry bag	1
Mattresses, single	300
Mattresses, double	2
Mattresses, strong	27
Mattress ticks	655
Mattress tufts	27
Pillows, feather	351
Pillows, cotton	12
Pillows, hair	15
Pillow ticks	150
Rag carpet, yards.	324
Rag carpet rugs	154
Sheep skin labels, dozen	3
Strong blankets	60
Shoes, men's	446
Shoes, women's	363
Slippers, men's	452
Shoe bench	1
Towel receivers	29
Valves for pump	2

ARTICLES MADE IN SEWING ROOM

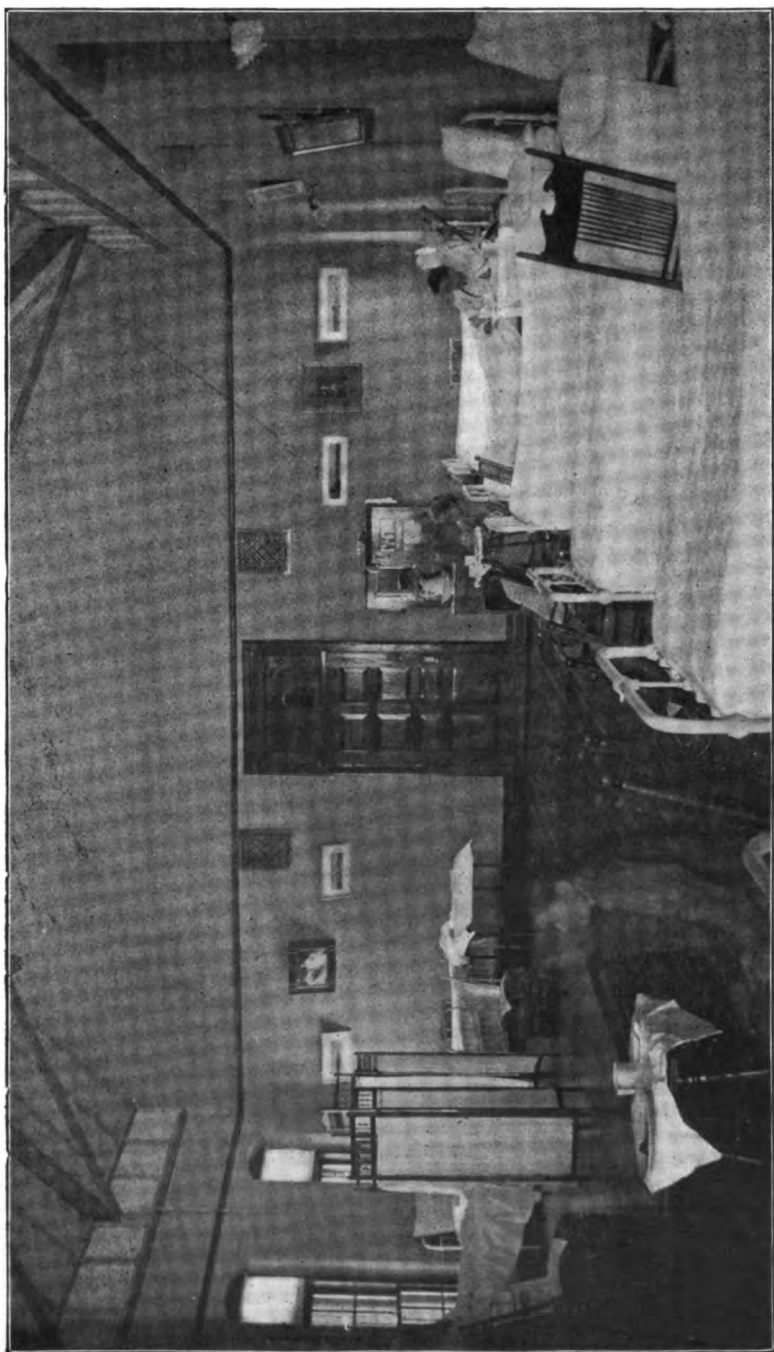
Aprons, bleached, cooks'	34
Aprons, white	1,282
Aprons, patients', kitchen	288

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Aprons, patients', seersucker	364
Aprons, attendants', cut	719
Aprons, attendants', made	3
Bandages, yards	266
Blankets hemmed	21
Book covers	3
Bloomer suits	6
Bibs	66
Curtains, sash	81
Curtains, transom	101
Curtains, denim, pairs	84
Curtains, muslin, pairs	19
Cushions	22
Coffee sacks	23
Chemises	698
Caps, old ladies'	8
Coats, cooks'	1
Corset covers	18
Combination suits	7
Clothes bags	7
Carpet rags, pounds	914
Camisoles	3
Carpets sewed	5
Combination suits, strong	37
Dresses	1,418
Dresses, strong	114
Dresses, made over	21
Drawers, cotton, brown	519
Drawers, bleached	5
Drawers, cotton flannel	17
Dish towels, new	633
Dish towels, old linen	1,952
Handkerchiefs	694
Hose, knit, pairs	21
Holders, iron, coffee-pot, etc.	150



ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL—A DINING ROOM FOR WORKING PATIENTS.



ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL—A HOSPITAL WARD FOR WOMEN.



ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL—DORMITORY.



ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL—DORMITORY.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Laundry bags	25
Lounge covers	2
Lace curtains, darned	2
Mattress protectors	541
Mittens, pairs	35
Neckties	747
Napkins, table	221
Napkins, sanitary	69
Night dresses, brown	1,172
Nightdresses, bleached	129
Nightdresses, strong	92
Nightshirts	318
Oil cloth aprons	4
Pillow cases	1,755
Pillow ticks	233
Protection sheets	4
Quilts	17
Rugs, bound	105
Shirts, fine	346
Shirts, cheviot	487
Shirts, cotton	143
Shirts, woolen	3
Sheets, brown	1,952
Sheets, bleached	110
Shades, window	70
Skirts, colored	55
Skirts, ticking	203
Skirts, brown cotton	204
Skirts, bleached, cotton	7
Skirts, woolen	38
Stand spreads	97
Shrouds	76
Sunbonnets	27
Screen covers	2
Sofa pillow covers	5
Strong bibs	8

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Sand sacks	8
Table cloths	458
Towels, roller	496
Towels, individual	8
Towels, bath	2,414
Towels, glass	92
Tray cloths	21
Underwaists	7
Waists	404
Window shades	428
Wrappers	5

ARTICLES MADE IN TAILOR SHOP

Coats	415
Pants	788
Vests	400
Overalls	72
Overcoats	26
Denim coats	34
White coats	120
White pants	40
Strong suits	185
Caps	94
Skull caps	3
Suspenders, pairs	195
Pants, brown duck.....	5

ARTICLES MENDED

Garments repaired in sewing rooms.....	41,907
Hose repaired in sewing rooms, pairs.....	1,427
Garments repaired in tailor shop.....	4,497
Articles repaired in workshop.....	3,103

STEWARD'S SALES

October	\$153 48
November	48 08

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

December	\$45 25
January	32 27
February	13 29
March	29 84
April	24 85
May	13 00
June	199 70
July	12 03
August	125 76
September	1 50
	<hr/>
	\$699 05
	<hr/>

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT SALES

October.	Butter	\$4,195 30	
	Uniform material	44 75	
		<hr/>	\$4,240 05
November.	Butter	\$1,196 19	
	Uniform material	46 34	
	Bread pans	44 40	
	Drugs	6 00	
	Interest	9 34	
		<hr/>	1,302 27
December.	Butter	\$2,418 83	
	Uniform material	36 20	
	Bread pans	370 50	
	Interest	4 73	
		<hr/>	2,880 26
January.	Butter	\$1,286 25	
	Uniform material	50 05	
	Interest	4 78	
		<hr/>	1,341 08
February.	Butter	\$1,773 39	
	Uniform material	63 46	
	Bread pans	28 40	
	Interest	9 01	
		<hr/>	1,869 26

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

March.	Butter	\$1,286 25	
	Uniform material	54 90	
	Interest	4 60	
			\$1,345 75
April.	Butter	\$1,257 25	
	Uniform material	87 44	
	Interest	4 80	
			1,349 49
May.	Butter	\$1,045 00	
	Uniform material	52 59	
	Bread pans	48 75	
	Interest	4 60	
			1,150 94
June.	Butter	\$1,576 65	
	Uniform material	42 33	
			1,618 98
July.	Butter	\$1,054 50	
	Uniform material	45 82	
	Drugs	2 40	
	Interest	6 82	
			1,109 54
August.	Butter	\$1,623 15	
	Uniform material	50 39	
			1,673 54
September.	Butter	\$1,111 50	
	Uniform material	85 68	
	Interest	7 54	
			1,204 72
			<u>\$21,035 88</u>
	Estimated value of farm and garden products.	\$28,524 33	
	Estimated value of articles manufactured in work-shop, including cost of material.	5,974 16	
	Estimated value of articles manufactured in tailor shop, including cost of material.	2,990 63	
	Estimated value of articles manufactured in sewing room, including cost of material.	7,608 19	

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

SUMMARY OF VOUCHERS AUDITED FOR THE YEAR

Officers' salaries	\$16,542 40
Wages	92,280 80
Provisions and stores.....	81,047 46
Ordinary repairs	8,503 97
Farm and grounds.....	6,050 73
Clothing	9,801 45
Furniture and bedding.....	5,100 62
Books and stationery.....	1,821 79
Fuel and light.....	34,774 18
Medical supplies	1,770 46
Miscellaneous expenses	8,576 65
Transportation of patients.....	4,274 90
	<hr/>
	\$270,545 41
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St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Bi-monthly audit of vouchers, with classification, year ending September 30, 1900

CLASSIFICATION	October and November	December and January	February and March	April and May	June and July	August and September	Total
Officers' salaries.....	\$2,675 90	\$2,645 60	\$2,803 00	\$2,801 00	\$2,801 00	\$2,816 00	\$16,542 40
Wages.....	15,250 35	15,368 10	15,259 12	15,602 92	15,430 72	15,469 69	92,280 80
Provisions and stores.....	13,770 87	13,321 95	14,110 08	14,329 28	12,777 09	12,491 79	81,100 56
Ordinary repairs.....	899 17	1,313 32	1,068 99	1,639 20	1,801 94	2,309 32	8,450 87
Farm and grounds.....	738 46	1,116 99	2,096 12	1,501 08	1,767 67	1,292 17	6,060 73
Clothing.....	2,205 64	1,714 80	2,096 12	1,434 04	1,439 60	912 55	9,801 45
Furniture and bedding.....	954 28	850 59	1,211 81	1,066 67	490 10	572 19	5,100 52
Books and stationery.....	484 28	483 21	484 15	481 12	481 12	481 12	2,896 01
Fuel and light.....	7,495 99	7,429 42	7,639 40	5,461 52	3,291 12	3,123 83	34,720 12
Medical supplies.....	1,267 34	1,313 53	243 85	404 08	3,291 02	243 59	8,576 65
Miscellaneous expense.....	1,260 33	1,373 53	1,570 33	1,799 02	1,255 35	1,418 04	8,576 65
Transportation of patients.....	796 07	558 42	581 74	627 36	922 46	763 83	4,274 90
Total.....	\$46,493 54	\$46,460 22	\$47,639 93	\$47,321 21	\$41,127 70	\$41,502 81	\$270,545 41

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing Movement of Population for the Year Ending September 30,
1900

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1899.....	763	717	1,480
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 1900.	212	220	432
On original commitments:			
From residences.....	135	133	268
By transfers from county houses, etc...	3	4	7
By transfers from other institutions for insane	74	83	157
Total number under treatment during year	975	937	1,912
Daily average population.....	801.40	759.10	1,560.50
Capacity of institution.....	892	750	1,642
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered.....	45	36	81
As improved.....	17	28	45
As unimproved.....	14	6	20
As not insane.....	6	3	9
Died	83	68	151
Whole number discharged during the year	165	141	306
Remaining October 1, 1900.....	810	796	1,606

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

Date of opening	December 9, 1890
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	990
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$2,437,726 00
Value of personal property.....	135,156 00
Acreage under cultivation.....	422

Receipts during year, maintenance fund :

Balance on hand October 1, 1899	\$1,601 62
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	268,812 54
From private patients	2,348 40
From reimbursing patients.....	8,097 21
From all other sources	1,644 52

Total receipts for maintenance

\$282,504 59

Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy
for extraordinary improvements, including
interest received.....

\$59,902 75

Total receipts from manufacturing fund

20,026 68

Total receipts from clothing manufacturing fund

11,868 20

Disbursements during year for maintenance ..

\$270,545 41

Paid Comptroller, receipts from miscellaneous
sources, maintenance account.....

\$11,563 51

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries

16,542 40

Estimate No. 2. For wages.....

92,280 80

Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores.....

81,047 46

Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs.....

8,503 97

Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds

6,050 73

Estimate No. 6. For clothing.....

9,801 45

Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding

5,100 62

Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.....

1,821 79

Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light.....

34,774 18

Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....

1,770 4

Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses.....

8,576 65

Estimate No. 12. For transportation

4,274 90

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 in-
clusive

\$270,545 41

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 2—(Concluded)

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy.....	\$59,886 34
Paid State Treasurer, cash received from miscellaneous sources.....	16 41
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund.....	19,401 67
Balances October 1, 1900:	
General maintenance fund.....	395 37
Manufacturing fund.....	625 01
Clothing manufacturing fund.....	1,720 43
<hr/>	
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	\$3.334
<hr/>	
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	\$31 00
Women.....	28 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	20 00
Women.....	14 00
<hr/>	
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 8.3
Proportion of night attendants to daily average population.....	1 to 47.38
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	65.3
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$28,524 33
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	16,572 98
Total disbursements during year clothing manufacturing fund.....	7,303 12
Paid Comptroller, receipts from miscellaneous sources clothing manufacturing fund.....	2,844 65
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St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	12	14	26	4	7	11	4
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above)	3	20	23	....	7	7	....
Religious excitement...	3	3	6	1	3	4	2
Love affairs (including seduction) .....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Fright and nervous shock .....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Physical:							
Intemperance	15	6	21	2	1	3	8
Venereal diseases	12	1	13	3	1	4	2
Masturbation	5	....	5	2	....	2	....
Sunstroke	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Accident or injury	7	1	8	2	....	2	2
Pregnancy .....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Parturition and puer- perium .....	....	6	6	....	....	....	....
Lactation .....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Change of life .....	....	7	7	....	1	1	1
Fevers .....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Privation and over- work	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Epilepsy	12	12	24	4	4	8	10
Diseases of skull and brain	2	....	2	1	....	1	....
Old age	5	7	12	1	2	3	7
Exophthalmic goitre .....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Epidemic influenza	1	1	2	1	....	1	....
Abuse of drugs	2	2	4	....	1	1	1
Uræmic poisoning	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
All other bodily dis- orders and ill health..	1	34	35	1	10	11	6
Heredity	46	25	71	46	25	71	....

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 3—Concluded

CAUSES	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Congenital defect	1	4	5	..	1	1	2
Unascertained	77	67	144	10	12	22	90
Not insane	5	3	8	....	....	....	....
Total	212	220	432	78	77	155	135

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1900, and since December 9, 1890

FORM	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious....	..	..	..	1	....	1
Mania, acute.....	65	35	4	651	351	48
Mania, recurrent.....	4	....	....	49	19	4
Mania, chronic.....	52	....	13	437	5	88
Melancholia, acute.....	74	43	6	567	268	66
Melancholia, simple.....	....	1	....	128	51	6
Melancholia, chronic.....	30	1	14	273	5	69
Alternating (circular) insanity	4	....	....	14	....	....
Paranoia.....	11	....	1	62	....	1
General paralysis.....	12	....	25	187	1	151
Dementia, primary..	1	1	....	60	8	21
Dementia, terminal.....	146	....	70	1,169	....	428
Epilepsy with insanity....	19	....	16	175	4	67
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	6	....	1	95	....	7
Idiocy .....	....	....	1	30	....	3
Not insane*.....	8	....	....	42	....	1
Total	432	81	151	3,940	712	961

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 5
Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS	PRESENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			ADMITTED DURING YEAR			UNDER TREATMENT DURING YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in { First admission	23	17	40	23	40	63	46	57	103
acute forms. { Second admission	1	3	4	3	4	7	4	7	11
{ Third admission . . . . .	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Mania in acute { First admission	10	6	16	28	17	45	38	23	61
forms. { Second admission	2	2	4	5	6	11	7	8	15
{ Third admission	1	.....	1	3	2	5	4	2	6
All other cur- { First admission . . . . .	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
able forms. { Second admission . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Third admission . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Continued)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED—NOW READMITTED											
		UNDER 3 MONTHS		FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR		FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS		FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS		FROM 3 TO 4 YEARS		FROM 4 TO 5 YEARS	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
		AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY		BETWEEN 5 AND 10 YEARS		MEN		WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN	
		Years	Months	Years	Months	Years	Months	Years	Months	Years	Months	Years	Months
Melancholia in acute forms.	First ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Third ad- mission.	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9
Mania in acute forms.	First ad- mission.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Second ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Third ad- mission.	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	3	1	1	4
All other cur- able forms.	First ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Second ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Third ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	4

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Concluded)

CURABLE CONDITIONS	DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING YEAR	AVERAGE LENGTH OF TREATMENT OF RECOVERED CASES (LAST ATTACK)				DIED DURING YEAR			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER GROUPS			REMAINING AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR		
		MEN		WOMEN		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
		Years	Months	Years	Months									
Melancholia in acute forms.	Men	23	39	7½	6½	2	4	6	3	12	14	19	25	44
	Women	2	4	12	8	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	4	5
	Total	...	2	...	16½	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Mania in acute forms.	Men	15	28	10	8½	...	1	1	4	...	...	19	9	28
	Women	3	4	10	9	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	5
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other curable forms.	Men	2	3	6	8	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2
	Women	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other curable forms.	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged re-covered during the current year and since December 9, 1890

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	16	12	28	1	.....	1	172	98	270	7	1	8
One to three months.....	12	6	18	4	7	11	97	82	179	70	58	128
Three to six months.....	6	7	13	18	7	25	49	55	104	144	117	261
Six to nine months.....	4	4	8	8	7	15	27	24	51	76	53	129
Nine months to one year.....	1	.....	1	4	6	10	10	5	15	45	25	70
One year to eighteen months..	2	4	6	8	7	15	16	17	33	40	23	63
Eighteen months to two years..	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	3	10	7	13	19
Two to three years.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	6	10	16	13	13	26
Three to four years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	4
Four to five years.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	3	4	3	1	4
Five to ten years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Ten to twenty years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	3	21	.....	.....	.....
Total	45	36	81	45	36	81	408	304	712	408	304	712

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since December 9, 1890

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE DECEMBER 1, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever.....	5	3	8	14	8	22
Mumps.....				1	3	4
Influenza.....				4	11	15
Erysipelas.....	5	11	16	10	14	24
Septicemia and pyemia.....				4	....	4
Dysentery.....				13	15	28
Syphilis.....		2	2	....	2	2
Tuberculosis.....	4	5	9	40	36	76
Constitutional diseases:						
Gout.....					1	1
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes in- sipidus.....					2	2
Scurvy, purpura and haemophilia.....		1	1	1	3	4
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and œsophagus.....	1	2	3	1	3	4
Diseases of the stomach.....	1	3	4	24	23	47
Diseases of the intestines.....	6	3	9			
Diseases of the liver.....						
Diseases of the pancreas.....				5	2	7
Diseases of the peritoneum.....		1	1	1	....	1
Diseases of the peritoneum.....		2	2	3	4	7
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the lungs.....	3	1	4	67	35	102
Diseases of the pleura.....		1	1			
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the pericardium.....	2	....	2	2	....	2
Diseases of the heart.....	11	2	13	50	31	81
Aneurism.....	2	....	2	2	....	2
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Anemia, pernicious anemia and leukemia.....				1	....	1
Exophthalmic goitre.....		1	1	....	1	1
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	6	4	10	55	57	112

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 7—(Concluded)

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the meninges		2	2	1	2	3
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	4	5	9	60	44	104
Epilepsy	5	2	7	18	17	35
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease	1	1	2	14	24	38
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease	1	....	1	1	....	1
General paralysis of the insane..	18	6	24	117	20	137
Debility of old age	6	7	13	25	31	56
Accident .....	....	....	....	1	5	6
Suicide .....	....	....	....	7	1	8
Malignant new growths or cancer...	2	4	6	10	14	24
Total	83	68	151	552	409	961

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during
the current year and since December 9, 1890

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch	29	22	51	233	176	409
Maternal branch	30	34	64	244	232	476
Paternal and maternal branches	11	4	15	39	40	79
Collateral branches	8	17	25	204	166	370
No hereditary tendency ..	57	35	142	664	631	1,295
Unascertained	77	58	135	744	567	1,311
Total	212	220	432	2,128	1,812	3,940

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year
and since December 9, 1890

CIVIL CONDITION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	121	89	210	1,044	692	1,736
Married	72	94	166	862	813	1,675
Widowed	11	31	42	177	274	451
Divorced	1	1	2	8	14	22
Unascertained	7	5	12	37	19	56
Total	212	220	432	2,128	1,812	3,940

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current
year and since December 9, 1890

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	2	3	5	36	11	47
Academic	10	13	23	111	136	247
Common school	99	137	236	1,136	1,011	2,147
Read and write	17	21	38	57	43	100
Read only	9	9	18	115	104	219
No education	17	16	33	155	175	330
Unascertained	58	21	79	518	332	850
Total	212	220	432	2,128	1,812	3,940

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 11
Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since December 9, 1890

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	7	10	17	7	6	13	50	41	91	71	36	107
One to three months.....	7	3	10	3	6	9	54	35	89	60	39	99
Three to six months.....	8	7	15	7	1	8	41	24	65	80	49	129
Six to nine months.....	9	8	17	6	4	10	29	17	46	42	35	77
Nine months to one year.....	1	.....	1	2	5	7	22	16	38	35	27	62
One year to eighteen months.	5	4	9	11	7	18	46	30	76	61	40	101
Eighteen months to two years.	2	1	3	9	2	11	29	14	43	40	27	67
Two to three years.....	9	6	15	5	8	13	50	28	78	49	39	88
Three to four years.....	4	5	9	4	3	7	31	29	60	43	36	79
Four to six years.....	7	4	11	14	9	23	40	25	65	42	41	83
Six to ten years.....	7	8	15	14	17	31	34	33	67	28	40	68
Ten to twenty years.....	13	5	18	1	.....	1	44	43	87	1	.....	1
Twenty years and over.....	4	7	11	.....	.....	.....	30	35	65	.....	.....	.....
Not insane*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	38	89	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	83	68	151	83	68	151	552	409	961	552	409	961
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths).....				8.3	8.5	8.4				6.1	7.6	6.8

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since December 9, 1890

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years.....				6	5	11
From 15 to 20 years.....	1	6	7	63	55	118
From 20 to 25 years.....	23	13	36	178	120	298
From 25 to 30 years.....	12	21	33	193	176	369
From 30 to 35 years.....	23	25	48	106	82	188
From 35 to 40 years.....	33	27	60	420	338	758
From 40 to 50 years.....	51	54	105	444	419	863
From 50 to 60 years.....	36	39	75	337	307	644
From 60 to 70 years. ...	19	23	42	209	185	394
From 70 to 80 years.....	11	7	18	129	87	216
From 80 to 90 years.....	3	5	8	41	17	58
Unascertained				2	21	23
Total	212	220	432	2,128	1,812	3,940

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since December 9, 1890

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years.....		3	3	20	21	41
From 20 to 30 years....	17	10	27	119	78	197
From 30 to 40 years.....	9	10	19	88	83	171
From 40 to 50 years.....	8	6	14	93	67	160
From 50 to 60 years.....	7	2	9	60	32	92
From 60 to 70 years.....	4	4	8	24	18	42
From 70 to 80 years.....		1	1	4	5	9
Total	45	36	81	408	304	712

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since December 9, 1890

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years					1	1
From 15 to 20 years	1		1	3	2	5
From 20 to 25 years	2	1	3	10	13	23
From 25 to 30 years		2	2	13	21	34
From 30 to 35 years	8	5	13	44	25	69
From 35 to 40 years	3	5	8	47	28	75
From 40 to 50 years	20	16	36	111	76	187
From 50 to 60 years	18	12	30	104	80	184
From 60 to 70 years	12	10	22	89	68	157
From 70 to 80 years	15	10	25	94	62	156
From 80 to 90 years	4	7	11	37	33	70
Total.....	83	68	151	552	409	961

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	35	27	62
One to three months	23	25	48
Three to six months	13	16	29
Six to nine months	12	13	25
Nine months to one year	7	3	10
One year to eighteen months	7	7	14
Eighteen months to two years	3	1	4
Two to three years	20	18	38
Three to four years	8	8	16
Four to five years	5	6	11
Five to ten years	26	31	57
Ten to fifteen years	23	18	41
Fifteen to twenty years	10	5	15
Twenty to thirty years	8	18	26
Thirty years and upwards	5	11	16
Not insane*	5	3	8
Unascertained	2	10	12
Total	212	220	432

* Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	5	11	16
One to three months.....	10	16	26
Three to six months.....	26	33	59
Six to nine months.....	90	94	184
Nine months to one year.....	20	18	38
One year to eighteen months.....	27	35	62
Eighteen months to two years.....	20	24	44
Two to three years.....	67	40	107
Three to four years.....	84	37	121
Four to five years.....	38	40	78
Five to ten years.....	423	448	871
Total.....	810	796	1,606

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since December 9, 1890

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional:						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.....	3	1	4	55	2	57
Commercial:						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.....	10	2	12	193	10	203

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(Concluded)

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.....	35	.....	35	509	4	513
Mechanics at out-door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc....	27	.....	27	316	.....	316
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc....	30	.....	30	196	4	200
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.....	.....	60	60	39	549	588
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.....	3	109	112	21	916	937
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.....	11	.....	11	11	7	18
Employed in sedentary occupations:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.....	.....	23	23	7	94	101
Miners, seamen, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Prostitutes.....	.....	2	2	.....	7	7
Laborers.....	68	.....	68	602	.....	602
No occupation.....	18	12	30	104	149	253
Unascertained.....	7	11	18	63	70	133
Total.....	212	220	432	2,128	1,912	3,940

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since December 9, 1890

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
United States.....	150	119	269	1,414	1,106	2,520
Ireland.....	12	41	53	210	276	486
Germany.....	17	16	33	114	98	212
England.....	2	6	8	54	37	91
Russia.....	3	1	4	17	5	22
France.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	11
Italy.....	2	.....	2	12	3	15
Sweden.....	2	.....	2	5	1	6
China.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Canada.....	11	26	37	140	162	302
Scotland.....	3	1	4	9	9	18
Wales.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
Poland.....	3	3	6	7	7	14
Austria.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
Bavaria.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Switzerland.....	1	2	3	6	4	10
West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Greece.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Holland.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Born on shipboard.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Unascertained ..	3	5	8	108	93	201
Total	212	220	432	2,128	1,812	3,940

Of the total number admitted since the 9th of December, 1890, the parents of 41.4 per cent were both of foreign birth.

In 5.36 per cent the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 3.2 per cent the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany	6	.....	6
Allegany .....	.....	.....	.....
Broome .....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus .....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga .....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua .....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung .....	.....	.....	.....
Chenango .....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	28	.....	28
Columbia	2	.....	2
Cortland .....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess	2	.....	2
Erie .....	.....	.....	.....
Essex	8	.....	8
Franklin	12	.....	12
Fulton	1	.....	1
Genesee .....	.....	.....	.....
Greene .....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	1	.....	1
Jefferson	38	.....	38
Kings .....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	10	.....	10
Livingston	2	.....	2
Madison	3	.....	3
Monroe	48	.....	48
Montgomery	4	.....	4
Nassau .....	.....	.....	.....
New York	50	1	51
Niagara .....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	14	.....	14
Onondaga	73	.....	73
Ontario .....	.....	.....	.....
Orange .....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans .....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	33	.....	33
Otsego .....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam .....	.....	.....	.....
Queens	3	.....	3
Rensselaer	5	.....	5
Richmond	2	.....	2
Rockland .....	.....	.....	.....

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(Concluded)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
St. Lawrence.....	68	1	69
Saratoga	4	.....	4
Schenectady	3	.....	3
Schoharie.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca .....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	1	.....	1
Suffolk .....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan .....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga .....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins .....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	1	.....	1
Warren	1	.....	1
Washington.....	2	.....	2
Wayne .....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	5	.....	5
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates .....	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' Home.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	480	2	482

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany.....	27	15	42	.....	.....	.....
Allegany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chenango.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	37	45	82	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....
Cortland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	5	9	14	.....	.....	.....
Erie.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Essex.....	19	18	37	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	27	31	58	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	70	90	160	.....	.....	.....
Kings.....	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	38	26	64	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	22	23	45	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	111	32	143	1	.....	1
Niagara.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida.....	9	20	29	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga.....	127	176	303	1	1	2
Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	82	92	174	.....	1	1
Otsego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	6	9	15	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer.....	23	22	45	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(Concluded)

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
St. Lawrence	90	116	206	2	.....	2
Saratoga	17	3	20	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Warren	11	6	17	.....	.....	.....
Washington	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....
Wayne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	14	10	24	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	27	22	49	.....	.....	.....
Total	805	794	1,599	5	2	7

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

CHAPTER 26

Tenth Annual Report of the Managers of the Rochester State Hospital

OFFICERS

BOARD OF MANAGERS

FREDERICK COOK	Rochester, N. Y.
WILLIAM MILLER	Rochester, N. Y.
GEORGE RAINES	Rochester, N. Y.
CHAUNCEY G. STARKWEATHER.....	Bidgeland, N. Y.
JANE E. ROCHESTER	Rochester, N. Y.
PERLEYETTE H. GRAHAM	Rochester, N. Y.
THOMAS A. O'HARE, M. D.....	Rochester, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

FREDERICK COOK	President
E. H. HOWARD.....	Secretary
E. P. ALLEN	Treasurer

RESIDENT OFFICERS

EUGENE H. HOWARD, M. D.....	Superintendent
EZRA B. POTTER, M. D.....	First Assistant Physician
CHARLES T. LA MOURE, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
EVALINE P. BALLINTINE, M. D....	Woman Asst. Physician
HOWARD A. LA MOURE, M. D.....	Medical Interne
WILLIS S. REMINGTON	Steward
MARY E. MAY	Matron

COUNSEL

JAMES M. E. O'GRADY	Rochester, N. Y.
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REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

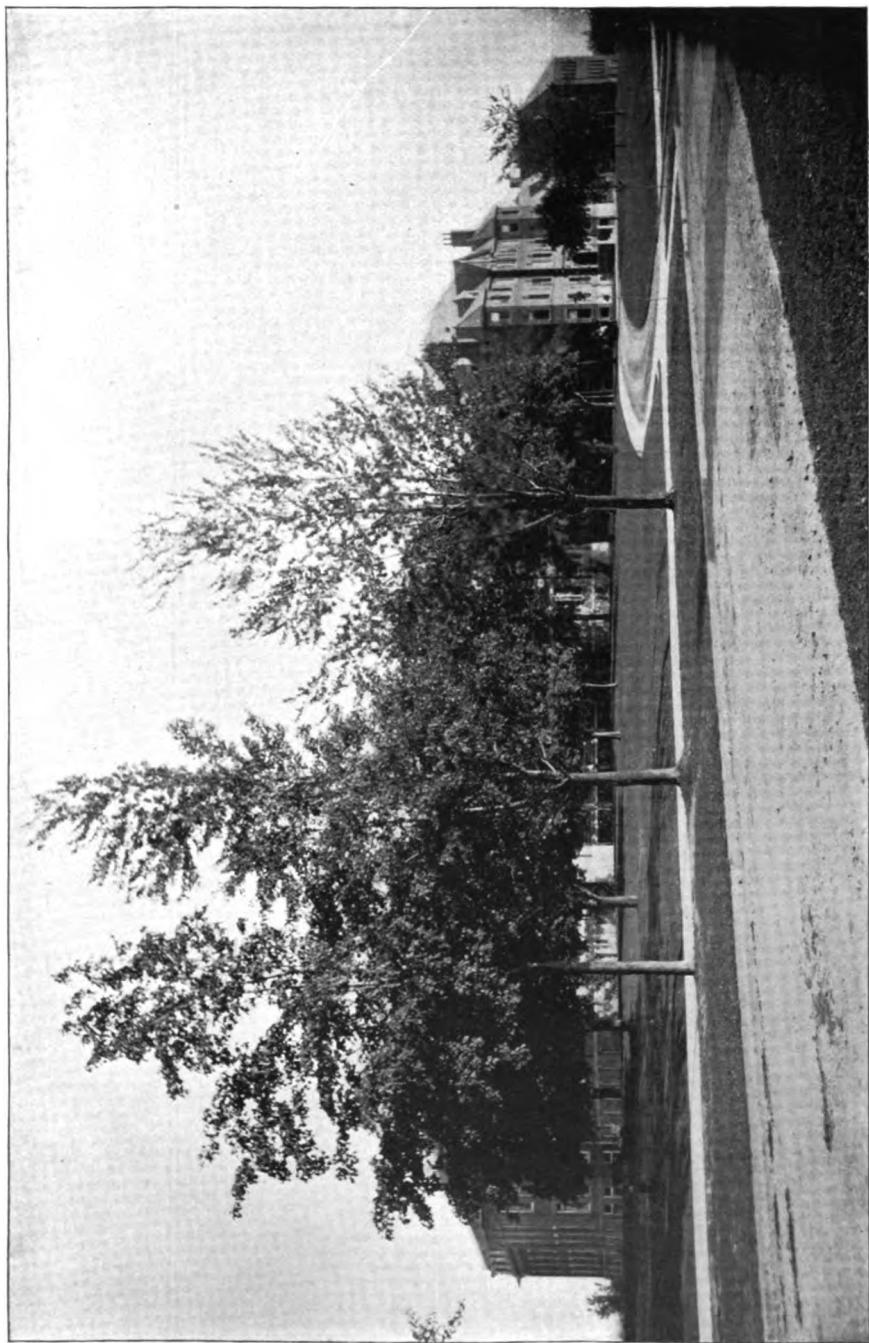
In accordance with law and with established custom, the Board of Managers of the Rochester State Hospital respectfully submit their tenth annual report, accompanied by the reports of the superintendent and treasurer.

COMMITTEES

The estimate system provided by law for New York State Hospitals has been followed in supplying the needs of the hospital. The standing committees of the Board have maintained an effective system of inspection and supervision of all the departments of the hospital and have directed its affairs. Joint purchases of the principal articles of supplies have been made with the other hospitals. All such articles as are manufactured in the State prisons have been purchased therefrom at the prices fixed by the board of classification, as required by law.

The expenditures for the year for maintenance are classified as follows:

For salaries	\$13,733 19
For wages	35,372 88
For provisions and stores	31,394 59
For ordinary repairs	3,090 68
For farm and grounds.....	4,118 63
For clothing	5,964 54
For furniture and bedding.....	2,615 97
For books and stationery.....	1,043 54
For fuel and light.....	8,105 28
For medical supplies.....	806 91
For miscellaneous expenses.....	5,182 91
For transportation of patients.....	1,033 12
	<hr/>
	\$112,462 24
	<hr/>



ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL—NORTH WING AND ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING.



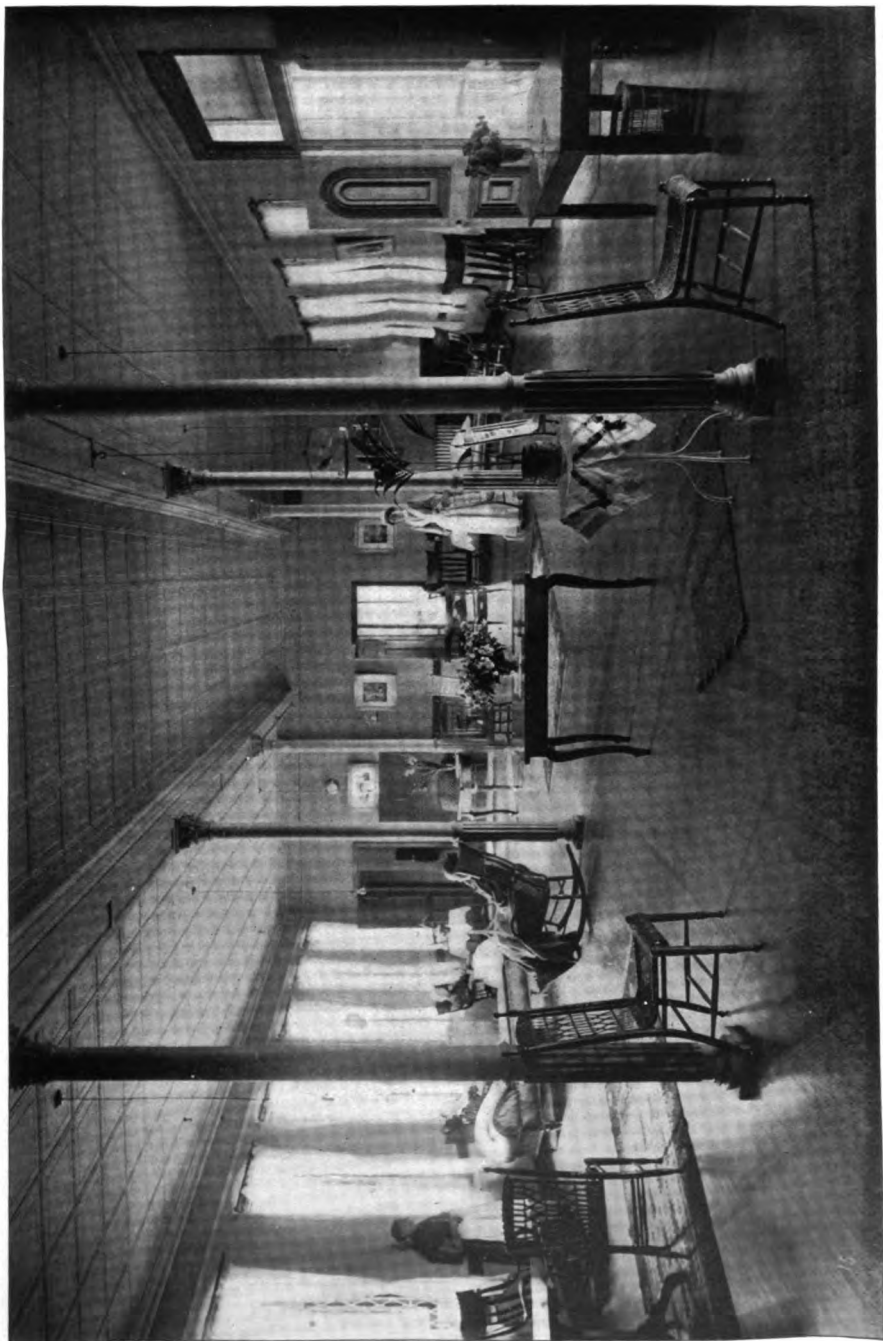
ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.—WALK AND DRIVE TO GROVE.



ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL—DORMITORY.



ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL—RECEPTION ROOM, MALE WARD.



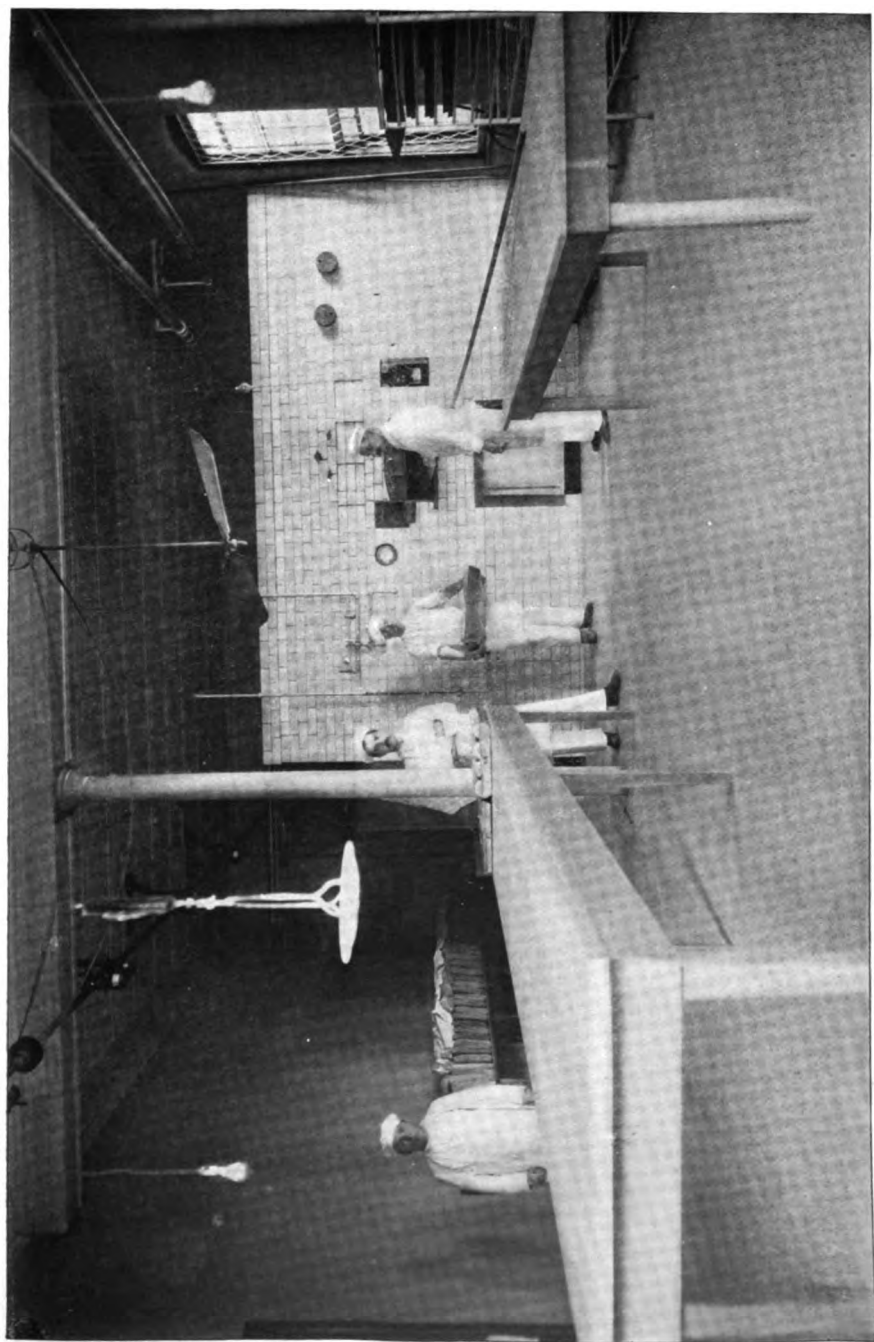
ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL—RECEPTION ROOM, FEMALE WARD.



ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL—CLUB ROOM, MALE WARD.



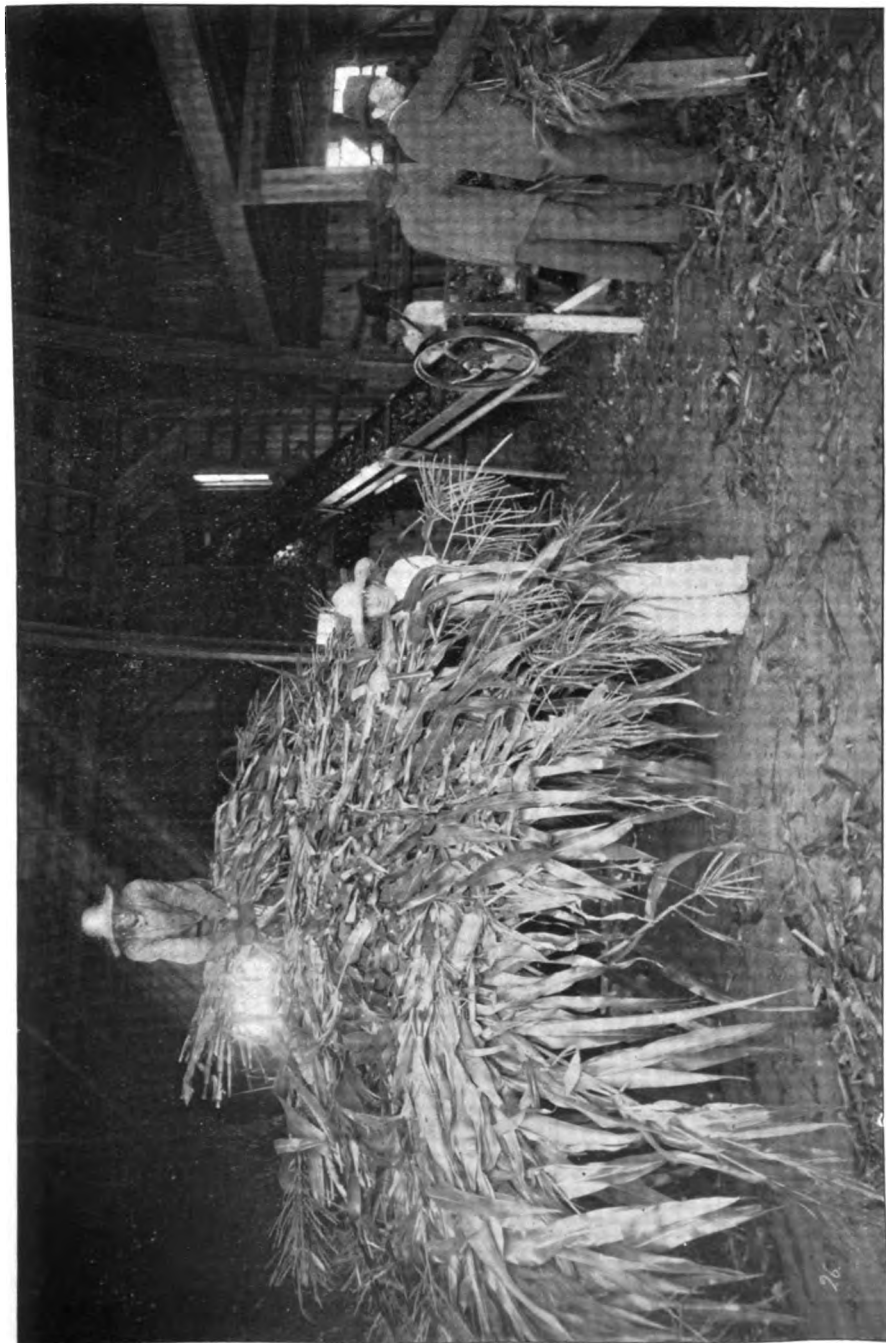
ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL—THE STABLE.



ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL—THE BAKERY.



ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL—THE KITCHEN.



ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL—CORN CUTTING FOR ENSILAGE.

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Weekly per capita cost \$3.887, a reduction from \$3.927 of last year.

CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION

While the old county buildings, now called the north wing and occupied by women patients, were worth the purchase price, yet they had been cheaply constructed, a portion at a time, by the board of supervisors at as low a cost as possible, with the custom of transferring the most disturbed class of patients to State institutions. They are of combustible material and in need of thorough renovation. Upon the erection of the new group for men patients, the women patients should be removed from this old county building, and it should be thoroughly renovated. Hence it is clearly the duty of this board at this time to restate the important matters connected therewith, although they have appeared from time to time in our former reports.

The whole north wing should be supplied with a system of heating and ventilation which can be operated in conjunction with the apparatus provided for the same purpose in the south wing. The old system of small pipes and radiators, put in section by section from time to time during the past twenty years, cannot be used economically and does not furnish a comfortable temperature for the patients in cold weather.

We desire to call your special attention to the work of remodeling these old buildings which now constitute the female department of the hospital, the mansard story of which is a veritable fire-trap of cheap construction. It is practically beyond repair, and we earnestly urge that it be replaced by a new roof. The single rooms in this portion of the building are in a dilapidated condition and in need of thorough renovation. There is no system of ventilation except by windows and doors and no heating system worthy of the name.

In view of these facts, restated as the burden of our ten annual reports, we urge the Commission in Lunacy to authorize the preparation of plans and specifications, so that the work may be contracted for and begun immediately upon the completion of

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

the new buildings, which will furnish accommodation for the women patients while their department is being remodeled.

It is also our duty to call the attention of the Commission to the defective condition of the plumbing in the lavatory buildings. This has been examined by an expert from the State Architect's office and a full report, condemning the apparatus and recommending new fixtures, has been forwarded to your office, together with the cost of the same.

As soon as practicable, an addition should be made to the greenhouse. At present there is only one room, which is insufficient for the needs of the hospital, and it is impossible for the florist to get the different degrees of temperature needed by the different kinds of plants.

The present water supply for the hospital is of excellent quality, but the quantity is limited by the fact that it has to be paid for by the gallon. It now costs the hospital \$3,000 annually for its supply, which is constantly stinted. On the hospital farm, less than a mile from the buildings, there are several flowing artesian wells which furnish an abundant supply of excellent water. It is recommended that a supply system be introduced, and the water from these wells delivered for use at the hospital, and the Commission is requested to have the State engineer prepare plans and specifications therefor.

The danger from fire is a constant source of anxiety, and it is our belief that the patients should have more protection in the installation of an efficient fire alarm system, together with automatic sprinklers in the unfrequented portions of the buildings, like the basements and attics.

In connection with the new buildings and the consequent enlargement of the institution, there should be a mortuary, a store and an industrial building for shops for the tailor, shoemaker, harness repairs, and the like.

An allotment is also needed for general repairs and improvements applicable to all parts of the institution, as necessity arises, to the end that the hospital may be maintained in a proper working condition.

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

The improvements recommended by us are recapitulated in the following table, and we renew our recommendation that the new buildings should be fireproof.

Buildings for 500 patients, furnished.....	\$275,000 00
Renovation of old north building	16,800 00
Fire alarm system	1,350 00
Mortuary and equipment	2,856 00
Repairs and improvements	5,000 00
Industrial and storage buildings.....	22,000 00
Extension of walk and drive to the grove.....	1,200 00
Water supply system	14,000 00
Automatic sprinkling system in basement and attic	4,800 00
Addition to the greenhouse	1,500 00
Repairs to plumbing and lavatories	4,000 00
Total	<u>\$348,506 00</u>

WORKING FORCE OF THE HOSPITAL

Changes have been made during the year among the resident officers of the hospital by the return of the matron, Miss May, after a leave of absence of three months, and by the appointment of Dr. Howard A. La Moure as medical interne. These strengthen the force, and it is confidently expected that the training school will begin its new year with its old time hopefulness, by reason of the return of its preceptress and the restoration of an instructor.

The nurses and employees have been faithful and earnest in their work during the year. Resignations from the service have been in most instances to take higher or more lucrative positions.

The larger proportion of extremely depressed cases on the reception wards, owing to the increase in the number of cases of profound melancholia among new admissions, has made the work of the nurses too difficult and exhausting. The proportion of

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

nurses to patients should be increased and a respite allowed, so that continuous work be not too exhausting.

We appreciate the promising outlook that new buildings are now to be erected which will to a considerable degree relieve the embarrassing conditions heretofore engendered by the lack of facilities in the care of recent cases, and realize that the success of the administration in accomplishing good results under former conditions commends the ability of the officers of the hospital.

The needs of the hospital have been carefully considered, and we submit our recommendations, confident that they will meet with your approval, at the same time appreciating the interest which the Commission has always manifested in the welfare of the hospital.

Adopted October 16, 1900

Respectfully submitted

FREDERICK COOK

JANE E. ROCHESTER

PERLEYETTE H. GRAHAM

WM. MILLER

THOMAS A. O'HARE

GEORGE RAINES

CHAUNCEY G. STARKWEATHER

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Board of Managers

The treasurer respectfully submits the following statement, including the per capita weekly cost for the year ending September 30, 1900:

RECEIPTS—SPECIAL FUND

From State Treasurer on account of allotment for extraordinary improvements, made by the State Commission in Lunacy (chapter 570, Laws of 1899)	\$1,687 33
Total from special funds.....	\$1,687 33

RECEIPTS FOR MANUFACTURE OF SOAP

From State Treasurer.....	\$3,000 00
From maintenance fund.....	9,869 83
From State hospitals.....	11,408 99
From steward's return.....	54 20
Total	\$24,333 02

RECEIPTS FOR MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING

From maintenance fund.....	\$3,398 47
From State Hospital.....	4,578 13
From steward's returns.....	254 25
Total	\$8,230 85

RECEIPTS—MAINTENANCE FUND

Balance on hand from old account.....	\$577 74
Transferred from manufacturing fund.....	187 21
From State Treasurer for maintenance(chapter 570,	

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Laws of 1899, chapter 364, Laws of 1900).....	\$114,676 98
From private patients.....	445 25
From reimbursing patients.....	6,451 40
From criminal insane.....	654 22
From all other sources.....	173 65
Total	<u>\$123,166 45</u>

EXPENDITURES—SPECIAL FUNDS

For extraordinary improvements.....	<u>\$1,687 33</u>
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EXPENDITURES—FOR MANUFACTURE OF SOAP

For running expenses in the manufacture of soap..	\$1,758 75
For stock for the manufacture of soap.....	12,686 63
Total	<u>\$14,445 38</u>

Transferred to State Treasurer.....	\$6,537 08
Balance on hand to new account.....	3,350 56
Total	<u>\$24,333 02</u>

EXPENDITURES—MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING

Running expenses in the manufacture of clothing..	\$1,705 08
For stock for the manufacture of clothing.....	3,164 50
	<u>\$4,869 58</u>
Transferred to State Treasurer.....	\$1,095 33
Balance on hand to new account.....	2,265 94
Total	<u>\$8,230 85</u>

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

EXPENDITURES—MAINTENANCE FUND

For salaries	\$13,733 19
For wages	35,372 88
For provisions and stores.....	31,394 59
For ordinary repairs.....	3,090 68
For farm and grounds.....	4,118 63
For clothing	5,964 54
For furniture and bedding.....	2,615 97
For books and stationery.....	1,043 54
For fuel and light.....	8,105 28
For medical supplies.....	806 91
For miscellaneous expenses.....	5,182 91
For transportation of patients.....	1,033 12
To State Treasurer.....	7,724 52
Balance on hand to new account.....	2,979 69

Total \$123,166 45

Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, 554.83, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive, and exclusive of payments for extraordinary improvements and manufacturing..... \$3.887

Respectfully submitted

F. P. ALLEN

Treasurer

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Board of Managers

The Superintendent of the Rochester State Hospital in compliance with the provisions of law makes the following report of its operations for the year ending September 30, 1900, together with the suggestions and comments which appear to him to be for the welfare of the institution.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 554 patients in the hospital, 266 men and 288 women. During the year 215 patients were admitted, the same number as for the preceding year. The average daily population of the hospital was 554. There were 71 deaths, 46 of which had been in the hospital less than one year, and 36 were over sixty years of age. Of the 219 patients discharged, 40 had recovered and 56 had so far improved as to be able to live at home. At the close of the fiscal year, there were remaining in the hospital 550 patients, 248 men and 302 women. During the year 9 patients were admitted by transfer and 58 were discharged to the custody of other state hospitals.

Among the causes assigned for the insanity of the 215 admissions the physical, including bodily disorders and ill-health, was accountable for 124, while the moral, including worry, excitement and shock, was operative in only 41 cases; of these 41 cases assigned to moral causes, one-half were due to mental worry and overwork. Among the 124 cases assigned to physical causes, about one-fourth were due to intemperance and allied causes; approximately one-third of all admissions were cases due to what are considered preventable causes.

Among the different forms of insanity from which the 215 admitted were suffering, mania existed in 41, melancholia in 57, and other forms of insanity promising little or no hope of recovery in 112 cases. Of the 769 patients under treatment during the year,

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

151 were classed as presumably curable cases; of these 39 cases recovered, thus giving a percentage of recoveries of 26 in presumably curable cases. With such a large proportion under treatment of hopeless forms of mental unsoundness, it is easy to understand why only 40 recoveries are noted as the result of the year's work.

It should be remembered in this connection that in addition to those recovered 56 patients were discharged whose condition had so far improved as to enable them to live at home, while of the 52 discharged unimproved, 47 were transferred to other institutions for the insane. It is interesting to note that of the 40 patients who recovered during the year, 31 had been insane less than a year prior to their admission and that 35 were under treatment at the hospital for a period of less than one year. Those who have been insane but a short time before admission are more likely to make quick and good recoveries.

In tabulating the same inquiry relative to the patients who died during the year and since the opening of the institution, the opposite condition is found, namely, that a longer period of insanity existed before admission and that the period under treatment at the hospital was relatively for a much longer time.

An hereditary tendency to insanity was found to exist in 68 of the 215 cases admitted during the year, paternal branch in 25, maternal branch in 20, and collateral branches in 20, while there existed no discoverable hereditary tendency in 131, and in 16 cases the facts could not be ascertained.

METHODS OF TREATMENT EMPLOYED

Confinement in bed during the night and the forenoon of each day with moderate exercise during the afternoon is an important means of treatment in acute conditions of excitement or depression. Hydrotherapy and suitable medication in emergency modifies maniacal excitement and sleeplessness. Overfeeding is necessary for this class of cases, and to accomplish it the nurse must give the food at frequent intervals and keep an account of what

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

is given and compare the total of fluids and solids with a definite standard at the close of each day.

Attention to defective conditions in the alimentary canal results in marked benefit to the mental condition of certain patients. Faulty metabolism and elimination is the cause of much cerebral irritation, and they indicate the proper line of treatment for many recent cases. Changes in the intestinal contents from putrefaction or fermentation are accompanied by auto-intoxication, which is the basis of mental disturbance and calls for special diet, antiseptic medication, frequent purgation and abdominal massage.

When a patient with chronic insanity is led into false beliefs by hallucinations of one of the special senses, it is occasionally possible to teach him to distinguish the hallucination and to ignore it. Teaching of a similar character may be carried farther in some cases, and patients with apparently fixed delusions can be taught to discriminate between the true and false ideas with sufficient clearness to guide themselves in ordinary affairs without the necessity of being in custody. In undertaking this plan of treatment the physician should avoid a dispute or irritating argument, which would be injurious.

Moral treatment is of great importance. The multifarious routine work of the hospital and farm, together with a variety of trades, are set apart as industrial classes for the patients under the guidance of the nurses as instructors and companions. The benefit to the patients emanating from the industrial and educational system as a means of treatment is everywhere recognized and appreciated. This comprehensive system is supplemented by occasional dances and parties, illustrated lectures, and by schools in rudimentary branches, in free hand drawing, in domestic art, in manual training and in calisthenics.

The increase in the number of cases of profound melancholia among new admissions has been even more marked during the past year. The larger proportion of these extremely depressed cases on the reception wards has made the work of the nurses very difficult. There is an increasing tendency to secure the

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

commitment of aged persons whose mental faculties are impaired, the evident purpose being to relieve households of the burden of their care. Occasionally senile conditions are complicated by actual insanity, and the commitment to a State hospital is necessary. However, it must be admitted that the proportion of patients of advanced age is increasing at this hospital.

The nurses' home and a new group of buildings having been determined upon, it remains for me to renew the recommendations for the continuance of the changes and betterments in the buildings from the county asylum, which will fit them for the purposes of a State hospital. The cost of the county buildings was very meager in comparison to what is necessary to construct a State hospital, and it was understood that they were to be remodeled.

Constant interest in the affairs of the hospital by the Board of Managers and by the State Commission in Lunacy has been manifest during the year, and the institution has been visited by many State officials interested in this department.

Respectfully submitted

EUGENE H. HOWARD

Superintendent

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30,
1900

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1899.....	266	288	554
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1900	105	110	215
On original commitments:			
From residences.....	97	99	196
By transfers from county houses	3	7	10
By transfers from other institutions for insane.....	5	4	9
Total number under treatment during year	371	398	769
Daily average population.....	258.49	296.34	554.83
Capacity of institution	218	262	480
Discharged during the year :			
As recovered.....	17	23	40
As improved.....	25	31	56
As unimproved	33	19	52
Died	48	23	71
Whole number discharged during the year.....	123	96	219
Remaining October 1, 1900	248	302	550

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

Date of opening.....	July 1, 1891
Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	154.755
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$274,059 02
Value of personal property.....	30,194 79
Acreage under cultivation.....	104 75

Receipts during year, maintenance fund:

Balance on hand October 1, 1899.....	\$764 95
From State treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	114,676 98
From private patients.....	445 25
From reimbursing patients.....	7,105 62
From all other sources.....	173 65

Total receipts for maintenance.....	\$123,166 45
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Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements.....	1,687 33
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Total receipts from manufacturing fund.....	32,563 87
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Disbursements during year for maintenance:

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	\$13,733 19
Estimate No. 2. For wages	35,372 88
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores.....	31,394 59
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs.....	3,090 68
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds.....	4,118 63
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	5,964 54
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding.....	2,615 97
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.....	1,043 54
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light.....	8,105 28
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	806 91
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses.....	5,182 91
Estimate No. 12. For transportation.....	1,033 12

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12, inclusive	\$112,462 24
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To State Treasurer.....	7,724 52
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Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 2—(Concluded)

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	\$1,687 33
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund.....	26,947 37
Balances October 1, 1900.....	\$8,596 19
General maintenance fund.....	\$2,979 69
Manufacturing fund	5,616 50
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	\$3.887
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	\$33 00
Women	30 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	20 00
Women	14 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 9.404
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1 to 50.439
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	74.81
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$11,153 71
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	9,182 13

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.).....	10	9	19	2	.....	2	2
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above)...	8	11	19	3	3	6	....
Religious excitement.	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	....
Fright and nervous shock.....	....	2	2	....	1	1	....
Physical:							
Intemperance.....	22	4	26	4	1	5	4
Sexual excess.....	....	2	2	....	1	1	....
Veneral diseases....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	....
Masturbation.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	....
Sunstroke.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	....
Accident or injury...	2	1	3	....	.....	....	....
Pregnancy.....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Parturition and puerperium.....	....	9	9	....	2	2	....
Change of life.....	....	2	2	....	.....	....	....
Privation and overwork.....	7	5	12	....	1	1	2
Epilepsy.....	3	4	7	1	1	2	1
Diseases of skull and brain.....	3	5	8	1	1	2	....
Old age.....	14	12	26	3	2	5	2
Abuse of drugs.....	3	1	4	....	.....	....	....
All other bodily disorders and ill health..	7	10	17	4	1	5	2
Heredity.....	12	19	31	12	17	29	....
Congenital defect.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	....
Unascertained.....	5	11	16	....	1	1	2
Total.....	105	110	215	36	34	70	15

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1900, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious.....	5	.....	5	8	.....	8
Mania, acute	36	18	4	426	160	36
Mania, recurrent.....	9	2	.....	86	35	5
Mania, chronic	20	2	1	194	12	45
Melancholia, acute	49	16	8	226	98	23
Melancholia, simple.....	6	1	.....	132	36	.....
Melancholia, chronic.....	14	.....	4	110	7	19
Alternating (circular) insanity .....	.....	.....	.....	12	3	.....
Paranoia	6	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
General paralysis.....	11	.....	8	114	.....	86
Dementia, primary	2	.....	.....	22	8	4
Dementia, terminal.....	47	.....	35	430	3	235
Epilepsy with insanity.....	7	1	4	67	1	28
Imbecility with maniacal attacks.....	2	.....	1	29	.....	1
Idiocy .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Not insane*.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	3
Total.....	215	40	71	1,883	363	493

*Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 5
Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS	PRESENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			ADMITTED DURING YEAR			UNDER TREATMENT DURING YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms...	13	13	26	24	23	47	37	36	73
	1	1	2	4	3	7	5	4	9

Mania in acute forms.....	4	12	16	15	17	32	19	29	48
	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6	2	4	6
	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
All other curable forms.....	1	2	3	.....	7	7	1	9	10
	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Continued)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED—NOW READMITTED																	
		UNDER 3 MONTHS		FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR		FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS		FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS		FROM 3 TO 4 YEARS		FROM 4 TO 5 YEARS		BETWEEN 5 AND 10 YEARS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY			
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Men	Women
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Second admission.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Third admission.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mania in acute forms.	First admission.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Second admission.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Third admission.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other curable forms.	First admission.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Second admission.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Third admission.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Concluded)

CURABLE CONDITIONS	DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING YEAR			AVERAGE LENGTH OF TREATMENT OF RECOVERED CASES (LAST ATTACH)				DIED DURING YEAR			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER GROUPS			REMAINING AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	MEN		WOMEN		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
				Years	Months	Years	Months									
Melancholia in acute forms.	9	6	15	...	7	...	9	4	4	8	6	10	16	18	16	34
Second admission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	2	7
Third admission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania in acute forms.	6	11	17	...	3	...	4	3	3	6	3	8	11	7	7	14
Second admission.	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	3
Third admission.	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other curable forms.	1	3	4	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Second admission.	1	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Third admission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 6

showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged re-covered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900				SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888							
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT				
	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total					
Under one month.....	7	8	15	2	2	4	51	76	127	13	10	23
One to three months.....	3	2	5	3	5	8	40	40	80	46	44	90
Three to six months.....	2	6	8	7	7	14	13	33	46	44	76	120
Six to nine months.....	1	1	2	3	3	6	10	20	30	24	41	65
Nine months to one year.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	2	6	8	4	14	18
One year to eighteen months.....	3	.....	3	2	2	4	12	11	23	11	16	27
Eighteen months to two years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	9	4	3	7
Two to three years.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	8	3	11	2	5	7
Three to four years.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8	2	.....	2
Four to five years.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	.....	1	1
Five to ten years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	.....	2	3
Ten to twenty years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	17	23	40	17	23	40	152	211	363	152	211	363

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever.....				1	....	1
Influenza.....				1	5	6
Erysipelas.....	1	....	1	1	1	2
Septicemia and pyemia.....				1	....	1
Tuberculosis.....	1	2	3	26	32	58
Constitutional diseases:						
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes in- sipidus.....				1	....	1
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and œsophagus.....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Diseases of the stomach.....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Diseases of the intestines.....	3	1	4	11	21	32
Diseases of the liver.....					2	2
Diseases of the pancreas.....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Diseases of the peritoneum.....				2	1	3
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the bronchi.....	1	1	2	1	17	18
Diseases of the lungs.....	6	....	6	21	17	38
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the heart.....	1	....	1	12	8	20
Arterio-sclerosis.....	2	....	2	5	1	6
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....				3	5	8
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the spinal cord.....				2	....	2
Diseases of the meninges.....	1	....	1	5	2	7
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, throm- bosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions).....	8	3	11	29	18	47
Functional nervous diseases (paral- ysis, agitans, chorea, eclampsia, hysteria, neurasthenia).....				2	1	3
Epilepsy.....	2	1	3	12	11	23

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 7—(Concluded)

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Mental diseases :						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease	9	7	16	25	37	62
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease.....						
General paralysis of the insane....	4	2	6	67	14	81
Debility of old age.....	5	2	7	19	23	42
Accident.....				1	5	6
Suicide.....	1	2	3	2	5	7
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin.....		1	1	3	3	6
Malignant new growths or cancer.....		1	1	....	8	8
Total	48	23	71	256	237	493

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch.....	12	13	25	69	86	155
Maternal branch.....	8	12	20	50	112	162
Paternal and maternal branches.....	1	2	3	6	5	11
Collateral branches.....	13	7	20	98	91	189
No hereditary tendency..	64	67	131	370	436	806
Unascertained.....	7	9	16	331	229	560
Total	105	110	215	924	959	1,883

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year
and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single.....	51	36	87	446	348	794
Married.....	48	59	102	372	424	796
Widowed.....	11	14	25	96	179	275
Divorced.....	.....	1	1	7	8	15
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Total.....	105	110	215	924	959	1,883

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current
year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate.....	4	2	6	18	4	22
Academic.....	4	6	10	42	67	109
Common school.....	92	88	180	724	660	1,384
Read and write.....	2	4	6	47	46	93
Read only.....	.....	3	3	42	96	138
No education.....	2	5	7	38	81	119
Unascertained.....	1	2	3	13	5	18
Total ..	105	110	215	924	959	1,883

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 11

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900				SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888			
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION		PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION		PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT	
	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total	
Under one month	9	2	11	12	23	23	46	50
One to three months	5	...	5	8	32	14	46	26
Three to six months	5	3	8	6	19	18	37	23
Six to nine months	4	2	6	1	17	13	30	12
Nine months to one year	2	2	4	4	7	7	14	16
One year to eighteen months ..	4	1	5	3	27	29	56	24
Eighteen months to two years ..	...	1	1	1	5	5	10	13
Two to three years	3	6	9	4	33	21	54	21
Three to four years	6	3	9	1	20	14	34	14
Four to six years	3	2	5	2	20	18	38	20
Six to ten years	1	...	1	4	20	20	40	17
Ten to twenty years	3	...	3	2	11	23	34	12
Twenty years and over	2	1	3	...	10	12	22	9
Unascertained	1	...	1	...	12	20	32	...
Total	48	23	71	48	256	237	493	256
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths)				5.27				7.59
				4.56				9.59
				4.91				8.59

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
From 15 to 20 years.....	6	3	9	39	26	65
From 20 to 25 years.....	11	12	23	92	80	172
From 25 to 30 years.....	9	8	17	109	108	217
From 30 to 35 years.....	9	15	24	121	119	240
From 35 to 40 years.....	9	11	20	119	117	236
From 40 to 50 years.....	22	25	47	197	192	389
From 50 to 60 years.....	13	18	31	116	135	251
From 60 to 70 years.....	11	7	18	71	103	174
From 70 to 80 years.....	10	10	20	38	53	91
From 80 to 90 years.....	5	.....	5	18	24	42
Over 90 years.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	105	110	215	924	959	1,883

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years.....	1	.....	1	12	11	23
From 20 to 30 years.....	4	5	9	44	65	109
From 30 to 40 years.....	7	10	17	43	63	106
From 40 to 50 years.....	3	4	7	38	41	79
From 50 to 60 years.....	2	4	6	13	23	36
From 60 to 70 years.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	9
From 70 to 80 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	17	23	40	152	211	363

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since
October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 20 to 25 years.....	2	1	3	6	5	11
From 25 to 30 years.....	4	.....	4	15	13	28
From 30 to 35 years.....	5	2	7	15	9	24
From 35 to 40 years.....	3	2	5	31	22	53
From 40 to 50 years.....	7	4	11	51	35	86
From 50 to 60 years.....	3	3	6	45	44	89
From 60 to 70 years.....	9	4	13	42	53	95
From 70 to 80 years.....	8	4	12	34	31	65
From 80 to 90 years.....	6	3	9	16	25	41
Unascertained	1	....	1	1	.....	1
Total	48	23	71	256	237	493

TABLE No. 15

Showing the alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of
patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	18	17	35
One to three months.....	13	9	22
Three to six months	8	10	18
Six to nine months	7	7	14
Nine months to one year	1	2	3
One year to eighteen months.....	10	17	27
Eighteen months to two years.....	.....	1	1
Two to three years	11	19	30
Three to four years	8	4	12
Four to five years	3	6	9
Five to ten years	11	10	21
Ten to fifteen years.....	4	4	8
Fifteen to twenty years	2	3	5
Twenty to thirty years.....	2	.....	2
Thirty years and upwards.....	3	1	4
Unascertained.....	4	.....	4
Total	105	110	215

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	8	8	16
One to three months.....	9	14	23
Three to six months.....	18	28	41
Six to nine months.....	12	12	24
Nine months to one year.....	8	18	26
One year to eighteen months.....	7	21	28
Eighteen months to two years.....	19	14	33
Two to three years.....	18	35	53
Three to four years.....	19	31	50
Four to five years.....	11	19	30
Five to ten years.....	59	41	100
Ten to fifteen years.....	34	31	65
Fifteen to twenty years.....	9	5	14
Twenty to thirty years.....	14	24	38
Thirty years and upwards.....	3	6	9
Total.....	243	302	550

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional :						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.....	6	1	7	45	3	48
Commercial :						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.....	18	1	19	126	2	128

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(Concluded)

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1883		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agricultural and pas- toral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herds- men, etc.....	23	.....	23	189	2	191
Mechanics at out-door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc.....	19	.....	19	142	.....	142
Mechanics, etc., at sed- entary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.....	19	1	20	143	5	148
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.....	.....	8	8	19	207	226
Educational and high- er domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers stu- dents, housekeepers, nurses, etc.....	1	86	87	3	623	626
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, type- writers, etc.....	.....	1	1	8	19	27
Employed in seden- tary occupation:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.....	.....	8	8	2	65	67
Prostitutes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Laborers.....	16	.....	16	201	.....	201
No occupation.....	3	4	7	42	25	67
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10
Total	105	110	215	924	959	1,883

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Arabia				2		2
Austria				1	5	6
Belgium				1		1
Canada	6	4	10	50	51	101
England	5	8	13	39	50	89
France				1	2	3
Germany	2	5	7	112	112	224
Holland		1	1	8	8	16
Hungary					1	1
Ireland	9	11	20	73	125	198
Italy		1	1	7	5	12
Norway				1	1	2
Nova Scotia					1	1
Poland	1	2	3	6	6	12
Prussia	1		1	1		1
Russia	2	4	6	6	11	17
Scotland	1		1	5	11	16
Sweden	1		1	4	2	6
Switzerland		1	1	6	4	10
United States	73	72	145	587	552	1,139
Wales				1	2	3
Unascertained	4	1	5	13	10	23
Total	105	110	215	924	959	1,883

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 50.8 per cent were both of foreign birth.

In 3.5 per cent the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 1.8 per cent the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany.....	1	.....	1
Allegany.....
Broome.....
Cattaraugus.....	1	.....	1
Cayuga.....	1	.....	1
Chautauqua.....
Chemung.....
Chenango.....
Clinton.....
Columbia.....
Cortland.....
Delaware.....
Dutchess.....
Erie.....	5	.....	5
Essex.....
Franklin.....
Fulton.....
Genesee.....
Greene.....
Hamilton.....
Herkimer.....
Jefferson.....
Kings.....
Lewis.....
Livingston.....	19	.....	19
Madison.....
Monroe.....	184	.....	184
Montgomery.....
New York.....
Niagara.....
Oneida.....
Onondaga.....
Ontario.....	1	.....	1
Orange.....
Orleans.....
Oswego.....
Otsego.....
Putnam.....
Queens.....
Rensselaer.....
Richmond.....
Rockland.....
St. Lawrence.....

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(Concluded)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Saratoga			
Schenectady			
Schoharie			
Schuyler			
Seneca	1		1
Steuben			
Suffolk			
Sullivan			
Tioga			
Tompkins			
Ulster			
Warren			
Washington			
Wayne	2		2
Westchester			
Wyoming			
Yates			
Soldiers' Home			
Total	215		215

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany ..						
Allegany ..		2	2			
Broome ..						
Cattaraugus ..		1	1			
Cayuga ..						
Chautauqua ..						
Chemung ..						
Chenango ..						
Clinton ..						
Columbia ..						
Cortland ..						
Delaware ..						
Dutchess ..						
Erie ..	1	1	2			
Essex ..						
Franklin ..						
Fulton ..						
Genesee ..	2	1	3			
Greene ..						
Hamilton ..						
Herkimer ..						
Jefferson ..						
Kings ..						
Lewis ..						
Livingston ..	15	19	34			
Madison ..						
Monroe ..	226	268	494	1	1	2
Montgomery ..						
New York ..						
Niagara ..		1	1			
Oneida ..						
Onondaga ..		1	1			
Ontario ..	1	1	2			
Orange ..						
Orleans ..	1	2	3			
Oswego ..						
Otsego ..						
Putnam ..						
Queens ..						
Rensselaer ..						
Richmond ..						
Rockland ..						
St. Lawrence ..						

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(Concluded)

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Saratoga						
Schenectady						
Schoharie						
Schuyler						
Seneca	1		1			
Steuben		1	1			
Suffolk						
Sullivan						
Tioga						
Tompkins						
Ulster						
Warren						
Washington						
Wayne		2	2			
Westchester						
Wyoming		1	1			
Yates						
Unascertained						
Total	247	301	548	1	1	2

REPORT OF THE STEWARD

The steward makes the following report of the production of the farm and garden:

FARM

Credit

Apples, 300 bushels, at 25 cents.....	\$75 00
Beef, 16,361 pounds.....	1,178 20
Beets (cattle), 1,384 bushels, at 10 cents.....	138 40
Cabbage (late), 9,950 heads, at 2 cents.....	199 00
Carrots (late), 258 bushels, at 25 cents.....	64 50
Cherries, 798 pounds, at 5 cents.....	39 90
Chicken, 274 pounds.....	30 43
Clover (green), 30 tons, at \$1.75.....	52 50
Clover hay, 16.9 tons.....	119 90
Corn fodder, 97½ tons, at \$1.75.....	170 63
Corn ensilage, 124½ tons, at \$1.75.....	235 38
Duck, 134 pounds, at 11 cents.....	14 74
Eggs, 808 dozen, at 14.7 cents.....	119 17
Hay, 6.1 tons, at \$15.....	91 50
Horse radish, 200 bunches, at 3 cents.....	6 00
Milk, 120,375 quarts, at 2.83 cents.....	3,409 91
Oats, 184 bushels, at 30 cents.....	55 20
Oats and peas (green), 46½ tons, at \$1.75.....	81 38
Pasture, 40 weeks, at \$1.....	40 00
Pork, 11,152 pounds, at 5.6 cents.....	631 02
Potatoes, 179 bushels, at 50 cents.....	89 50
Rye (green), 10½ tons, at \$1.75.....	18 38
Straw, 36 1-5 tons, at \$6.....	217 20
Turkey, 40 pounds, at 11 cents.....	4 40
Turnips, 70 bushels, at 25 cents.....	17 50

Inventory of products of farm on hand and not otherwise reported:

Buckwheat, 8 bushels, at 50 cents.....	4 00
Cabbage (late), 20,000 heads, at 2 cents.....	400 00

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Corn (field, in ear), 400 bushels, at 20 cents.....	\$80 00
Corn (evergreen), 150 bushels, at 25 cents.....	37 50
Hay (mixed), 20 tons, at \$12.....	240 00
Oats, 350 bushels, at 30 cents.....	105 00
Straw, 10 tons, at \$8.....	80 00
Wheat, 75 bushels, at 70 cents.....	52 50

Total of farm.....	<u>\$8,098 74</u>
--------------------	-------------------

GARDEN

Credit

Asparagus, 100 bunches, at 5 cents.....	\$5 00
Beans (string), 104 bushels, at 50 cents.....	52 00
Beets (early), 65 bushels, at 25 cents.....	16 25
Beet greens, 53 bushels, at 10 cents.....	5 30
Beets (late), 219 bushels, at 25 cents.....	54 75
Cabbage (early), 2,075 heads, at 3 cents.....	62 25
Celery, 7,200 bunches, at 4½ cents.....	324 00
Corn (early), 2,960 dozen, at 15 cents.....	444 00
Cucumbers, 2,630 dozen, at 10 cents.....	263 00
Lettuce (early), 5,800 bunches, at 2 cents.....	116 00
Lettuce (late), 100 bunches, at 1 cent.....	1 00
Onions (early), 57 bushels, at 75 cents.....	42 75
Onions (green), 3,975 bunches, at 2 cents.....	79 50
Onions (late), 75 bushels, at 70 cents.....	52 50
Parsnips, 177 bushels, at 50 cents.....	88 50
Peas (green), 156 bushels, at 50 cents.....	78 00
Radishes, 1,600 bunches, at 3 cents.....	48 00
Raspberries (black), 788 quarts, at 7 cents.....	55 16
Rhubarb, 852 bunches, at 3 cents.....	25 56
Salsify, 50 bushels, at 45 cents.....	22 50
Squash (summer), 120 dozen, at 25 cents.....	30 00
Squash (hubbard), 7,300 pounds, at 2 cents.....	146 00
Strawberries, 1,135 quarts, at 7 cents.....	79 45
Tomatoes, 189 bushels, at 50 cents.....	94 50
Tomatoes (green), 35 bushels, at 20 cents.....	7 00
Turnips (early), 38 bushels, at 25 cents.....	9 50

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Inventory of garden products on hand and not otherwise reported:

Beets, 300 bushels, at 25 cents.....	\$75 00
Carrots, 300 bushels, at 25 cents.....	75 00
Celery, 10,000 bunches, at 5 cents.....	500 00
Parsnips, 175 bushels, at 50 cents.....	87 50
Rutabagas, 250 bushels, at 10 cents.....	25 00
Salsify, 50 bushels, at 50 cents.....	25 00
Squash (hubbard), 5 tons, at \$8.....	40 00
Turnips, 100 bushels, at 25 cents.....	25 00
Total for garden.....	\$3,054 97
Total for farm.....	8,098 74
Total for garden and farm.....	<u>\$11,153 71</u>

Debits

Amount charged farm and grounds as per treasurer's account	\$4,118 63
Amount of farm wages.....	2,082 80
All articles that have been used as food for horses, cows, hogs and fowls.....	1,217 47
Net profits to balance.....	3,734 81
	<u>\$11,153 71</u>

VALUE OF LIVE STOCK ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

15 horses, at \$100.....	\$1,500 00
36 milch cows, at \$45.....	1,620 00
30 fat hogs, at \$7.....	210 00
35 shoats, at \$4.....	140 00
31 pigs, at \$2.....	62 00
25 breeding sows, at \$10.....	250 00
1 boar	15 00
228 chickens, at 25 cents.....	57 00
27 hens, at 30 cents.....	8 10

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

7 roosters, at 30 cents.....	\$2 10
54 ducks, at 35 cents.....	18 90
28 turkeys, at 65 cents.....	18 20
	<hr/>
	\$3,901 30
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted

W. S. REMINGTON

Steward

REPORT OF THE MATRON

The matron reports the following list of articles made and repaired in the female department:

Aprons, women's	2,907
Aprons, men's	258
Bandages, yards of material	1,045
Bathing suits	1
Bathing caps	13
Bread cloths	135
Bureau covers	50
Burial robes	49
Comfortables.	2
Chemises.	174
Combination suits for women.....	26
Caps for women nurses and employees.....	182
Caps, women's, for day.....	2
Caps for night.....	20
Caps for kitchen and bakery.....	183
Curtains	151
Curtain bands	30
Curtains for screens.....	89
Coffee cloths	42
Covers for beds, netting.....	15
Covers for machinery.....	2
Cushion covers	10
Dresses.....	837
Dresses, strong	15
Dress waists	19
Dress skirts	8
Dressing gowns	2
Doilies.....	47
Drawers, pairs of.....	196
Holdes, ironing	959
Hats trimmed	56

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Handkerchiefs.	991
Kerchiefs for neck.	6
Laundry bags	266
Laundry squares	39
Neckties, men's	390
Night dresses	578
Nightshirts.	272
Napkins for wards.	974
Pillowcases.	1,261
Pillowticks.	87
Protection sheets	5
Shirts.	410
Skirts.	969
Skirts, strong	10
Sheets.	1,329
Scarf ties	1,520
Spreads for barber.	3
Set altar linen.	1
Tablecloths.	379
Table napkins	156
Tray cloths, old.	1,373
Towels, hand	548
Towels, bath	936
Towels, roller	148
Towels, dish	2,268
Teacloths.	110
Underwaists.	34
Uniforms, kitchen, for women patients.	59
Waist linings	11
Miscellaneous.	3
Total	22,661
Articles mended	96,814

Respectfully submitted

MARY E. MAY

Matron

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR

The supervisor reports the following list of articles made and repaired in the male department:

Baker's peels	1
Banners.....	36
Baskets, waste paper.....	5
Barrel covers	14
Benches.....	2
Bellyband.....	1
Beetles.....	3
Boxing, feet	100
Boards, cutting	3
Boards, bread	3
Boards, side	2
Boards, sign	6
Bookcase.....	1
Brick, paving, square feet.....	1,410
Box, bone	1
Box, flower	2
Box, feed	1
Box, cement	1
Box, steam	1
Box, shipping	1
Cement floor, square feet.....	510
Chairs, caned	57
Closet, outside	1
Coats.....	551
Coalbin.....	1
Coalshed.....	1
Corncutters.....	6
Collar, breast	1
Coops, chicken	1
Curbing, square feet.....	510
Cushions, buggy	2

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Cushions, chair	1
Coat hangers	150
Covers, steam box.....	1
Couch.....	1
Doors.....	3
Door screens	5
Doors, folding	2
Drawers.....	2
Dryers, floor	6
Easel.....	1
Eveners.....	4
Flooring laid, square feet.....	3,600
Floor polishers	4
Floor brushes	24
Frames, picture.....	7
Frames, door	1
Frames, window	1
Garden weeders.....	12
Gates.....	2
Handles, chisel.....	6
Handles, floor polishers.....	12
Handles, scrapers	2
Handles, screwdriver.....	4
Handles, pump	1
Hammock	1
Hamper, clothes	1
Hencoop	1
Ice slide.....	1
Ice platform.....	1
Martingales	9
Mattresses	9
Mattress pad	1
Mittens, leather and cloth	120
Nets, laundry.....	32
Needles	6
Paddles	14

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Peels, bakers'	2
Pillows	58
Platforms, miscellaneous	9
Pole, curtain	1
Poles, wagon	2
Potato masher	1
Potato crates	102
Pointing, square feet	260
Post, clothesline	1
Rack, hay	1
Racks, towel	2
Rack, sheep	1
Reins, pairs	2
Robes	2
Rollers	2
Rollingpins	5
Sash, window	16
Sawhorses	2
Screen, window	1
Shades, window	96
Shelves	1
Shoes, men's	338
Shoes, women's	80
Shoes, canvas	6
Slippers	219
Spoons, mustard	36
Stands, music	6
Stakes, tent	98
Stops, window	12
Stone laid, perch	52
Storm houses	2
Straps, breast	6
Straps, miscellaneous	21
Straight edge, feet	140
Stepladders	1
Vests	265

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Walkingstick	1
Whiffletrees	6
	<hr/>
Total	9,039
	<hr/>
Repaired pieces.....	11,899
Painting, square feet.....	5,780
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted

DAVID BALLAGH

Supervisor

REPORT OF THE FLORIST

Achania	50
Achryanthus	300
Alternanthera	1,000
Amaryllis	25
Anemone	75
Antirrhinum	100
Arbutilon	25
Artillery Plant	100
Aspidistra	30
Asparagus Plumus	12
Asparagus Sprengeri	50
Begonia, mixed	325
Begonia, Dwf. Vernon	175
Centaurea Gymnocarpa	120
Calla Lily	15
Cape Jasmine	10
Carex Japonica	30
Carnation	125
Canna	275
Chrysanthemum	75
Coleus	550
Cuphea	30
Cyperus	25
Dianthus	100
Dracenia	175
English Ivy	25
Ferns, mixed	225
Fuchsia	100
Freesia	50
Geranium, mixed	1,800
German Ivy	175
Heliotrope	75
Hyacinth	150

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Hollyhock	50
Impatient sultana	35
Iris, mixed	100
Lychnis	125
Lobelia	35
Nasturtium	75
Narcissus	75
Oxalis	20
Pennisetum	25
Pentstemon	60
Pansy	100
Petunia	450
Phlox, hardy	30
Rosemary	15
Ricinus	10
Roses	75
Rudbeckia, Golden Glow	50
Salvia, Splendens	75
Senserveria Zealanica	20
Sweet William	200
Swainsonia	10
Smilax	75
Stevia	25
Tulip	25
Vinca, Variegated	85
Verbena	300
Violet	75
Window boxes	10
Hanging baskets	30

Total	8,657
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Cut flowers:

Achillia, the Pearl	8,075
Amaryllis	75
Anemone	200
Antirrhinum	500

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Aster	1,575
Bougainvillia	275
Canna	950
Calla Lily	25
Carnation, hardy	6,175
Carnation, inside grown	1,075
Chrysanthemum	125
Cape Jasmine	75
Deutzia	1,800
Dianthus	525
Freesia	275
Geranium	3,620
Gladioli	350
Helianthus	600
Heliotrope	325
Hyacinth	650
Hydrangea	25
Iris	3,025
Lychnis	250
Mignonette	4,000
Montbretia	125
Narcissus	550
Nasturtium	3,500
Phlox Drumondii	1,600
Phlox, hardy	2,075
Peony	425
Pentsemon	1,500
Stevia	325
Pansy	3,500
Rudbeckia, Golden Glow	2,600
Roses	2,875
Salvia Splendens	875
Swansonia	125
Sweet Pea	8,300
Sweet William	2,175
Smilax, number of yards	125

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

719

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Tulip	850
Verbena	3,200
Violet	300
Total	<u>69,595</u>

Respectfully submitted

CHAS. F. MUHLBEYER

Florist

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITALS
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

CHAPTER 27

Fifth Annual Report of the Long Island State Hospitals

OFFICERS

MANAGERS

Hon. ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.....Brooklyn
Hon. JOHN G. DEUBERT, Vice-President.....Brooklyn
EVAN F. SMITH, M. D., Secretary.....Brooklyn
Hon. THERON L. SMITHSmithtown
Mrs. OLIVER L. JONES.....Cold Spring
Hon. BRADISH JOHNSONIslip
Hon. JAMES McMAHON.....Brooklyn

TREASURER

HENRY E. ABELL, Jr.....Brooklyn

ATTORNEY

MARCUS B. CAMPBELL.....Brooklyn

PURCHASING STEWARD

FREDERICK A. WHEELER.....New York

KINGS PARK HOSPITAL

Resident Officers

OLIVER M. DEWING, M. D.....Superintendent
GEORGE O'HANLON, M. D.....First Assistant Physician
ARTHUR J. CAPRON, M. D.....Assistant Physician
W. H. HAGENBUCH, M. D.....Assistant Physician
PAUL G. TADDIKEN, M. D.....Assistant Physician
THEODORE I. TOWNSEND, M. D.....Assistant Physician
BRYAN G. WILLIAMS, M. D.....Junior Physician

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

B. ROSS NAIRN, M. D.....	Junior Physician
JOHN R. HARDING, M. D.....	Junior Physician
ANNA CRAIG, M. D.....	Woman Physician
D. C. MACCLYMONT, M. D.....	Medical Interne
MENAS S. GREGORY, M. D.....	Medical Interne
W. A. THOMAS.....	Resident Steward

Non-Resident Medical Officers

WARD A. HOLDEN, M. D.....	Ophthalmologist
FRANK QUACKENBUSH, D. D. S.....	Dentist

BROOKLYN HOSPITAL**Resident Officers**

ROBERT M. ELLIOTT, M. D.....	Superintendent
IRA O. TRACY, M. D.....	First Assistant Physician
D. EDWARD WARREN, M. D....	Second Assistant Physician
EDWARD L. PARKER, M. D.....	Junior Physician
CAROLINE M. STENGEL, M. D.....	Woman Physician
WILLIAM H. YOUNG, M. D.....	Medical Interne
WILLIAM L. BUCK	Resident Steward
MARY A. JOHNSON	Matron

Non-Resident Medical Officers

WILLIAM BROWNING, M. D.....	Consulting Neurologist
GEORGE McNAUGHTON, M. D....	Consulting Gynaecologist
ALGERNON BRISTOW, M. D.....	Consulting Surgeon
JAMES M. WINFIELD, M. D.....	Consulting Dermatologist
JAMES COLE HANCOCK, M. D.....	Ophthalmologist
FRANK QUACKENBUSH, D. D. S.....	Dentist

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE LONG
ISLAND STATE HOSPITALS**BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, *December 10, 1900**To the State Commission in Lunacy, Albany, N. Y.*

Gentlemen.—The managers of the Long Island State hospitals, in accordance with statutory requirements, respectfully submit their fifth annual report.

The personnel of the board has been changed during the year by the appointment of Mr. Bradish Johnson in place of Dr. Truman J. Backus, whose term of office expired January 1, 1900, and of Mr. James McMahon, in place of Hon. Silas B. Dutcher, resigned.

The law separating the two departments, Kings Park and Flatbush, making them distinct institutions, took effect on May 1st of this year. Dr. Oliver M. Dewing, formerly general superintendent, was appointed superintendent at Kings Park and Dr. Robert M. Elliott, formerly medical superintendent, was appointed superintendent at Flatbush.

As a result of this reorganization, and adopting the views of the Commission, this board, in conjunction with the board of managers of the Manhattan State hospitals, effected a reorganization of the stewards' departments, whereby the former steward at Kings Park became the purchasing steward of both hospitals, and resident stewards were appointed for Kings Park and Flatbush. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to warrant the board in saying that the practicability of this arrangement has been fully tested.

The lease of the Flatbush property expired on the 1st of October last, and the new term of five years, by yearly extension, began, as provided for by law. As this ends the right of renewals on the part of the State, and as the condition of the Flatbush plant is such as not to warrant, in the judgment of this

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

board, any attempt to obtain a further extension of the lease from the city authorities, we recommend that steps be now taken for the purchase of land in or near the borough of Brooklyn on which to erect in the near future a new hospital building capable of accommodating from 250 to 400 patients of the acute class. Some 600 patients are annually committed from Brooklyn, and experience has shown the undesirability of sending all cases so committed to the Kings Park Hospital, a distance of 50 miles. It is our opinion that a plot of land not less than twelve or more than twenty acres, according to the size of the hospital building, will be necessary for this purpose, and that suitable sites in the vicinity of our present premises, or other suitable locations within easy driving distance from the borough hall, can be obtained, if purchased now, at from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per acre. We do not urge upon the Commission the immediate erection of the hospital building, as there is ample time before the expiration of the lease, but, as this borough is rapidly increasing in population, and real estate values are increasing in corresponding ratio, we do urge that time should not be lost in securing the requisite land.

The board, at its meeting of November 27, 1899, authorized the erection of an ice plant on the grounds of the Flatbush Hospital by the International Ice Company, of Portland, Maine, at a cost not to exceed \$1,000, upon the understanding that if the experiment proved a success, the board, with the approval of the Commission, would purchase the same at cost, and pay an annual royalty during the existence of the patents owned by this company for the privilege of manufacturing ice under their system. The plant was completed about the 10th of January of this year. A committee was appointed by the board to investigate the results obtained by the International Ice Company, and reported that while there may be merit in the process, it had not been sufficiently demonstrated to warrant the acceptance of the plant, and recommended that the company's proposition be declined, but that further opportunity be afforded them, if they so desired, to demonstrate their ability to manufacture ice of the quality

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

and quantity and at the cost originally claimed, and that for such purpose the ground upon which the plant now stands be placed at their disposition during the coming winter. This report was accepted by the board. The total cost of erecting the plant was found to be largely in excess of the original estimate of the company and amounted to over \$3,000.

The board has held semi-monthly meetings during the year, at which reports of inspection by its committees and individual managers were from time to time submitted, and a copy of the minutes of each of these meetings has been sent to the Commission.

The reports of the treasurer and of the superintendents of the Kings Park and Flatbush hospitals are presented herewith, and the attention of the Commission is invited to their respective recommendations.

With a high appreciation of the material aid rendered the board by the Commission during the past year, this report is respectfully submitted.

A. E. ORR

President

EVAN F. SMITH

Secretary

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AT KINGS PARK TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to submit herewith the fifth annual report of the Long Island State Hospital for the year ending September 30, 1900.

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION

	Men	Women	Total
Number of patients remaining in hospital October 1, 1899.....	1,133	1,461	2,594
Number admitted during year.....	286	271	557
Number discharged recovered	54	59	113
Number discharged improved	37	36	73
Number discharged unimproved	1	6	7
Number discharged not insane.....	1	.....	1
Died	117	94	211
Total number discharged including deaths	221	204	425
Daily average population.....	1,173	1,493	2,660
Number remaining September 30, 1900.	1,198	1,528	2,726

Of the total number of admissions during the year, namely, 557, 33 were transfers from other hospitals; 54 were admitted direct to the Kings Park department; 470 were transfers from the Brooklyn department.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The general health of patients and employees has been good. There have been three cases of diphtheria which seemed to be related to one another. They were promptly quarantined and the progress of the disease stopped. The source of the infection seemed to be an employee who came to the hospital from a neighboring town. There has been one case of typhoid fever. Several attempts at suicide have been made, but none were successful.

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Three fatal accidents have occurred. James Mitchell, a patient, made a violent attack on the attendants in charge of him during the morning of November 11, 1899, and in attempting to control him he received injuries from which he died November 12.

This accident was promptly reported to the coroner who made an investigation and rendered a report exonerating those concerned in the case from any blame. The matter was afterward investigated by a special committee of the board of managers and was made the subject of a report by this committee to the board. The recommendations made by this committee were promptly carried out; in fact, most of them had been anticipated. A deficiency in the number of attendants available for ward duty existed, and was remedied by the State Commission in Lunacy after the facts were presented to the president of the Commission at his official visit in December, 1899. The inadequacy of the specific appropriation for employees had prevented earlier action on the part of the hospital.

Hiram Morris, a patient, who had entirely recovered mentally, and who was to have been discharged at an early date, was accidentally drowned July 19, 1900, while bathing with several other patients. An examination of the conditions surrounding the accident showed that the patient must have received a blow on the head while diving. Two physicians and several attendants were close at hand and made every effort at a rescue, but they were unable even to recover the body until several days later.

Julia Haggerty, a chronic demented patient at the new group of buildings, saw her opportunity to get past an attendant who had left the door open leading to the attic over the large dormitory, and a few minutes later she was seen to drop from one of the windows of the attic to the ground, a distance of some 35 feet. Several bones were fractured and injuries sustained from which the patient died in about 12 hours, May 29, 1900.

It was felt, under the circumstances, that the attendant whose carelessness had allowed this accident to occur should be called upon to resign; this was done.

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Several series of observations of the food allowance and dietaries of the hospital have been made by the staff of Prof. W. O. Atwater and by the hospital management. Theoretically it should not be a difficult task to divide evenly the per capita ration allowed by the Commission; practically it is a difficult problem to arrange a dietary that shall give to each class of the population its right share of food, and to divide the supply accordingly. The population to be fed consists of four classes, each having a different kind of diet: 1. Unemployed patients; 2, employed patients; 3, patients in infirmary wards (dietary modified from unemployed); 4, acute patients on attendants' diet, with attendants. Special diet is served in addition whenever called for.

In order to get some definite information with regard to the ration as actually consumed by these classes, a dietary study was made in February, 1900, for one week, of the food used by about 1,200 persons (1,080 patients, 120 employees). All food materials for each meal were weighed raw, or as purchased; weighed again when prepared for cooking; weighed after being cooked and before being sent to the dining rooms. The food for each class of the population was weighed separately. After each meal the food not served (usually very little) was returned from the dining room to kitchen and weighed; and waste from plates was collected and weighed. Each kind of waste was kept by itself. Observations were made on methods in use of preparing food and methods of serving. Meals were inspected carefully and quantity of food eaten was observed; and general conduct of patients also noted. From the figures obtained the dietary for each class of the population was worked out and the following conclusions drawn:

1. The unemployed patients have a dietary that is theoretically sufficient in nutritive value for persons doing no work.
2. The dietary study for employed patients, according to Prof. Atwater's tables, compares very well with that of workmen in general.
3. The dietary for attendants and patients on attendants' diet is, according to Prof. Atwater's tables, ample for the demands of

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

the body, and in fuel value similar to that used by moderately well-to-do people in Europe and this country.

This dietary study was made just before the last reduction in the per capita ration recommended by the Commission was acted upon. Another dietary study has since been made under the supervision of Prof. Atwater's associates. The results of that dietary study have not yet been made known.

The hospital is badly overcrowded and measures for relief should be taken as soon as possible. Measures to be recommended are the construction of an employees' home and a hospital building for acute cases, which are referred to later in this report.

The employment of women on the men's wards has been faithfully tried during the past year and I take pleasure in reporting that the results have been good. It is believed that there is less tendency to violence, to profanity and to the use of obscene language in wards where a woman is present, even on the part of patients who would ordinarily be considered beyond the influence of any such condition. Besides this, the women attendants take a greater interest in the appearance of the ward, rendering it more homelike and cheerful, and are quite useful in improving the appearance of the men patients, making minor repairs to their clothing, etc.

An attempt has been made to draw new employees, especially new attendants, from a much larger area than heretofore. This has been done with a view to improving the character of the attendants and raising the standard among the employees. In order to do this I have placed many advertisements in newspapers throughout the upper and western sections of the State, in Vermont and in Maine. I have obtained fairly good results from this course and the average standard among the employees has undoubtedly been raised.

In connection with the raising of the standard among the employees which has been referred to, I would state that the influence of 'our Employees' Club, which has been in operation somewhat more than a year, has taken a prominent part. This

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

club is a source of comfort and entertainment to employees. It gives them a cheerful and comfortable place in which to spend their evenings and the time when they are off duty, and they are enabled, when they take their regular two days' leave of absence, to spend it on the hospital premises if they so desire.

The acute service for women has been considerably extended by the addition of ward 7 as an acute convalescent ward and the utilizing of the day room of ward 5 as a dormitory for depressed and suicidal cases requiring bed treatment. Chronic cases have been largely weeded out from both the men's and women's acute services, thus leaving the largest amount of room possible for the acute cases under our care, and enabling the physicians in charge of these services to give the largest share of their attention to those who should receive it.

As will be seen under movements of population, the transfer of patients on a large scale from the Brooklyn department to Kings Park has been kept up.

Recognizing that the system of receiving all patients from Kings county at the Brooklyn department, and then transferring a portion of them to Kings Park, although the best possible under the old conditions, was not adapted to the new conditions under which the hospital will be operated during the coming year, the State Commission in Lunacy has prescribed a new system whereby all patients from Kings county are received up to a certain number, say 100, at the Kings Park division of the hospital; then all cases to a certain number, say 50, are received at the Brooklyn division of the hospital, and so on. This arrangement is absolutely fair to both departments of the hospital, and will result in about the same class of cases being received at each division.

In accordance with a bill introduced during the last session of the Legislature, the position of general superintendent, heretofore held by myself, was abolished to take effect on the signing of the bill by the Governor, which took place April 24th. I was immediately appointed acting superintendent of the Kings Park division of the hospital, and on May 10th I received the permanent appointment of medical superintendent. In accordance

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

with the wishes of your board and of the State Commission in Lunacy, I acted in conjunction with the medical superintendents of the Brooklyn division of the hospital and of the several divisions of the Manhattan State Hospital in appointing Mr. F. A. Wheeler, hitherto steward at Kings Park, as purchasing steward for the Long Island and Manhattan State hospitals. Mr. Wheeler began his duties as purchasing steward June 1, 1900.

On June 15th the graduating exercises of our training school for nurses were held. The graduates, sixteen in number, were addressed by the Hon. J. H. Burtis, ex-commissioner of public charities of Brooklyn, and by Mrs. J. H. Burtis, a prominent leader in charitable and philanthropic enterprises. These addresses were highly appreciated by all present.

The fire company has been called out three times during the year to put out small fires. No fire of any consequence has occurred.

Our shoe and other manufacturing departments have been moved to the large basement underneath the congregate dining-room, Group 1. Additions have been made to the shoe manufacturing appliances, so that we are now able to manufacture shoes for both divisions of the hospital.

A large amount of grading has been done not only about the new group, but near the laundry and boiler house as well.

Considerable roadmaking has been done, specially about the new group. We have been sadly handicapped in our attempts at roadmaking by the lack of a steam road roller and crushed stone. It is hoped that we may be able to secure the steam roller and sufficient stone for our purposes in the early future.

The new extension to the laundry has been completed and put into use. The old portion of the laundry was changed to meet new conditions and new machinery installed.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS

The Bacon Air Lift Company have not yet succeeded in furnishing the entire amount of water called for by their contract, but they have succeeded in furnishing a sufficient amount of pure water for the hospital's needs, and they are now actively en-

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

gaged extending the system so that the entire amount contracted to be furnished may be supplied at an early date.

A new hydrotherapeutic outfit has been placed in the men's acute service consisting of the needle bath and douche with the necessary valve for control of the hot and cold water, gauge for reducing pressure, and thermometer for registering temperature. This has worked satisfactorily and been of much service in our treatment of patients, and a similar apparatus has been allowed by the Commission for the women's acute service, but it is not yet installed.

New spray baths have been put in at the boiler house for the use of employees and patients. Eight horizontal tubular boilers have been reset. New floor and rail have been placed in the pumping house. New fixtures and rings for the Worthington pump have been supplied; also new pistons and casing for Deane pump; new engine and machinery have been put in shoe shop. The pump house has been repiped and steam separators put on the steam lines. Several expansion joints have been anchored in the conduit. Several old hydrants have been replaced by new ones, and all the hydrants have been overhauled and fitted with new valves. The conduit has been cleared of all old pipe. Much other miscellaneous work has been done.

A large amount of painting has been done, both new work and repairs, comprising the following items:

Five thousand feet of roof, group one, painted; 1,100 pieces of furniture varnished; 1,557 panes of glass put in; A-B kitchen painted; porch, hall, parlor and roof of superintendent's house painted; hall and sitting room in head farmer's house papered; 60 cottage doors varnished; A centre varnished; water sections in men's wards, new group, painted; cottage J, painted and varnished inside; cottage 19 kalsomined, painted and varnished; dynamo room varnished; 10 wards varnished; farm house papered and painted; staff office painted and varnished; cottage 28 kalsomined; 300 beds painted; 4,000 feet tin roof, A-B-C-D painted. Three rooms painted and varnished in building A; pump house scraped and varnished; C-D kitchen varnished. Much other miscellaneous work has been done.

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

BUILDING DEPARTMENT

The following is some of the work that has been done by carpenters: A number of screen doors made; 40 backs for clocks; 5 ladders for boiler house; 1 set book shelves for store house; 4 laundry tubs; 1 sideboard; cupboards for A-B kitchen; 3 flights of stairs on terrace; book shelves for staff office, sideboard and dish closet for cottage 48; cutting table for tailor shop; elevator car for kitchen at new group; one oak bookcase for staff office; 84 ottoman boxes for wards, cottages, etc.; pigeon hole case for staff office; 1 bookcase for club house library; 2 oak bookcases for superintendent's office; piazza built at superintendent's house; and a large number of miscellaneous jobs too numerous to mention.

TIN SHOP

One thousand two hundred feet of new galvanized leader put up; 8,900 square feet tin roofs; 500 feet tin roof gutters; made 12 copper closet cisterns; 4 ice coolers; 1 dozen milk pails; 12 galvanized sink linings; 12 brown bread moulds; 4 galvanized revolving smoke jackets; 1 brass soap pump; 1 galvanized cistern pump; lagged hydraulic pump, etc., etc. In addition all kitchen utensils and all other tin work about the place kept in repair, and much other miscellaneous work has been accomplished.

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT

One thousand two hundred and thirty horse shoes made; 948 fire bolts; 57 fire irons; 38 pipe clamps; 12 scrapers; 12 floor polishing irons; 8 whiffletree irons; 16 curler irons; 13 hoe blades; 2 plow beams; 29 whiffletrees; 159 spokes; 13 shafts; 8 reaches; 822 carriage bolts; 28 clips; 3 carriage seats; 6 seat springs, and many other small jobs. Also repair work.

METHODS OF TREATMENT

The methods of treatment pursued have been much the same as those employed during the previous year. Hydrotherapeutic treatment has been continued with much satisfaction. The same observations with regard to this treatment which were made in

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

a previous report hold good during the past year. Systematic exercise in physical culture, and exercises in breathing have been practiced with much benefit to patients and attendants.

AMUSEMENTS

The entertainments throughout the year have been many and varied and supplied for the most part by home talent, our employees willingly contributing in this way to the pleasure and benefit of our patients.

To mention some of the amusements: Card and tea parties; boating, fishing, bathing; picnics; weekly dance throughout the greater part of the year. Sewing-school for women, followed by music, dancing and refreshments. A regular Sunday evening "sing" for about 60 appreciative men patients. Band concerts in amusement hall and at various stations on the grounds. Concert phonograph. Base ball games on our exercise grounds with teams from neighboring towns. A Hallowe'en party with refreshments.

Plays given in the amusement hall.—Married for Money; Uncle, Turn Them Out, a three act comedy; cake walk; Box and Cox; My Lord in Livery; two minstrel shows; vaudeville.

On July 4th, besides the band concert and ball game, a display of fireworks was given in the evening.

A masquerade was given by members of our Employees' Club, and while in mask and costume they passed through the different wards for the pleasure of the patients.

At Christmas there was a large tree in the amusement hall lighted by electricity, and each patient received a gift. Those who had friends were remembered by them, and those without friends were remembered by the hospital. At this entertainment the children of the St. Johnland Home, in the vicinity, sang Christmas carols which were thoroughly enjoyed.

Entertainments were given twice by ladies and gentlemen from Northport, our next station, and also by members of the Methodist church, Kings Park. An enjoyable entertainment was also given by some ladies and gentlemen from St. James, L. I., under

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

the auspices of St. Joseph's Rome Catholic church, Kings Park. In addition to the foregoing, many of our patients take much pleasure in reading the books belonging to our Club Library, and papers magazines, etc., contributed by friends.

SUGGESTIONS AND FURTHER NEEDS

The necessity for an additional number of boilers was fully pointed out in my report for the year 1899, and I do not feel it necessary to go into this matter extensively at the present time, but will simply say that the need then referred to has become more pressing, and that the six Fitzgibbons boilers at our power plant are rapidly being ruined owing to the fact that additional boilers have not been supplied. My views with regard to the location of the new plant, when it is put in, are the same as they have been heretofore. These boilers should be located at a point midway between the men's kitchen and the new group of buildings. They should supply the new group with steam for all purposes at all seasons of the year, and they should supply the other buildings and cottages with steam for running the kitchens and for heating water during the summer time, thus throwing out of use during that season the long line of large-sized heating mains in the main conduit and its branches. It is hoped that this need may be met at no distant date.

The necessity and propriety of providing a suitable building for the treatment of acute cases, and a building for an employees' home was stated in my report for the year 1899, and I will now merely say that the necessity still exists and should receive attention without further delay.

The desirability and economy of providing a cold storage and ice making plant, and an extension to the present storehouse has been repeatedly brought to the attention of the board of managers and the State Commission in Lunacy, and the propriety of such a plant is, I believe, generally conceded. It should be located in connection with the present storehouse and should have two stories. Plans for this building are being drawn by the State Architect.

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Plans and specifications for enlarging the present bakery have been made by the State Architect and proposals for doing the work will be obtained at an early date. The ovens now in use at the bakery are old and worn out and should be replaced with new ones.

A low-pressure piston is needed in connection with the old dynamo engine in order that this engine may be run more economically.

A roof is needed for the coalshed in order to protect coal stored there.

Renewals and changes are needed in our telephone system, owing to the fact that the insulation originally provided was unable to withstand the great heat of the conduit through which the wires of the system ran.

Vapor baths are needed for the men's and women's acute services in order to carry out the hydrotherapeutic treatment there employed.

Cement walks and entrances to buildings B, C, D and the group are needed, as the present wooden walks are inadequate and constantly requiring renewal and repairs.

All of the wooden cottages require extensive repairs.

A large amount of broken stone will be needed to repair the boulevard and make other roads where necessary.

For reasons which have been fully explained to the board, the large reservoir near Group 1 should be repaired so that it will hold water to a height of 17 feet.

The hospital boundaries and fields should be surveyed.

Wards 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 should be painted throughout.

A large amount of furniture, especially for the acute services, wards 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10, should be provided.

A new electrical transformer with wire poles is necessary.

Electrical wiring in the vicinity of the superintendent's house is necessary in order suitably to light the grounds, which are now lighted by ordinary kerosene lanterns.

The barn, piggery and wooden cottages should be painted.

A moderate amount of additional laundry equipment is needed; also a moderate amount of additional kitchen equipment.

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

I have called the attention of the State Commission in Lunacy to most of these needs, and shall take occasion to call their attention to all of them at an early date.

VISITORS

The hospital has been visited by the State Commission in Lunacy and the board of managers; also by Commissioner Goetting, department of charities, Brooklyn; ex-Commissioner J. H. Burtis and Mrs. Burtis; Dr. Hinckley, superintendent Essex County Asylum, New Jersey; Assemblyman Dale, of Brooklyn; Congressman Wilson; Messrs. Weber and Ewer, of commission of bridges; Mr. G. L. Heins, State Architect.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Brooklyn Citizen; Medical Brief; Boston Medical and Surgical Journal; American Gynaecological and Obstetric Journal.

RESIDENT OFFICERS

The following changes in the medical staff have occurred during the year:

The position of general superintendent having been abolished Dr. O. M. Dewing was appointed medical superintendent at Kings Park, May 10, 1900.

In the reorganization of the hospital the position of medical superintendent held by Dr. H. C. Evarts was abolished, and he was transferred to the Manhattan State Hospital, W., as first assistant June 1, 1900.

Dr. F. Packer, first assistant physician, transferred to the Matteawan State Hospital June 15, 1900.

Dr. George O'Hanlon, assistant physician, promoted to first assistant July 10, 1900.

Dr. Paul G. Taddiken, transferred from Manhattan State Hospital, as junior physician, January 1, 1900, promoted to assistant physician July 1, 1900.

Dr. Theo. I. Townsend, transferred from Manhattan State Hospital, as junior physician, February 1, 1900, promoted to assistant physician June, 1900.

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Dr. John McGuire, assistant physician, resigned June 30, 1900.

Dr. E. A. Hoffman, assistant physician, resigned April 1, 1900.

Dr. Arthur J. Capron, junior physician, promoted to assistant June, 1900.

Dr. Bryan G. Williams, reappointed junior physician August 1, 1900.

Dr. D. C. MacClymont, medical interne, promoted to junior physician June 1, 1900.

Dr. John R. Harding, appointed junior physician July 24, 1900.

Dr. Ross B. Nairn, transferred from Manhattan State Hospital July 1, 1900.

Dr. Samuel F. Mellen, junior physician, transferred to Hudson River State Hospital September 1, 1900.

Dr. Menas S. Gregory, appointed medical interne July 2, 1900.

Mr. F. A. Wheeler, steward, transferred to position of purchasing steward June 1, 1900.

Mr. W. A. Thomas, assistant steward, promoted to resident steward June 1, 1900.

In conclusion I take the opportunity to express my appreciation to the board of managers, the State Commission in Lunacy, and to the officers and employees of the hospital, for the aid they have extended to me in administering the affairs of the hospital during the past year.

Respectfully submitted

O. M. DEWING

Superintendent

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

SEWING ROOM REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEP-
TEMBER 30, 1900

Primrose dresses	620
Percalé dresses	306
Serge dresses (private material).....	1
Novelty goods dresses.....	6
Cassimere dresses	76
Sateen dresses	55
Heavy gingham dresses.....	66
Norwood twill dresses	374
Seersucker dresses	125
Cable cord dresses	17
Job cheviot dresses.....	31
Cable cord dress skirt.....	1
Norwood twill dress skirt.....	1
Cassimere dress skirts.....	3
Blue serge dress skirt (private material).....	1
Percalé dress skirts.....	5
Canton flannel under skirts.....	113
Outing flannel under skirts.....	3
Cable cord shirt waist.....	1
Cassimere shirt waists.....	7
Sateen shirt waists.....	2
Primrose cheviot shirt waists.....	4
Norwood twill shirt waist.....	1
Percalé shirt waists.....	3
Seersucker shirt waist.....	1
Serge shirt waist.....	1
Cassimere hats	19
Percalé neckties	739
Lawn neckties	66
Melton cloth jackets.....	5
Melton cloth caps.....	36
Kersey cloth caps.....	12

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Anderson L. L. muslin chemises.....	859
Atlantic "A" muslin chemises.....	410
Ozark muslin chemises	176
Tam O'Shanter muslin chemises.....	30
Shrouds muslin chemises (for burial purposes).....	67
Anderson L. L. muslin drawers (women's) pairs.....	778
Tam O'Shanter muslin drawers (women's) pairs.....	81
Atlantic "A" muslin drawers (women's) pairs.....	48
Ozark muslin drawers (women's) pairs.....	53
Shroud muslin drawers (women's) (burial) pairs.....	69
Atlantic "A" muslin long night shirts.....	301
Atlantic "A" muslin short night shirts.....	90
Ozark muslin long night shirts.....	2,036
Ozark muslin short night shirts.....	176
Anderson L. L. muslin long night shirts.....	703
Anderson L. L. muslin short night shirts.....	50
Tam O'Shanter muslin long night shirts.....	56
Outing flannel long night shirts.....	26
Atlantic "A" muslin long night gowns.....	396
Atlantic "A" muslin short night gowns.....	65
Ozark muslin long night gowns.....	311
Tam O'Shanter muslin long night gowns.....	27
Anderson L. L. muslin long night gowns.....	377
Anderson L. L. muslin short night gowns.....	50
Lonsdale muslin bosom shirts.....	92
Primrose cheviot bosom shirts.....	26
Columbian bosom shirts.....	990
Glendale flannel bosom shirts.....	1,688
Percale shirts	197
Canton flannel corset waists.....	789
Lonsdale muslin ward aprons.....	2,214
Fidelity muslin ward aprons.....	577
Gingham aprons	273
Atlantic "A" muslin waiter aprons.....	84
Ozark "A" muslin waiter aprons.....	84
Anderson L. L. muslin waiter aprons.....	410

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Lonsdale muslin waitress aprons.....	65
Atlantic "A" muslin cooks' aprons.....	18
Anderson L. L. muslin cooks' aprons.....	120
Atlantic "A" muslin cooks' caps.....	48
Duck cooks' caps.....	55
Bird's-eye crash sanitary napkins.....	1,514
Outing flannel bath robes.....	127
Outing flannel dressing sacks.....	27
Outing flannel bathing suits.....	23
Outing flannel bathing trunks.....	24
Outing flannel wrappers.....	89
Anderson L. L. muslin collar and cuff ironer covers.....	2
Anderson L. L. muslin pillow slips.....	777
Bucher linen cuffs (for hospital nurses) pairs.....	50
Bucher linen bureau covers, pairs.....	63
Bucher linen table covers.....	4
Bucher linen doilies.....	9
Bucher linen tray cloth.....	1
Bucher linen stand covers.....	15
Bucher linen centre piece.....	1
Cheese cloth coffee bags.....	116
Cheese cloth fish bags.....	6
Cheese cloth tea bags.....	6
Cheese cloth milk strainers.....	64
Cheese cloth cover for machinery.....	1
Cheese cloth sponge cloths.....	48
Cheese cloth bandages.....	493
Cheese cloth curtains, pairs.....	2
Creton couch covers.....	3
Creton Vassar bed covers.....	6
Creton sofa pillow covers.....	30
Creton head rest covers.....	52
Creton trunk covers.....	1
Creton cushion covers.....	35
Creton clothes curtains, pairs.....	49
Creton lambrequins.....	33

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Creton shoe bags.....	2
Creton shoe box covers.....	8
Fruit of loom muslin window curtains, pairs.....	173
Fruit of loom muslin screen curtains, pairs.....	50
Fruit of loom muslin sash curtains, pairs.....	22
Norwood twill curtain straps, pairs.....	112
Dotted swiss, window curtains, pairs	87
Dotted swiss, sash curtains, pairs	10
Metropolitan plush curtains.....	7
Androscoggin muslin sheets.....	227
Boston brown muslin sheets.....	3,058
Mohawk Valley muslin sheets.....	126
Duck pillow shams	6
Duck sofa pillow covers	10
Duck bed spreads	2
Bleached damask table cloths	59
Unbleached damask table cloths.....	403
Red damask table cloths	26
Unbleached damask tray cloths	12
Seafoam muslin bandages	3,617
Rubber sheets	423
Rubber aprons	42
Rubber caps	18
Rubber needle bath cover	1
Women's shrouds	81
Men's shrouds	105
Mosquito netting bed screens.....	16
Atlantic "A" muslin pillow slips.....	215
Denim shoe bags	75
Denim billiard table cover.....	1
Oil cloth table cover	1
Lonsdale muslin collars (for dramatic comp.).....	12
Silkaline cushion covers.....	5
Silkaline piano covers.....	4
Silkaline mantel covers.....	9
Silkaline book-shelf curtains.....	2
Table napkins	108

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Roller towels.....	1,693
Dish towels	3,904
Hand towels	4,044
Bath towels	6,162
Glass towels.....	1,218
Atlantic "A" muslin carriage covers.....	2
Hair mattress ticks.....	379
Pillow ticks.....	237
Head rest ticks.....	24
Suspenders, pairs.....	59
Sofa pillow ticks.....	2
Tick aprons (from old material).....	72
Bakers' mittens, pairs (from old material).....	21
Tick suspenders, pairs (from old material).....	805
Tick clothes bags (from old material).....	385
Head rest ticks (from old material).....	78
Tick iron holders (from old material).....	48
Pillow cases (from old material).....	138
Hair mattress ticks (from old material).....	8
Couch cushion ticks (from old material).....	12
Knee pas cushion ticks (from old material).....	12
Sofa pillow ticks (from old material).....	20

INDUSTRIALS

Window curtains, pairs (embroidered).....	115
Cushions (embroidered).....	11
Centre pieces (embroidered).....	17
Table cover (embroidered).....	1
Doilies (embroidered).....	22
Splashers (embroidered).....	2
Bureau cover (embroidered).....	1
Piece ren work (embroidered).....	1
Sofa pillow covers (embroidered).....	10

DRAWN WORK

Bureau covers	27
Table covers.....	17

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Table doilies.....	41
Side board cover.....	1
Pillow sham.....	1
Wash stand cover.....	1
Centre piece.....	1

HEMSTITCHING

Bureau scarfs.....	2
Bureau covers.....	11
Table covers.....	21
Tidy	1
Doilies	4
Tray napkins.....	96
Neckties	83

CROCHETING

Slippers, pairs.....	7
Doilies	11
Stockings, pairs.....	2
Hoods	10
Mittens, pairs.....	21
Cape	1
Shawls	3
Tidies	2
Lace, yards.....	1,365
Bandages (from condemned cheese cloth curtains).....	4,384
Tidies (from condemned bedspreads).....	63
Bureau covers (from condemned bedspreads).....	15
Table covers, for bed patients' tables (from condemned table cloth).....	151
Napkins, table (from condemned table cloths).....	170
Cords and tassels, pairs, for window curtains,(from darn- ing cotton).....	492½
Fancy scrap basket.....	1
Wash stand covers (from condemned bedspreads).....	2
Tray napkins (from condemned table cloths).....	60

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Shoe bags (from condemned creton).....	55
Laundry bags (from condemned creton).....	24
Pin cushions (from condemned creton).....	6
Blankets, quilted, for destructive patients.....	6

NURSES' UNIFORMS MADE

Dresses	9
Dress waists.....	3
Aprons	163
Straps, pairs.....	214
Caps	1,600

MENDING

Aprons	7,862
Blankets	1,527
Bed spreads.....	161
Bath robes	8
Chemises	8,244
Cooks' jackets.....	721
Cooks' aprons	480
Cooks' trousers, pairs.....	79
Coats	251
Cloaks	188
Curtains, pairs	98
Camisoles	75
Dresses	16,900
Drawers, pairs (women's).....	8,651
Drawers, pairs (men's).....	4,729
Hats	993
Hoods	728
Jackets	54
Laundry bags.....	18
Neckties	33
Night gowns.....	4,184
Night skirts.....	41
Overalls, pairs.....	132

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Trousers, pairs	318
Pillow slips	1,158
Rubber coats	43
Sheets	1,871
Shawls	79
Over skirts	1,245
Socks, pairs	5,943
Suspenders, pairs	16
Sacques	4
Under shirts	11,015
Stockings, pairs	13,112
Shirt waists	23
Towels	71
Mattress ticks	31
Table cloths	1,178
Under vests	6,154
Under shirts	4,123
Vests	78
Under waists	1,440
Wrappers	93
Window shades	6

REPORT OF NEW WORK AT WHEELWRIGHT DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

New cart body	1
New wheels	17
New whiffletrees	26
New spokes	153
New shafts	16
New poles	6
New rims	6
New dashes	2
New side bars	2
New plow beams	2
New gears	2

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

New truck bottoms	2
New dump cart bottom	1
New spring bars	5
New reaches	3
New shaft bars	5
New standards	4
New end boards	3
New carriage seats	4
New spring seat truck.....	1
New foot boards	3
New truck bolsters	4
New truck beds	5
New truck body	1

REPORT OF NEW WORK AT BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

New horse shoes	326
New axle arms	12
New tires	26
New fire irons	48
New ice picks	20
New pipe clamps	36
New hinges	27
New ladder bars	12
New floor polishers' irons.....	24
New corner irons.....	26
New cutting chisels	6
New staples	22
New tire bolts	940
New corner plates	26
New tub handles	13
New door hooks	24
New door stops.....	26
New stove table.....	1
New whiffletree irons. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

REPORT OF TAILOR SHOP FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

Coats, kersey	286
Vests, kersey	331
Trousers, kersey	381
Job cheviot coats.....	721
Vests, job cheviot.....	83
Trousers, job cheviot.....	989
Overcoats, kersey	52
Coats, white duck	135
Trousers, white duck.....	18
Coats, drill	100
Trousers, drill	106
Jackets, blue denim	7
Overalls, blue denim.....	66
Camisoles, white canvas	27
Camisoles, brown canvas.....	21
Combination suits, brown canvas.....	11
Combination suits, moleskin	2
Strong shirts, canvas.....	2
Pieces repaired	1,520

REPORT OF SHOE SHOP FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

Men's Creedmoor shoes made, pairs.....	1,344
Women's dongola shoes made, pairs.....	1,103
Men's kangaroo calf shoes made, pairs.....	67
Men's shoes repaired, pairs.....	704
Women's shoes repaired, pairs.....	462
Men's private shoes repaired, pairs.....	118
Women's private shoes repaired, pairs.....	25
Men's slippers made, pairs.....	326
Harness repaired and pieces made:	
New straps made.....	126
Traces repaired	286

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Breeching repaired	129
Blinds repaired	162
Backing straps repaired	72
Neck collars repaired.....	184
Bridles repaired	8
Pads repaired	88
Tugs repaired	153
Lines repaired	192
Oheck lines repaired	53
Straps repaired	185
Halters repaired	64
Cruppers repaired	8
Breeching straps repaired	39
Bellybands repaired	27
Top straps repaired	40
Phaeton tops repaired.....	7
Horse boots repaired.....	4
Neck yokes repaired	5
Surcingles repaired	9
Whips repaired	9

REPORT OF MATTRESS SHOP FOR YEAR ENDING SEP-
TEMBER 30, 1900

Hair mattresses	964
Hair pillows	1,061
Hair cushions	125
Feather pillows	44
House brooms	1,717
Whisk brooms	116
Dust brushes	210
Window brushes	24
Chairs, caned	41
Baskets.....	11
Window shades made.....	712
Window shades repaired.....	278

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Wagons upholstered	3
Scrub brushes	356
Bath brushes	100
Radiator brushes	138
Piano stools	2
Floor brushes	54
Sleigh upholstered	1
Lounges upholstered	4
Covers for coffee and sausage mills.....	2
Rustic flower stand	1
Vassar upholstered	11
Stencil brushes	11
Chairs upholstered	7
Settees upholstered	5
Butter machines repaired.....	28
Cocoa mats	148
Shoe boxes upholstered.....	77
Carpets laid	19
Knee pads	36

FARM PRODUCTS, OCTOBER 1, 1899, TO SEPTEMBER 30,
1900

Fresh beef, 57 carcasses, pounds.....	28,111
Cow hides, 61 hides, pounds.....	4,581
Beef trimmings, pounds.....	3,385
Beef tallow, pounds.....	344
Chicken, pounds	3,763
Fresh pork, pounds.....	45,259
Dairy milk, quarts.....	221,258
Fresh eggs, dozens.....	548
Currants, pounds	75
Raspberries, quarts	733
Strawberries, quarts	572
Blackberries, quarts	20
Cherries, pounds	47

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Apples, pounds	41,227
Crab apples, pounds.....	110
Peaches, pounds	2,586
Egg plums, pounds.....	63
Pears, pounds	1,865
Watermelons	500
Quinces, pounds	150
Lettuce, pounds	7,125
Radishes, pounds	8,821
Cabbage, pounds	212,767
Parsley, pounds	17
Asparagus, pounds	551
Leeks, pounds	290
Onions, with tops, pounds.....	6,157
Spinach, pounds	3,614
Rhubarb, pounds	7,132
Sage, pounds	30
Thyme, pounds	410
Green peas, pounds.....	5,475
Turnips, white, with tops, pounds.....	39,270
Turnips, white, pounds.....	11,710
Turnips, rutabaga, pounds.....	104,960
String beans, pounds.....	14,736
Cauliflower, pounds	390
Beet tops, pounds.....	3,010
Beets, with tops, pounds.....	4,877
Beets, pounds	34,443
Celery, pounds	267
Sweet corn, pounds.....	59,133
Cucumbers, pounds	2,054
Potatoes, pounds	58,426
Squash, pounds.....	20,676
Carrots, pounds	17,368
Tomatoes, pounds	31,549
Green tomatoes, pounds.....	12,740

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

FARM PRODUCTS, OCTOBER 1, 1899, TO SEPTEMBER 30,
1900

Onions, pounds	5,630
Lima beans, pounds	3,582
Sweet potatoes, pounds.....	5,136
Egg plant, pounds	50
Salt hay, pounds	3,500

FODDER

Cabbage, pounds	91,140
Ensilage, corn, pounds.....	827,290
Beets with tops, pounds	23,405
Turnips with tops	33,560
Mangel beets, pounds.....	1,200
Rye, cured, pounds	23,710
Rye, green, pounds.....	38,885
Grass, pounds	18,250
Oats and peas, green, pounds.....	32,500
Oats and peas, cured, pounds.....	63,400

FARM STOCK ON HAND

KINGS PARK

Horses:

Carriage.....	5
Farm	11
Laundry	1
General work	8
	25

Cows	83
Bull	1
Hogs.....	141
Shoats	169
Pigs	100
Fowls	201

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Fertilizer, tons	5
Bran, pounds	8,000
Middlings, pounds	1,200
Gluten meal, pounds	1,000
Corn meal, pounds.....	6,000
Clover seed, pounds	60
Shelled corn, bushels	100
Timothy seed, bushels	2
Alfalfa seed, pounds	40
Broom corn seed, bags.....	2
Ground bone, ton.....	1
Hay, tons	30
Oats and peas, tons.....	25
Coach	1
Surrey	1
Phaeton	1
Buggies	2
Stage	1
Three-seat wagon	1
Wagonette	1
Canopy top wagon.....	1
Road wagon	1
Food wagon	1
Ice wagon	1
Sprinkling wagon	1
Watering barrels	1
Express wagon	1
Delivery wagon	1
Mail wagon	1
Laundry wagon	1
Milk wagon	1
Farm trucks	3
Two-horse wagons	4
Low down wagons	3
Sprinkling carts	2
Carts	3

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Meat truck	1
Morgue wagon	1
Sleighs	2
Single cutter	1
Two-seat cutter	1
Snow plow	1
Bob sleigh	1
Sleigh bells, set.....	1
Double harness, sets	13
Single harness, sets	9
Cart harness, sets	3
Halters	24
Sweat collars	3
Ankle boots, pairs.....	3½
Neck yokes	4
Hame straps.....	6
Breeching straps, dozen.....	1
Axle oil, cans.....	3
Axle grease, boxes.....	2
Axle washers.....	10
Fur robes.....	4
Heavy lap blankets.....	10
Heavy horse blankets.....	8
Summer lap robes.....	9
Fly nets.....	24
Body brushes.....	7
Dandy brushes.....	5
Curry combs.....	6
Small syringe.....	1
Chamois skin.....	1
Truck whips.....	3
Carriage whips.....	3
Jacks	2
Corn cultivators.....	3
Hay press.....	1
Root cutter.....	1

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Corn harvester	1
Reaper	1
Mowing machine.....	1
Mowing machine, 1-horse.....	1
Grain drills.....	2
Bone grinder.....	1
Field roller.....	1
Darnells marker.....	1
Horse rake.....	1
Potato planter.....	1
Spring tooth harrows.....	3
Disc harrow.....	1
Smoothing harrow.....	1
Potato plow.....	1
Oliver plows.....	4
Gale plow.....	1
Hay racks.....	2
Ross corn cutter.....	1
Ox chain.....	1
Hay forks.....	11
Fan mill.....	1
Seed drills.....	2
Cultivators	3
Clipping machine and knife.....	1
Potato fork.....	1
Manure forks.....	18
Knives, case.....	6
Jacket kettles.....	2
Dark lantern.....	1
Horn lantern.....	1
Bone grinder, small.....	1
Hog hook.....	1
Lawn mower.....	1
Stationary engine.....	1
Milk cans.....	16
Milk pails.....	7

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Cant hooks.....	2
Bale hooks.....	2
Wheelbarrows	9
Shovels	22
Spades	2
Iron tooth rakes.....	2
Hoes	28
Scythes and handles.....	6
Schythe handles.....	4
Manure hooks.....	1
Cross-cut saws.....	4
Hand saws.....	1
Paris green sprinklers.....	8
Hay knife.....	1
Grub hoes.....	6
Picks	1
Mattoxes	5
Watering cans.....	4
Pails	9
Dippers.	6
Fairbanks scale.....	1
Spring balance scale.....	1
Measures ($\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel, peck, 2-quart,) each.....	1
Ladders, 18-foot.....	2

Number of pieces laundered for the year ending September 30, 1900..... 2,558,540

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AT FLATBUSH

To the Board of Managers

I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the operations of the Long Island State Hospital at Flatbush for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900:

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1899.....	390	751	1,141
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1900	317	335	652
On original commitments:			
From residences	303	327	630
By transfers from county houses.....	2	1	3
By transfers from other institutions for the insane	12	7	19
Transferred from Kings Park	11	9	20
Total number under treatment during year	718	1,095	1,813
Daily average population	393	754	1,147
Capacity of institution	370	718	1,088
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	19	17	36
As improved	24	20	44
As unimproved	6	5	11
As not insane	1	2	3
Died	55	51	106
Whole number discharged during the year	195	95	200
Transferred to Kings Park	226	244	470
Remaining October 1, 1900	387	756	1,143

ADMISSIONS

Of those admitted, 627 came from the Borough of Brooklyn, and 19 from parts of Long Island on the main line and Montauk division of the Long Island railway. Of the whole number received, 108 were of foreign birth, 2 of whom were found to have been residents of this country less than one year and were discharged as aliens to the custody of the Commissioner of Immigration for deportation to their native homes.

The proportion of presumably curable cases among the admissions is below the usual, according to the reports of similar institutions elsewhere. Of the 222 who remained at Flatbush, 62 were classified under this head.

Among the causes of insanity, adverse conditions of life such as loss of relatives and business troubles is given in 16 instances, mental strain and overwork in 18, injury in 12, intemperance in 12, and old age in 22. Hereditary predisposition, so far as we have been able to ascertain, was present in 40 cases. We believe that it is present in a larger proportion than this, but oftentimes relatives are prone to deny it.

The following comparison of admissions from Kings county for the present year with those of ten or twenty years ago is of interest as showing the ratio committed to the hospital to the general population: In 1880 the population of Kings county was 599,495 and the number admitted that year was 418; or one to 1,434 of the total population. In 1890 the population was 838,547, and the admissions 582; or 1 to 1,440. This year the census is reported to be 1,166,582, while the admissions numbered 627; or 1 in 1,861. The report shows that the increase in the number of admissions since 1880 has been gradual from year to year. From this it appears that from 1880 to 1890 the ratio remained about stationary, but that in the last ten years it has diminished. In other words, the number of insane of the indigent class, to the whole population in this county, is less than it was ten years ago.

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

TRANSFERS TO KINGS PARK

There were 464 patients transferred to the Kings Park hospital, nearly all of whom were received here during the year, and were therefore recent admissions; in fact, nearly all of them were sent within a few days after reception, and these cases are consequently included only in Table 1 of the annual statistics. The capacity of the hospital is 1,088, but as most of the single rooms contain two beds, and the dormitories extra ones, we are able to accommodate 1,145, which is the total number of of beds. Experience shows that about one-third of the admissions will keep the census up to that number. The average daily population for the year is 1,147. In selecting cases for Kings Park, preference has been given those who would be likely to benefit by the conditions there, and the number of acute and presumably recoverable cases retained here has been comparatively small. Some of the patients belonging to this class were in such a serious condition when received as to preclude their removal, exhaustion from excitement and delirium having advanced so far as to render immediate and continued rest in bed imperative and requiring treatment and nursing of the most skillful kind. The greater proportion of senile cases have also been retained. Having no facilities for isolating those suffering from tuberculosis, they have been included in these transfers as soon as the disease was detected. They numbered 24, and most of them were old admissions, the disease having developed during the course of their residence in the hospital.

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS

The discharges have been as follows: 19 men and 17 women recovered; 24 men and 20 women improved; 5 men and 6 women unimproved; 1 man and 2 women were discharged as not insane, after being under observation for a period varying from one to five weeks. The man suffered from epilepsy, but presented no mental symptoms to warrant his further detention. One woman was a case of senility whose faculties had become enfeebled

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

concomitant with old age, no active symptoms or tendencies being present, and not insane in the statutory sense. The other was a young woman, a resident of Brooklyn, who had taken ill in the streets of Manhattan, and was committed here from Bellevue Hospital. Any mental symptoms she may have had must have been of a temporary character, and were not apparent when admitted, nor at any time subsequent to admission.

The total number of deaths was 106, of whom 55 were men and 51 women. Mental disease was the direct cause of death in 50 of these cases and intercurrent disease in 55. We had the misfortune of having one death from suicide, that of a woman 67 years old, who, on the evening of August 11th, suffocated herself by stuffing a knotted pocket-handkerchief down her throat. She was in bed at the time and the cause of death was not at first apparent. It cannot be attributed to carelessness on the part of the nurses or physicians. Those familiar with this class of patients and the ingenious methods they so frequently resort to in order to accomplish their purpose are of one opinion concerning the preventability of suicide; and it is perhaps remarkable that up to this time we have not had to record an event of the kind for over three years. Attempts at suicide have been numerous.

Owing to the system which has prevailed of admitting patients and transferring them to the Kings Park Hospital, there is no basis upon which to compute a recovery rate that would be of any significance, and none is given here; and the same, of course, applies to the death rate. Statistics covering these points, to be of any value, should be based upon the total admissions and discharges of the two hospitals.

With the exception of an unusual number of cases of influenza during the months of February and March, which was a contributing cause of death in senile persons in a few instances, the institution has been free from epidemic disease. Three patients were attacked with typhoid fever, sporadic cases, all of whom recovered.

METHODS OF TREATMENT

In addition to the usual application of hygiene, sanitation, dietetics, and the treatment of intercurrent disease, allusion may be made to the use of hydrotherapy. The wards are now equipped with spray baths, which have been prescribed daily in a large number of cases, to stimulate the circulation, increase tissue change and the action of the skin. As a nervous sedative to relieve restlessness and produce sleep, the hot tub bath and wet pack have been freely used. Our observations lead us to believe that while in some cases there was an improvement in their physical condition, the effect on their mental symptoms was largely of a palliative nature, and I cannot say that it has increased the number of recoveries. Some of the patients refuse to submit to such treatment and look upon it as punishment. In resistive cases, where suasion fails, it is not enforced.

Auto-intoxication as a factor in the production of certain forms of mental disease has received close attention and study, and treatment has been prescribed in accordance with recognized principles.

Special attention has been given to occupation and diversion, important elements in the treatment of insanity. In selecting patients for employment, great care has been taken to individualize and arrange for what seemed best adapted to them. The care of the grounds and mowing of lawns is pleasant work, and affords employment for a considerable number of recent cases among the men, some of whom recovered, while marked improvement has taken place in others. The garden, consisting of about twelve acres, gives occupation to many, belonging mostly to the chronic class. About forty men have been regularly employed in the workshop and various mechanical departments, making brooms, brushes, mattresses, carpets, mats, clothing, and assisting in painting and making repairs about the institution. A large number of women patients have been employed in the sewing department, laundry, kitchen, dining rooms, and on the wards at

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

general housework, part of the day being allowed for out-door recreation.

The amusements for patients have consisted of the regular weekly dances, entertainments, calisthenics, and in-door games during the winter months; and baseball, croquet, tennis, driving, etc., during the summer season. The entertainments were of a varied character, including concerts, dramatic performances, the phonograph, the projectoscope, stereopticon exhibitions, magic tableaux, masquerade balls, drills, etc. During the hot weather, outings to Brighton Beach by electric cars were given, and the usual drives in Prospect park have been continued. The hospital band has given open air concerts three afternoons each week.

About one hundred and fifty volumes have been added to the patients' library during the past year.

Religious services, Protestant and Catholic, have been conducted each Sunday by the chaplains, the Rev. C. S. Williams and the Rev. John Woods.

Dr. James C. Hancock, of Brooklyn, was appointed ophthalmologist in June, and has devoted one day in each month to the examination of the eye, prescribing proper glasses and such other treatment as was indicated.

Dr. Quackenbush has continued his monthly visits as dentist, and his work has added much to the comfort and welfare of those patients who have received treatment at his hand.

TRAINING SCHOOL

The training school was organized four years ago. In all, 34 women and 13 men have been graduated and received the State certificate. The number in the graduating class this year was six women and four men. The annual exercises were held June 7th. Dr. William Browning, President of the Brooklyn Society for Neurology, delivered an address to the class. The senior class for the coming year is composed of 11 members, and the junior class of 21 members.

The curriculum is similar to that of a general hospital, covering nursing in all its aspects, and embraces anatomy, physiology,

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

hygiene, dietetics, administration of medicines, hydrotherapy, massage, local application, surgical nursing, care of the insane, etc.

Membership to the school is optional with the attendants, and applicants must pass an entrance examination. The resident medical officers and matron form the corps of instructors, and it has been a matter of satisfaction to observe the interest and zeal displayed by those who have taken up the work since the school was first established, which is attested by the examinations held from time to time by the State Committee and the hospital staff, and has resulted in much benefit to the patients.

I regret to have to record the death of Mr. Jeremiah Wrenn, a member of the junior class, which occurred in February from pneumonia, superinduced by influenza. He entered the service of the hospital as an attendant March 1, 1899, and qualified as a member of the training school the following September. He was industrious and faithful in the performance of his duties, and was one of the most promising members of his class.

IMPROVEMENTS

Among the more important changes and improvements which have been made during the year, the following may be mentioned:

Wards 1, 2, 23 and 27, the six fire escapes at the main building, and the roof of the main building have been painted.

The plumbing in the bathrooms and lavatories of wards 1, 4 and 5 has been renewed, and stationary washbowls installed.

The hedge about the annex grounds has made sufficient growth to remove the necessity for the iron fence which was there, and the latter has been taken away. Part of it was put up along the driveway from Clarkson street to the stable on the east side of the main building near the gravel pit, in place of a picket fence. Another portion was extended at the west end of the main building in place of a high board fence. These changes have added much to the appearance and cheerfulness of the place.

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

The large veranda at the entrance of the annex was in dilapidated condition and has been repaired and painted.

The north wall of the annex laundry was found to be in a dangerous condition as the result of defective foundation, and has been rebuilt.

The smoke stack connected with the annex boilers was of insufficient capacity, two boilers having been added since the plant was originally established, and an additional metal stack has been erected, resulting in a considerable saving of coal by rendering combustion more complete.

Many repairs and improvements of a minor nature have been made, and the various mechanics have been kept constantly busy.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED

Previous reports have called attention to the great need of an interior telephone system. There are 28 wards, besides the dining rooms, kitchens and various industrial departments, which have no means of direct communication with the administration department, being also without an electrical fire alarm system. A suitable telephone could be installed at a cost of about \$600, and would serve the double purpose of facilitating the work of the hospital and a means of alarm in case of fire. Such an installation could be removed at any time with little or no damage.

I would also recommend that the main building be equipped with a synchronized electric time system. The clocks now in use are very poor ones, and we have not been able to regulate them so as to keep uniform time. This is a matter of sufficient importance to warrant the expenditure of \$450, which I am informed would provide a sufficient number of time-pieces and the necessary connecting apparatus.

The window frames and sashes of the main building should be painted. As there are some 750 of them, not including the basement, we are unable to do this work with our present force, and it is suggested that it be done either by contract or by the employ-

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

ment of additional painters by the day. The cost by contract would not exceed \$1,500.

The two fire escapes at the annex are not enclosed over a height of five feet from the steps, and for this reason cannot be used as a means of egress from the wards without considerable risk to the patients. Some are apt to jump over as a result of a morbid impulse, while others may do so with suicidal intent. Accidents of this kind have often been reported from other similar institutions. It is recommended that the iron network be extended so as to completely enclose them, at a cost of not more than \$270.

In the first annual report of this hospital reference is made to the insanitary condition of the plumbing throughout the institution, and the need of its entire reconstruction. At that time I believe the State Architect was consulted with a view to erecting new bathrooms and lavatories at the main building, but it was found that this would involve so large an expenditure as not to warrant an appropriation for the purpose, in view of the fact that the property is not owned by the State. During the past four years much has been done by our own corps of mechanics in the way of improving the conditions which existed by replacing the old piping and floors with new material. The system, however, is antiquated and continues to be a source of discomfort and a menace to the health of the patients, particularly in the male wards. Something should be done to alleviate these conditions, at least in the men's department, notwithstanding the uncertain tenure of the property by the State.

The annex wards have not yet been furnished completely with spring beds. One hundred have recently been allowed and ordered, but not as yet delivered. Three hundred more are necessary.

THE RESIDENT OFFICERS

Dr. Edward L. Parker, who served as medical interne for over two years, was promoted to the position of junior assistant. Dr. William H. Young was appointed medical interne. Mr. William

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

L. Buck, formerly of the steward's department at Kings Park, was appointed resident steward, a position which was created in May, and made necessary by the legislative act establishing the hospital as a separate institution.

VISITATIONS

In addition to the managers and State Commission in Lunacy, the hospital has been inspected by the following ladies and gentlemen: Miss Mary V. Clark, of the State Charities Aid Association, Mrs. John H. Burtis, Mrs. Ostrander, Dr. J. T. Duryea, Dr. William Browning, the Rev. Sanford H. Steel and the Rev. Dr. Darling of Brooklyn, the Hon. Otto Kelsey of Geneseo, Dr. E. H. Howard and Dr. E. B. Potter of the Rochester State Hospital, Dr. Walter H. Kidder of the St. Lawrence State Hospital.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We desire to express our thanks to Miss J. Norwood and friends for a very excellent and enjoyable entertainment; also to Mr. M. Rosenbaum and friends for assistance at the Christmas entertainment. Mr. Lang kindly donated the use of his ground in front of the hospital for field sports; and the following persons contributed gifts of literature for the use of the patients: Mrs. Hattie L. Brandar, Mrs. Hawthorne, Messrs. J. H. Walling, Robert G. Moran, Charles A. Barry, F. W. Lincoln, Jr., and Welding Ring, and Rev. C. S. Williams.

In conclusion I desire to acknowledge the good service rendered by the resident staff and employes; and to thank the managers and State Commission in Lunacy for their unvarying kindness and support.

Respectfully submitted

R. M. ELLIOTT

Superintendent

November 12, 1900

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

REPORT FROM SEWING ROOM

Year Ending September 30, 1900

Aprons, white	1,667
Aprons, colored	374
Aprons, cooks'	196
Bibs	177
Suits, bathing	18
Linen collars	12
Caps, cooks', linen	12
Suits, combination	18
Chemises	928
Camisoles	34
Corset covers	6
Drawers, pairs	253
Dresses	1,213
Dressing sacques	43
Dressing gowns	174
Neckties	629
Night gowns	807
Shirts, night	718
Shirts, white	346
Shirts, colored	944
Shrouds	61
Skirts, canton	103
Skirts, flannel	85
Suspenders, tick	98
Waists, shirt	2
Awning	1
Bags, candy	500
Bags, clothes	137
Bags, shoe	15
Curtains, pairs	255
Curtains, clothes	48
Covers, bureau	24

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Covers, table	74
Covers, sideboard	4
Bands, curtain	94
Couches covered	7
Squares, clothes	99
Doilies	17
Handkerchiefs	332
Rest, head, ticks	76
Lace, for curtains, yards	56½
Mattresses, ticks	546
Napkins hemmed	236
Slips, pillow	2,962
Pillows, couch	35
Ticks, pillow	6
Sheets	3,782
Shades, Holland, hemmed	216
Sheets, protection	6
Screens covered	11
Slippers, pairs, crocheted	117
Ticks, straw	191
Towels, dish	2,679
Towels, hand	1,266
Towels, roller	168
Table cloths	469
Holders, iron	1,354
Repaired, pieces	29,683
Dresses received from Kings County Hospital, remade.	99

NURSES' UNIFORM MATERIAL MADE UP

Aprons	416
Straps, pairs	370
Dresses	164
Waists	100
Sleeves, pairs	5
Skirt	1
Caps	1,034

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

GARDEN PRODUCTS

Year Ending September 30, 1900

Asparagus, bunches, 88.....	\$8 80
Beets, bushels, 292 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 65
Beans, lima, bushels, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 50
Beans, string, bushels, 202.....	141 40
Carrots, bushels, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 10
Corn, dozens, 1,717.....	171 70
Cabbage, heads, 6,258.....	187 74
Cucumbers, dozens, 10.....	1 00
Cauliflower, heads, 246.....	12 30
Celery, heads, 2,257.....	67 71
Egg plant, 260.....	26 00
Kale, bushels, 3.....	1 50
Leeks, bunches, 2,231.....	44 62
Lettuce, bushels, 150.....	75 00
Watermelons, 40.....	8 00
Onions, young, bunches, 2,000.....	60 00
Onions, late, bushels, 60.....	36 00
Oysters, vegetable, bushels, 10.....	5 00
Potatoes, early, bushels, 411 $\frac{1}{2}$	329 40
Peppers, pecks, 3.....	60
Parsley, bunches, 873.....	43 65
Peas, bushels, 32.....	32 00
Pumpkins, 132.....	13 20
Parsnips, bushels, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 25
Radishes, bushels, 42.....	21 00
Radish, horse, bunches, 4.....	40
Rhubarb, bunches, 3,491.....	139 64
Spinach, bushels, 740.....	370 00
Squash, dinner, dozens, 11.....	5 50
Strawberries, quarts, 221.....	22 10
Tomatoes, bushels, 150.....	75 00
Turnips, bushels, 188 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 97
Milk, quarts, 3,650.....	146 00
Manure, horse and cow, tons, 100.....	125 00

\$2.460 73

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

REPORT OF FARM STOCK ON HAND

Horses	6
Cow	1
Wagonette, with pole.....	1
Surreys, with pole	2
Phaeton, single	1
Truck	1
Cart, dump.....	1
Wagon, delivery	1
Cart, sprinkling	1
Sleigh	4

* REPORT OF MATTRESS AND BROOM SHOP

Year Ending September 30, 1900

Manufactured:

Mattresses, hair	553
Pillows, hair	215
Brushes, floor	12
Brooms, dozens	61
Brooms, whisk, dozens	5
Brushes, shoe, dozens	6
Brushes, scrub, dozens	26
Brushes, dust, dozens.....	8
Carpet, rag, yards	380
Mats, cocoa	12
Seats, window, upholstered	3
Seats, box	2
Baskets, waste	4
Rugs	36
Rests, head	40

Repaired:

Couches, upholstered	5
Chairs, upholstered	7
Cushions, upholstered	14
Chairs, caned	15
Baskets, repaired	9
Clocks, repaired	20

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

CARPENTER'S REPORT

*Year Ending September 30, 1900***Manufactured:**

Boxes	49
Backs, brush	16
Bench	1
Brackets	17
Case, book	1
Shelf, book	1
Roller, bandage	1
Centers, for mason	2
Seat, corner	1
Coffins	36
Crutch	1
Boards, cutting	7
Mops, floor polishing	14
Handles, floor polisher, etc.	18
Stands, fire pail	2
Boards, head, for graves	6
Barrows, hand	2
Boards, ironing	9
Rests, ironing board	6
Keys, made	24
Ladder	1
Closet, medicine	1
Rests, netting	3
Door, panel	1
Boards, sign	2
Steps	11
Shelves	46
Doors, screen	5
Boxes, shoe blacking	5
Screens, 3-leaf	10
Tables	3
Leaf, table	1
Templet, for engine bed	1

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Edger, tinner's	1
Stakes, truck	3
Screens, window	28
Shades, window	200

SHOEMAKER'S REPORT

Year Ending September 30, 1900

Manufactured and repaired:

Shoes, repaired, pairs	1,108
Boots, rubber, repaired	18
Slippers, repaired, pairs	50

Harness:

Breeching, repaired	15
Blinds	16
Traces, repaired, pairs	20
Saddles, repaired	14
Lines, driving, repaired	19
Collars, repaired	14
Head stalls, repaired	17
Bellybands	9
Girths	9
Straps, breeching, made	22
Straps, hame, made	14
Belts, engine, repaired	1
Straps, drum, snare, made	16

Number of pieces laundried for year	1,199,564
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Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30,
1900

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1899	1,523	2,212	3,735
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1900	377	362	739
On original commitments:			
From residences	351	349	700
By transfers from other institutions for insane.	26	13	39
Total number under treatment during year	1,900	2,574	4,474
Daily average population	1,566	2,247	3,813
Capacity of institution	1,279	2,014	3,293
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	72	77	149
As improved	61	56	117
As unimproved	7	11	18
As not insane	2	2	4
Died	173	144	317
Whole number discharged during the year	315	290	605
Remaining October 1, 1900	1,585	2,284	3,869

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

Date of opening.....	Oct. 1, 1895
Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	919.74½
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$3,700,000 00
Value of personal property.....	246,871 06
Acreage under cultivation	249

Receipts during year, maintenance fund:

Balance on hand October 1, 1899.....	\$1,678 19
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	626,609 49
From reimbursing patients.....	16,495 05
From all other sources.....	5,857 13

Total receipts for maintenance.....	<u>\$650,639 86</u>
-------------------------------------	---------------------

Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	\$29,845 93
Total receipts from manufacturing fund.....	11,266 94
Total receipts from clothing manufacturing fund..	<u>9,215 01</u>

Disbursements during year for maintenance:

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries.....	\$31,799 01
Estimate No. 2. For wages.....	200,134 44
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores	217,018 88
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs.....	13,685 94
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	16,158 12
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	22,106 73
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	17,521 73
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.....	3,561 70
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light.....	56,593 63
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies	3,532 77
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses.....	21,337 55
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	3,086 14

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	<u>\$606,536 64</u>
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Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Table No. 2—(Concluded)

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionment by State Commission in Lunacy.....	\$29,347 30
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund.....	17,301 67
Total disbursements during year, clothing manufacturing fund.....	17,817 28
<hr/>	
Balances October 1, 1900:	
Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements.....	\$14,888 43
Manufacturing fund, clothing	4,334 84
<hr/>	
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	\$3.0796
<hr/>	
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	\$30 00
Women	25 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	20 00
Women	14 00
<hr/>	
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population.	1 to 10.7
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 45.9
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	56.09
<hr/>	
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.	\$22,051 03
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	42,154 83
<hr/>	

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION			Unascertained
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc).....	20	18	38	7	1	8	7
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above)...	25	27	52	6	3	9	7
Religious excitement..	2	5	7	1	1	2	....
Love affairs (including seduction).....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Fright and nervous shock.....	2	6	8	....	1	1	....
Physical:							
Intemperance.....	49	12	61	5	....	5	38
Venereal diseases.....	7	....	7	2	....	2	1
Masturbation.....	8	1	9	4	1	5	3
Sunstroke.....	5	1	6	3	....	3	....
Accident or injury....	12	5	17	2	....	2	3
Parturition and puerperium.....	....	27	27	....	6	6	7
Lactation.....	....	5	5	....	2	2	....
Change of life.....	....	14	14	....	1	1	2
Fevers.....	2	1	3	....	....	....	1
Privation and overwork.....	....	6	6	....	....	....	3
Epilepsy.....	9	6	15	....	....	....	3
Diseases of skull and brain.....	14	1	15	1	....	1	2
Old age.....	16	20	36	....	3	3	6
Epidemic influenza....	3	3	6	....	....	....	1
Abuse of drugs.....	3	4	7	1	....	1	2
All other bodily disorders and ill health.	5	14	19	1	1	2	7
Heredity.....	28	26	54	28	26	54	....
Congenital defect.....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Unascertained.....	165	156	321	5	2	7	63
Not insane.....	2	2	4	1	....	1	....
Total.....	377	362	739	67	48	115	157

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1900, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious....	3	.....	3	16	.....	17
Mania, acute.....	163	76	13	1,306	609	150
Mania, recurrent.....	7	5	1	123	79	7
Mania, chronic.....	46	1	19	692	51	185
Melancholia, acute.....	197	59	33	1,470	548	227
Melancholia, simple.....	2	2	.....	22	10	2
Melancholia, chronic.....	51	5	15	505	99	169
Alternating (circular) insanity.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....
Paranoia.....	48	.....	2	177	.....	16
General paralysis.....	86	.....	62	569	.....	416
Dementia, primary.....	.....	.....	1	525	87	272
Dementia, terminal.....	109	.....	148	1,199	17	1,003
Epilepsy with insanity...	18	.....	18	319	21	175
Imbecility with maniacal attacks.....	5	1	2	93	3	33
Idiocy.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	5
Not insane*	4	.....	.....	41	.....	1
Unclassified.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	7,980	1,523	2,678

*Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit etc.

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

TABLE No. 5
Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS	PRESENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			ADMITTED DURING YEAR			UNDER TREATMENT DURING YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms..	26	58	84	47	93	140	78	151	224
	2	2	4	3	9	12	5	11	16
	1	1	2	1	.....	1	3	1	3
Mania in acute forms	23	47	69	41	64	105	68	111	174
	4	7	11	9	6	15	13	13	26
	1	.....	1	2	2	4	3	2	5
All other curable forms.....	.....	.....	.....	16	4	20	16	4	20
	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Continued)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED—NOW READMITTED												AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY					
		UNDER 3 MONTHS		FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR		FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS		FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS		FROM 3 TO 4 YEARS		FROM 4 TO 5 YEARS		BETWEEN 5 AND 10 YEARS		MEN		WOMEN	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Years	Months		
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission.	
	Second admission.	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	9
	Third admission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Mania in acute forms.	First admission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second admission.	1	2	4	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
	Third admission.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	4	6
All other curable forms.	First admission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second admission.	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...
	Third admission.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Concluded)

CURABLE CONDITIONS	DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING YEAR			AVERAGE LENGTH OF TREATMENT OF RECOVERED CASES (LAST ATTACK)				DIED DURING YEAR			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER GROUPS			REMAINING AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	MEN		WOMEN		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
				Years	Months	Years	Months									
				.....	7.5	.....	8.2									
Melancholia in { First admission...	29	34	63	.....	7.5	.....	8.2	4	19	23	15	59	74	25	39	64
Second admission..	3	5	8	.....	6	.....	7	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	5	6
Third admission..	1	1	2	.....	1.5	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Mania in acute { First admission...	28	27	55	.....	9.5	.....	5.2	2	9	11	8	40	48	25	55	60
Second admission..	3	8	11	.....	5	1	3	2	.....	1	1	1	2	8	4	12
Third admission..	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
All other cura- { First admission...	5	2	7	4	7	.....	4	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	8	2	10
Second admission..	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Third admission..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

TABLE No. 6
Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	15	22	37	3	.....	3	160	215	375	46	16	62
One to three months.....	25	23	48	14	11	25	181	198	379	155	115	270
Three to six months.....	9	12	21	21	28	49	68	74	142	221	232	453
Six to nine months.....	4	3	7	18	18	36	30	29	59	131	153	284
Nine months to one year.....	1	2	3	6	6	12	9	13	22	75	95	170
One year to eighteen months.....	1	.....	1	4	11	15	20	14	34	71	86	157
Eighteen months to two years.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	2	10	17	19	36
Two to three years.....	1	1	2	.....	3	3	7	8	15	12	17	29
Three to four years.....	1	1	2	2	.....	2	9	5	14	12	7	19
Four to five years.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8	9	6	15
Five to ten years.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	7	4	11	14	8	22
Ten to twenty years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	2	3	5
Thirty to forty years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unascertained.....	10	13	23	.....	.....	.....	259	190	449	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	72	77	149	72	77	149	766	757	1,523	766	757	1,523

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever.....	2	....	2	24	16	40
Measles .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Mumps .....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Smallpox .....	....	....	....	1	2	3
Influenza .....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Erysipelas.....	1	1	2	5	3	8
Septicemia and pyemia.....	....	2	2	8	13	21
Dysentery	13	11	24	27	41	68
Syphilis .....	....	....	....	4	....	4
Tuberculosis.....	24	28	52	225	270	495
Constitutional diseases:						
Rheumatism (or rheumatic af- fections) .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus.	2	3	5	2	3	5
Scurvy, purpura and haemo- philia .....	....	....	....	1	2	3
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and oesophagus.....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Diseases of the stomach.....	1	3	4	8	10	18
Diseases of the intestines	1	3	4	58	82	140
Diseases of the liver.....	....	....	....	1	7	8
Diseases of the peritoneum....	....	....	....	5	1	6
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the bronchi.....	....	1	1	8	1	9
Diseases of the lungs	10	17	27	73	77	150
Diseases of the pleura .....	....	....	....	1	2	3
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the pericardium....	....	....	....	....	5	5
Diseases of the heart ...	22	21	43	142	145	287
Arterio-sclerosis.....	3	7	10	10	11	21
Aneurism.....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Anemia, pernicious anemia and leukemia .....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	2	4	6	51	69	120

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Table No. 7—(Concluded)

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Diseases of the nervous system :						
Diseases of the nerves				1	....	1
Diseases of the spinal cord				2	2	4
Diseases of the meninges				8	7	15
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	8	4	12	99	92	191
Functional nervous diseases (par- alysis agitans, chorea, eclamp- sia, hysteria, neurasthenia)					1	1
Epilepsy	10	7	17	76	53	129
Mental diseases :						
Exhaustion of acute mental dis- ease	4	14	18	134	204	338
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease	9	7	16	9	7	16
General paralysis of the insane ..	55	3	58	302	44	346
Obesity					1	1
Debility of old age	5	2	7	43	73	116
Accident	1	1	2	13	5	18
Suicide		1	1	1	1	2
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin				16	19	35
Malignant new growths or cancer ..		4	4	14	25	39
Total	173	144	317	1375	1303	2678

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch.....	15	21	36	145	193	338
Maternal branch	25	14	39	184	204	388
Paternal and maternal branches	2	2	4	28	45	73
Collateral branches.....	30	21	51	205	250	455
No hereditary tendency..	143	158	301	1,405	1,176	2,581
Unascertained	162	146	308	1,909	2,236	4,145
Total	377	362	739	3,876	4,104	7,980

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single.....	171	121	292	1,680	1,278	2,958
Married	174	187	361	1,548	1,550	3,098
Widowed	27	49	76	342	631	973
Divorced.....	.....	2	2	.....	5	5
Unascertained	5	3	8	306	640	946
Total	377	362	739	3,876	4,104	7,980

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	5	1	6	86	11	97
Academic	7	.....	7	70	60	130
Common school	236	209	445	1,728	1,470	3,198
Read and write	11	32	43	464	411	875
Read only	6	5	11	144	182	326
No education	13	31	44	173	291	464
Unascertained	99	84	183	1,211	1,679	2,890
Total	377	362	739	3,876	4,104	7,980

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

TABLE No. 11
Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	10	11	21	14	19	33	92	113	205	176	146	322
One to three months.....	22	22	44	16	19	35	148	127	275	171	124	295
Three to six months.....	19	8	27	13	8	21	112	78	190	160	124	284
Six to nine months.....	15	6	21	9	11	20	79	48	127	108	71	179
Nine months to one year.....	7	1	8	17	12	29	39	19	58	84	72	156
One year to eighteen months.	19	5	24	32	19	51	90	43	133	138	95	233
Eighteen months to two years	7	2	9	13	3	16	32	23	55	66	46	112
Two to three years.....	3	4	7	20	4	24	57	42	99	124	87	211
Three to four years.....	3	5	8	4	6	10	24	30	54	67	86	153
Four to six years.....	2	6	8	9	6	15	18	35	53	66	87	153
Six to ten years.....	3	5	8	13	7	20	26	27	53	99	130	229
Ten to twenty years.....	1	.....	1	7	17	24	23	26	49	72	155	227
Twenty years and over.....	.....	.....	.....	6	13	19	8	9	17	44	80	124
Not insane*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained.....	62	69	131	.....	.....	.....	627	682	1,309	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	173	144	317	173	144	317	1,375	1,303	2,678	1,375	1,303	2,678
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths) .....	.....			4.1	5.5	4.8	.....	.....	.....	4.8	7.2	6.0

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 5 to 10 years..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 10 to 15 years..	.....	.....	.....	18	8	26
From 15 to 20 years..	24	20	44	176	161	337
From 20 to 25 years..	53	46	99	448	405	853
From 25 to 30 years..	55	56	111	477	509	986
From 30 to 35 years..	54	44	98	497	499	996
From 35 to 40 years..	54	50	104	483	414	897
From 40 to 50 years..	63	55	118	637	584	1,221
From 50 to 60 years..	33	45	78	392	399	791
From 60 to 70 years..	21	27	48	287	291	578
From 70 to 80 years..	15	17	32	136	158	294
From 80 to 90 years..	2	1	3	41	44	85
Unascertained	8	1	4	233	632	915
Total	377	362	739	3,876	4,104	7,980

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 20 years..	8	5	13	68	49	117
From 20 to 30 years..	21	23	49	238	291	529
From 30 to 40 years..	22	24	46	216	216	432
From 40 to 50 years..	13	10	23	131	123	254
From 50 to 60 years..	6	8	14	73	48	121
From 60 to 70 years..	1	2	3	25	24	49
From 70 to 80 years..	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Unascertained	1	.....	1	12	5	17
Total	72	77	149	766	757	1,523

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since
October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years.. .. .	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
From 15 to 20 years.. .. .	.....	2	2	18	24	42
From 20 to 25 years.. .. .	8	5	13	62	53	115
From 25 to 30 years.. .. .	14	11	25	96	95	191
From 30 to 35 years.. .. .	9	9	18	119	111	230
From 35 to 40 years.. .. .	23	8	31	177	112	289
From 40 to 50 years.. .. .	35	25	60	296	236	532
From 50 to 60 years.. .. .	36	36	72	228	228	456
From 60 to 70 years.. .. .	25	26	51	223	256	479
From 70 to 80 years.. .. .	20	18	38	120	137	257
From 80 to 90 years.. .. .	2	4	6	28	47	75
Unascertained	1	.....	1	5	2	7
Total	173	144	317	1,375	1,303	2,678

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients
admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.	44	49	93
One to three months.	82	104	186
Three to six months.	46	38	84
Six to nine months.	31	14	45
Nine months to one year.	11	7	18
One year to eighteen months.	20	16	36
Eighteen months to two years.	7	6	13
Two to three years.	20	16	36
Three to four years.	10	8	18
Four to five years.	8	3	11
Five to ten years.	11	17	28
Ten to fifteen years.	3	2	5
Fifteen to twenty years.	1	4	5
Twenty to thirty years. ....	.....	1	1
Thirty years and upwards.	1	1	2
Not insane*.	2	2	4
Unascertained.	80	74	154
Total.	377	362	739

*Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	48	26	74
One to three months.....	47	62	109
Three to six months.....	90	65	155
Six to nine months.....	72	64	136
Nine months to one year.....	53	55	108
One year to eighteen months.....	107	91	198
Eighteen months to two years.....	279	665	944
Two to three years.....	99	119	218
Three to four years.....	100	133	233
Four to five years.....	95	106	201
Five to ten years.....	235	333	618
Ten to fifteen years.....	134	227	361
Fifteen to twenty years.....	94	163	257
Twenty to thirty years.....	62	132	194
Thirty years and upwards.....	20	43	63
Total.....	1,585	2,284	3,869

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional:						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.....	19	2	21	121	11	132
Commercial:						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc....	44	2	46	622	2	624
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.....	15	.....	15	87	.....	87

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(Concluded)

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Mechanics at outdoor vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc.	39	.....	39	553	.....	553
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers, book binders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.	52	1	53	692	2	694
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	8	181	189	110	1,029	1,139
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	2	125	127	26	1,901	1,927
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.	22	4	26	22	37	59
Employed in sedentary occupation:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, book-binders, factory workers, etc.	24	20	44	75	258	333
Miners, seamen, etc.	15	.....	15	78	.....	78
Laborers.	111	.....	111	961	.....	961
No occupation.	18	19	37	179	188	367
Unascertained.	8	8	16	350	676	1,026
Total.	377	362	739	3,876	4,104	7,980

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Arabia				1		1
Austria	4	5	9	29	22	51
Australia				2	2	4
Africa		1	1		2	2
Azores (Portugal)					1	1
Bavaria				5		5
Belgium				4		4
Born at sea				1		1
Canada	2	4	6	52	33	85
Canary Islands				2		2
China	1		1	10		10
Corsica				1		1
Denmark	2	2	4	14	13	27
England	10	10	20	153	133	286
Finland				6	4	10
France	1	1	2	19	20	39
Germany	51	59	110	546	531	1,077
Greece	1		1	1		1
Holland				4	4	8
Hungary	2	7	9	19	15	34
Iceland				1	1	2
India					1	1
Ireland	48	57	105	649	967	1,616
Italy	12	8	20	58	38	96
Japan				3	1	4
Madeira					1	1
Mexico				1		1
Norway	6	5	11	46	33	79
Newfoundland					1	1
Nova Scotia				2	1	3
Poland	2	1	3	25	21	46
Roumania				6		6
Russia	12	11	23	52	65	117
South America				2	1	3
Shinnecock Indian					1	1
Scotland	6	3	9	47	35	82
Spain		1	1	7	2	9
Sweden	8	10	18	64	83	147

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18—(Concluded)

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Switzerland	2	.....	2	15	8	23
Turkey	1	2	3	2	3	5
United States	198	170	386	1,715	1,143	3,128
Wales .....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7
West Indies	3	3	6	12	10	22
Unascertained	5	2	7	297	634	931
Total	377	362	739	3,876	4,104	7,980

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 72.48 per cent were both of foreign birth.

In 3.72 per cent the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 1.75 per cent the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany			
Allegany			
Broome			
Cattaraugus			
Cayuga	1		1
Chautauqua			
Chemung			
Chenango			
Clinton	1		1
Columbia			
Cortland			
Delaware			
Dutchess			
Erie			
Essex			
Franklin			
Fulton			
Genesee			
Greene			
Hamilton			
Herkimer			
Jefferson			
Kings	677		677
Lewis			
Livingston			
Madison			
Monroe			
Montgomery			
Nassau	10		10
New York	5		5
Niagara			
Oneida			
Onondaga	1		1
Ontario			
Orange			
Orleans			
Oswego			
Otsego			
Putnam			
Queens	16		16
Rensselaer			

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(Concluded)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Richmond.....	1	.....	1
Rockland.....
St. Lawrence
Saratoga.....
Schenectady
Schoharie
Schnyler
Seneca.....
Steuben
Suffolk.....	26	.....	26
Sullivan
Tioga.....
Tompkins
Ulster
Warren
Washington.....
Wayne
Westchester	1	.....	1
Wyoming
Yates
Soldiers' Home
Total	739	.....	739

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany.....						
Allegany.....						
Broome.....						
Cattaraugus.....						
Cayuga.....	1		1			
Chautauqua.....						
Chemung.....						
Chenango.....						
Clinton.....	1		1			
Columbia.....						
Cortland.....						
Delaware.....						
Dutchess.....						
Erie.....						
Essex.....						
Franklin.....						
Fulton.....						
Genesee.....						
Greene.....						
Hamilton.....						
Herkimer.....						
Jefferson.....						
Kings.....	1,258	1,629	2,887			
Lewis.....						
Livingston.....						
Madison.....						
Monroe.....						
Montgomery.....						
Nassau.....	13	5	18			
New York.....	219	971	790			
Niagara.....						
Oneida.....	1		1			
Onondaga.....	1		1			
Ontario.....						
Orange.....						
Orleans.....						
Oswego.....						
Otsego.....						
Putnam.....						

Long Island State Hospitals—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(Concluded)

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Queens	52	42	94	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Rockland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	35	34	69	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,585	2,284	3,869	.....	.....	.....

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
Manhattan State Hospitals
AT
NEW YORK
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900
(THE MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, EAST—WARD'S ISLAND)

CHAPTER 28

Fifth Annual Report of the Managers of the Manhattan State Hospitals

BOARD OF MANAGERS

HENRY E. HOWLAND	GEORGE E. DODGE
ELEONORA KINNICUTT	JOHN McANERNEY
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN	LOUISA PIERPONT MORGAN,
HENRY H. HOLLISTER	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

HENRY E. HOWLAND.....	President
GEORGE E. DODGE.....	Secretary
WILLIAM H. KIMBALL.....	Treasurer

NON-RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS

Board of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons

AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.	ALLAN McLANE HAMILTON, M. D.
WHITMAN V. WHITE, M. D.	JOSEPH D. BRYANT, M. D.
WALTER R. GILLETTE, M. D.	EDWARD D. FISHER, M. D.
EDWARD G. JANEWAY, M. D.	WILLIAM H. THOMSON, M. D.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, M. D.	FREDERICK PETERSON, M. D.
BERNARD SACHS, M. D.	

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report**MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, EAST****Resident Medical Officers**

A. E. MACDONALD, LL. B., M. D.	Superintendent
J. T. W. ROWE, M. D.	First Assistant Physician
LOUIS C. PETTIT, M. D.	Second Assistant Physician
D. S. SPELLMAN, M. D.	Assistant Physician
B. R. LOGIE, M. D.	Assistant Physician
JOHN W. WICKLIFFE, M. D.	Junior Physician
J. RUDOLPH KNAPP, M. D.	Junior Physician
ARTHUR B. WRIGHT, M. D.	Junior Physician
FRANK G. HYDE, M. D.	Junior Physician
C. FLOYD HAVILAND, M. D.	Junior Physician
AMASA P. MUIR, M. D.	Junior Physician
JEROME E. YOUNG, M. D.	Medical Intern

Resident Steward**CHARLES S. PITCHER****Purchasing Steward****FREDERICK A. WHEELER**

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

REPORT OF MANAGERS

To the State Commission in Lunacy

In compliance with the requirements of the Insanity Law, the managers of the Manhattan State Hospitals beg to herewith present their fifth annual report for the year ending September 30, 1900.

The treasurer's report and the superintendents' reports are also incorporated in the report of the managers.

STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

The following committees have been in active operation during the past year:

Finance Committee—Henry H. Hollister, chairman; John McAnerney and Isaac N. Seligman.

House and Visiting Committee—Eleonora Kinnicutt, chairman; Louisa Pierpont Morgan and George E. Dodge.

Building Committee—Henry H. Hollister, chairman; Eleonora Kinnicutt and George E. Dodge.

The members of the board, and particularly of the visiting committee, have made regular inspections of the various branches of the hospital, and have reported as to these inspections at the regular monthly meetings of the board.

Henry H. Hollister has again made himself most useful in the special interest he has taken in the new work at the new colony at Central Islip. During his summer stay at Islip he has made constant visits to this department of the hospital, and has been able to be of great assistance to Dr. Smith.

CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION

The general condition of all the buildings connected with the hospital is good. Repairs when necessary in the various departments have been made as far as possible. It is a matter of pride to the board of managers to be able to point out to State officials the wonderfully improved condition of the various wards

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

of the hospital since the hospitals were entrusted to it in 1896, under the State Care act.

The new building on Ward's Island, a branch of the Hospital West, has been completed for some time and has turned out to be a most satisfactory building. The kitchen in this building is providing food for the other branch hospital for acute cases near it on the west side of the island.

The power house at Ward's Island West has not been giving entire satisfaction, because it seemed to be overweighted with work, but the board hopes within the coming year to make such changes in dividing the electrical plant between the East and West Hospitals as will reduce the pressure upon this building and make the whole service of the island more satisfactory.

Work on the new colony at Central Islip is progressing favorably, and we all hope before the close of the year 1901 to have a large portion of the new colony in active operation, so that we may be enabled to move the rest of the patients now on Blackwell's Island and hand that island over to the city authorities.

WORKING FORCE OF THE HOSPITAL

The working force of the hospital, including all the physicians, employees, nurses and attendants of different grades, has been satisfactory during the year, and the training school for nurses has shown marked improvement and very satisfactory results.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL

The board begs to report that the general management of the hospital under the late division which has been made, dividing the care of the hospital among three superintendents, has thus far been working well, and we trust that during the coming year the change will have been found to have been a good one. Each of the three superintendents in charge of the several departments has displayed skill and has worked hard in every direction to make his department satisfactory.

For the board of managers.

GEORGE E. DODGE

Secretary

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

NEW YORK, *December 6, 1900*Mr. GEORGE E. DODGE, *Secretary, etc.*:

Dear Sir—Herewith please find treasurer's annual report as follows:

Manhattan State Hospital, October 1, 1899, to May 31, 1900.

Manhattan State Hospital, East, June 1, 1900, to September 30, 1900.

Manhattan State Hospital, West, June 1, 1900, to September 30, 1900.

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip, June 1, 1900, to September 30, 1900.

Very respectfully

W. H. KIMBALL

Treasurer

GENERAL FUND—OCTOBER 1, 1899, TO MAY 31, 1900

Receipts

Balance on hand October 1, 1899.....	\$3,157 45
From State Comptroller, on estimates 1 to 12, inclusive	599,200 00
From reimbursing patients	7,067 84
From all other sources.....	716 29
From manufacturing fund, form 619.....	1,439 35
From clothing manufacturing estimate, 916.....	4,055 84
From balance transferred from manufacturing fund to general fund.....	28 77
From cancelled voucher No. 2825, September, 1899, male.....	5 00
From cancelled voucher No. 2107, May, 1899, female	50 00
From cancelled voucher No. 3104, September, 1899	11 70
From overpayment No. 2419, September, 1899....	56 25

\$615,788 49

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

Expenditures

Disbursements, estimates 1 to 12, inclusive.....	\$582,507 76
Disbursements, clothing manufacturing fund, form 916	14,905 71
Disbursements, manufacturing fund, form 619...	4,500 94
Paid State Treasurer, account forms 619 and 916.	3,505 90
Paid State Treasurer money received from reim- bursing patients	7,067 84
Paid State Treasurer money received from other sources	716 29
Balance on hand.....	2,584 05
	<hr/>
	\$615,788 49
	<hr/>

GENERAL FUND, MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, EAST
JUNE 1—SEPTEMBER 30, 1900*Receipts*

Balance on hand June 1st.....	\$979 42
From State Comptroller, estimates 1-12, inclusive.	102,200 00
From reimbursing patients.....	2,290 22
From all other sources.....	308 52
From manufacturing fund, form 619.....	1,002 31
From clothing manufacturing fund, form 916....	471 19
Amount required to pay maintenance vouchers..	9,405 57
	<hr/>
Total	\$116,657 23
	<hr/>

Expenditures

Disbursements, estimates 1-12.....	\$106,005 60
Disbursements, manufacturing fund, form 619...	1,378 44
Disbursements, clothing manufacturing fund, form 916.....	6,674 45
Paid State Treasurer, account money received from patients.....	2,290 22
Paid State Treasurer, account money received from other sources.....	308 52
	<hr/>
Total	\$116,657 23
	<hr/>

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

GENERAL FUND, MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, WEST,
JUNE 1-SEPTEMBER 30, 1900*Receipts*

Balance on hand June 1st.....	\$1,140 25
From State Comptroller, estimates 1-12.....	114,100 00
From reimbursing patients	1,073 29
From all other sources.....	127 33
From manufacturing fund, form 619.....	.....
From clothing manufacturing fund, form 916...	3,274 25
Amount required to balance	36 38
Total	<u>\$119,751 50</u>

Expenditures

Disbursements under estimates 1-12.....	\$115,699 12
Disbursements, manufacturing fund, form 619...	.....
Disbursements, clothing manufacturing fund, form 916	2,851 76
Paid State Treasurer money received from pa- tients	1,073 29
Paid State Treasurer money received from all other sources.....	127 33
Total	<u>\$119,751 50</u>

GENERAL FUND, MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL AT
CENTRAL ISLIP, JUNE 1-SEPTEMBER 30, 1900*Receipts*

Balance on hand June 1st.....	\$508 38
From State Comptroller, estimates 1-12, inclusive.	61,300 00
From reimbursing patients	45 50
From all other sources.....	111 65
From manufacturing fund, form 619.....	.....
From clothing manufacturing fund, form 916...	2,439 14
Amount required to pay maintenance vouchers..	2,867 77
Total	<u>\$67,272 44</u>

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

Expenditures

Disbursements under estimates 1-12.....	\$63,414 63
Disbursements, manufacturing fund, form 619...	600 00
Disbursements, clothing manufacturing fund, form 916	3,100 66
Paid State Treasurer money received from pa- tients	45 50
Paid State Treasurer money received from other sources	111 65
Total	<u><u>\$67,272 44</u></u>

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, EAST

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, *October 25, 1900*HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*:

My Dear Sir.—I have the honor to forward the report of the Manhattan State Hospital, East, to be amalgamated, as prescribed by law, with the report of the board of managers of the Manhattan State Hospitals, to the State Commission in Lunacy, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900.

The Manhattan State Hospital, East, for which, as above stated, this report is made, was created only after the expiration of four months of the calendar year, and the report will consequently refer more particularly to the events following that date and up to the close of the fiscal year, September 30th. The report of the Manhattan State Hospital as a whole for the months commencing with the fiscal year, October 1, 1899, and terminating with the separation of the several hospitals hereafter referred to, will be submitted to your board and to the State Commission later, if desired. At the present time, in answer to an inquiry as to the form the reports should take, the latter body has replied that the reports should be made separately for the three State hospitals as created by the separation.

To the report are added the regular annual tables called for by the State Commission in Lunacy, and also my reports presented at the regular monthly meetings of your board, first as general superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital and subsequently as superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, East.

By an act of the Legislature which received the approval of the Governor on April 24, 1900, the Insanity Law was so amended as to reorganize the Manhattan State Hospital by the erection of each of the three former departments thereof into a separate hospital. That, the report of which I now present, was named under the act the Manhattan State Hospital, East, the former

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

female department, also on Ward's Island, being called the Manhattan State Hospital, West, and the branch on Long Island the Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip. The office of general superintendent, of which I was then the incumbent, and which had been created in the year 1886, while the hospitals were known as the New York City Asylums for the Insane, was by the act abolished, and a superintendent was provided for each of the three newly created hospitals. To the superintendency of the Manhattan State Hospital, East, your Board did me the honor of electing me, upon the act's going into effect, the former medical superintendents of the female and Central Islip branches being at the same time elected superintendents of the Manhattan State Hospital, West, and the Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip, respectively. The Long Island State Hospital, which had some years before followed the organization of the New York City Asylums for the Insane—being divided into two branches, officered by medical superintendents and under the charge of a general superintendent—was by the same act reorganized in a similar manner to that detailed above.

The changes which have taken place in the population of the hospital during the year covered by this report will be shown by the following table:

	Male
Number of insane in care of hospital October 1, 1899....	2,035
Admitted during the ensuing year.....	671
Total number under treatment.....	2,706
Number of patients discharged during the year.....	587
Number of patients died during the year.....	272
Total	859
Number of patients remaining September 30, 1900.....	1,847

It will be observed that the number of patients under care of the hospital has been decreased in the course of the year by 188. This decrease has been brought about by the transfer from this

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

hospital to the Manhattan State Hospital, West, on September 4, 1900, of 200 patients. These patients were members of working parties who had been sent from the male department to perform work of various kinds at the female department prior to the time of the reorganization before alluded to. The buildings occupied by some of these patients, and in part also by women patients, who in the meantime had been otherwise provided for in new buildings, were assigned to the 200 referred to, and they were placed under the charge of the superintendent and officers of the West Hospital. A former transfer, on July 1, 1900, of 100 patients to the Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip, upon the completion of additional cottages in one of the groups at that place, further tended to lessen the population of the Manhattan State Hospital, East, and in some measure to reduce the overcrowding which had been so long complained of. Of the admissions to the hospital during the year, 21 have been of a most undesirable class—insane convicts transferred from the State Hospital for Insane Criminals at Matteawan. The evil of the presence of patients of this character among those that have had no criminal antecedents is too widely recognized and deplored to require much reference here and in this connection. For many years the recognition of the undesirability of such association had been so general and complete that every step taken had been in the direction of still further separating the two. Whereas, it had been, from the inception of separate care and confinement for the criminal insane the tendency to retain in such segregation convicts, not only during the period of their sentence, but following the expiration of that period, in cases where insanity still remained, by the transfers now alluded to, this beneficent provision has been abandoned, a backward step has been taken, and men of criminal instincts and associations have again been scattered through the wards of this and other hospitals. The reason given for these transfers is that the State Hospital for Insane Criminals at Matteawan has become overcrowded; that building operations intended to relieve such overcrowding have been delayed; that upon their completion the

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

patients may again be removed; and that, in any case, after November 1st, proximo, no more such transfers may be expected. It is sincerely to be hoped that these promises may not prove to be as fallacious as so many others which have been made in the matter of so-called temporary arrangements and which have afterwards proven to be only too permanent.

Apart from the transfers just referred to and of others incidental to exchanges between State hospitals, and to the relegation to the latter of patients who have ceased to be able to pay, or have paid for them, the cost of their support in private hospitals, the great bulk of our admissions have come through the department of charities of the city of New York, after examination at the Pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. In spite of all that has been done and urged to secure the commitment of patients direct from their homes to the hospital, not one single patient has been received in this way during the year covered by this report. We still contend that in a large proportion of cases, if not, indeed, in a majority, the necessary examination should be made at the patient's home, and the transfer, upon the completion of the necessary commitment papers, should be made direct from the home to the hospital, without the intermediary sojourn of, in some cases, several days in the Pavilion for the Insane. Apart from any question as to the character of the treatment received there and the motives for admission and retention there, etc., it can not be questioned that any sick or insane person, especially the latter, will suffer less inconvenience and less positive interference with progress toward recovery, by being immediately placed under treatment, than by a circuitous and delayed transference. One claim for the propriety of having patients committed to or detained in the Pavilion for the Insane at Bellevue Hospital as a preliminary to their commitment to this hospital, has been that the necessary examinations could be made there more accurately and satisfactorily than by physicians who might be called in to the home of the patient, and that the necessary treatment, the importance of which in the early stages of insanity is conceded, could there be more properly administered. That these claims are fallacious is proven by

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

the fact that during the year it has been necessary to exercise the authority given under the law to the superintendents of State hospitals to reject the commitment papers and decline to receive patients in several cases where insanity was not established, and in other cases, again, where other reasons for rejection, such as non-residence, etc., existed. That the necessary treatment was not fully and satisfactorily provided, the papers received with patients who were admitted abundantly show, in the absence of record of any treatment at all in a majority of cases, and of appropriate treatment in other cases. Many patients were in such a condition when presented for acceptance that such acceptance had to be refused owing to their weak physical condition and inability to properly bear the journey from Bellevue to this hospital, and that they died at the former hospital within a few hours of their being committed. In other cases, again, while the weakness, though marked, was not thought sufficient to justify the refusal of the acceptance of the patient and the placing him as soon as possible under different surroundings, death followed within a short time of admission to this hospital. The absence of appropriate care and treatment has been shown, also, from the fact that in the portion of the blanks accompanying the patients wherein the record of any existing injuries is supposed to be made, such entries have been very commonly absent, and, so far as the blanks showed, no injuries had been recognized or attended to during the patient's residence in the pavilion. As a matter of fact, in a large number of cases, such injuries were found upon the person of the patient at the time of presentation for admission here, and in a large proportion, again, of that number, the fact that the injuries then present were unrecorded at the time of the patient's arrival at the pavilion would show that the period of residence in the pavilion was also the period of their infliction. The one plausible objection to the direct transfer is the added cost of the examination if made at the patient's home instead of in large numbers at the pavilion by the paid examiners of the city. When the lessened cost resulting from the release of the city from the cost of maintaining these patients in the pavilion

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

is taken into consideration, the added cost of the examination would be insignificant and quite out of comparison with the patient's comfort and prospects of improvement. But in a large number of cases this added cost should not be a factor. Many friends of patients are quite able to pay a small fee for their examination and for the procurement by the examiners of the necessary commitments; but they are in ignorance of the fact that their friends may be examined at their homes, and so far from any endeavors on the part of the officials to whom they have to appeal to enlighten them upon the subject, the latter are apparently more disposed to conceal the facts. It is a common thing to find the relatives of patients, after admission to the hospital, quite surprised to learn that the latter might have come directly from their homes, and regretting that the possibility of such a course was not known to them and therefore pursued by them. Such lack of information also extends in a great measure to the medical profession, even to those having hospital connections and to some who are themselves qualified examiners in lunacy. I have found numerous instances of practitioners, and as I say even examiners, who had been led to understand and believe that admission to a State hospital could be obtained only through Bellevue Hospital, and the services of examiners there, when, as a matter of fact, according to the latest report, there are approximately one thousand examiners in the city, any two of whom are authorized under the law to examine and make necessary commitments. That the matter may in future be understood by practitioners whom this report may reach, and through them by the families and friends of patients whom it is desired to commit, I think it well to state here that any patient who is properly a public charge, or for whom the State of New York is under its laws called upon to provide, may be sent direct to the hospital upon application at its city office, No. 1 Madison avenue, where all necessary and proper information will be given. Upon the presentation of properly prepared medical certificates, duly approved by a justice of a court of record, in accordance with the statutory provisions, patients will be sent for by the hospital and transferred, under the care of the hospital physicians

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

and nurses, in the hospital ambulance, without the necessity of any intermediate arrest or detention whatever. Further, where patients are tractable and other conditions favorable, they may be brought by their relatives or friends to the hospital pier and there received by the hospital physician and attendants. Where the patient or his friends or relatives are in circumstances to meet the actual cost of his support and treatment—set by the authorities at \$3.50 per week—they are expected to do so, and where their means are such as to permit of larger expenditure, the latter are expected and encouraged to send the patients to duly licensed private asylums, and thus save the State not alone the cost of maintenance, but undue over-crowding from inmates who can be elsewhere provided for. But in the case of the indigent patient, or of the patient of limited resources, there can be no necessity for delay or circumlocution in bringing him under hospital care in the shortest possible time, and with the least possible exposure and publicity.

AMUSEMENTS

The band of the hospital, to which reference has been made in former reports, has continued its services and has made improvement during the past year with further practice and experience, and under the continued leadership of Mr. C. J. Crowley, band-master of the Eighth Regiment of the New York State National Guard. Its services have been divided, without reference to the reorganization of the hospital, between the Manhattan State Hospital, West, and this hospital, concerts being given upon alternate afternoons or evenings upon each side of the island and at the branch of the Manhattan State Hospital, West, on Blackwell's Island. In addition to the hospital band concerts, other concerts and entertainments of various kinds have been given from time to time, by companies and individuals employed and paid for out of the amusement fund allowed by the State Commission, which is fixed at the rate of three cents a week for each patient. The larger portion of this fund has been expended in the two directions just referred to, and in addition to that, pur-

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

chases have been made from it of indoor and outdoor games of various kinds. A portion also has been appropriated to the provision of prizes and refreshments upon the occasion of outdoor sports upon the several holidays of the year—Arbor day, Decoration day, Independence day, and Labor day. Upon these occasions all the patients able to attend, numbering as many as 1,600 from this hospital, with a contingent of some 300 from the West Hospital, have been present, and such of their friends visiting them as wished to attend have also been invited.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

The fourth year of the training school for nurses commenced on October 2, 1899. At the beginning there were enrolled as members of the senior class, 29, and as members of the junior class, 65. The course of lectures was continued throughout the winter months and until May 3, 1900, when the usual examinations were held, the questions being prepared by a committee of superintendents of State hospitals other than this particular hospital. Twenty-five candidates presented themselves for graduation, and 30 for the examination at the conclusion of the first year's course. Twenty-four of the former and 19 of the latter obtained the necessary percentage—70—and were in the one case granted diplomas, and in the second, advanced to membership in the second year's class.

The commencement exercises for this training school, in common with the training schools at the Manhattan State Hospitals West and at Central Islip, were held on Ward's Island on May 16, 1900, the following being the programme of exercises:

THIRD ANNUAL GRADUATION EXERCISES OF THE**TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES**

Ward's Island, New York city, May 16, 1900

Programme

Overture, "Light Cavalry," Suppe, Hospital band.

Invocation.

Address, Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, Chairman.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

Presentation of graduating class, by George E. Dodge, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Managers.

March, "Echelon," Godfrey, Hospital band.

Presentation of diplomas, by Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler and Miss Anne T. Morgan.

Idylle, "Evening Bells," Eilenberg, Hospital orchestra.

Addresses, Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., and Francis P. Kinnicutt, M. D

Benediction.

Selection, "Traviata," Verdi, Hospital band.

The names of the members of the graduating class in the service of the Manhattan State Hospital, East, were as follows:

Baldus, Joseph	Manee, John
Beale, John E.	Mulcahy, William
Bestall, William L.	Mulligan, Owen
Burnside, J. M.	O'Brien, Bartholomew.
Callaghan, John	O'Connor, John
Deeley, Thomas	O'Connor, John
Findlay, Isaac	O'Neill, John
Flanagan, P. J.	Rasmusson, John E.
Gormley, Patrick	Ryan, John T.
Hartnett, P. E.	Sefton, Valentine
Heagney, Peter	Shaughnessy, J.
McInerney, William	Sullivan, P. J.

IMPROVEMENTS

No work in the way of new building has been undertaken at this hospital during the year. It has been the wish of your Board and of the officers of the hospital for several years that a new kitchen might be erected to supplant the extremely unsatisfactory arrangement of the old kitchen, which is in the basement of the main building, under the offices and living rooms, and so far beneath the level of the land at that point as to be hot and unhealthful, through want of proper ventilation, and annoying and unhealthful also through the exhalation of odors from cooking and from the materials such as vegetables, etc., in the course

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

of preparation. While this improvement has been this year asked for again the State Commission has not seen its way to acquiesce in the demand, there being an unfortunate difference of opinion as to the propriety of the erection of a new kitchen instead of the taking of measures in the hope of so improving conditions as to justify the retention of the kitchen in its present location. I am convinced, upon my own part, and your Board has expressed its adherence to the same view in the matter, that no measures, however extensive and costly, can be depended upon to render the present kitchen healthful, efficient and inoffensive. It is to be hoped that in the reconsideration of the matter which will come immediately after the conclusion of the year covered by this report, in the assignment of the annual appropriations the Commission may be induced to recognize this condition, and to grant the assignment heretofore denied. With the new kitchen building, it is an open question whether a new laundry should not also be provided for this hospital. Prior to three years ago the entire laundry work was done at the hospital in part by patients and in part by paid employees, and in the earlier history of the hospital, then the New York City Asylum for the Insane, by women detailed from the workhouse, the asylum and the workhouse being then under one jurisdiction—that of the department of charities and correction of New York city. In 1897 a new laundry building was erected at the female department of the Manhattan State Hospital, and it was expected when this laundry was completed and occupied that it would be able to provide for all laundry work, both of the female and male departments, with the exception of some of the heavier work, such as the washing of blankets, etc., which it was intended to have done as theretofore at the male department and by the labor of male patients. The new laundry has altogether failed to satisfy this expectation, and instead of being able to provide for the full work as expected, has been able to so provide in less measure from time to time, as time has progressed, so that the facilities, though old and inefficient, at the male department, have had to be again called into requisition, and an increasing proportion of the laundry work of this hospital done upon the premises.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

At the present writing some 90,000 pieces are now laundered at this hospital, while the Manhattan State Hospital, West, the successor of the female department, cares for but 7,000, approximately, in one month. It is only fair to add, in partial explanation, that the articles sent to the West Hospital require better work than those cared for at the hospital itself. They are not, however, those requiring the best work, that, unfortunately, not being satisfactorily done at the West Hospital, and the officers and many of the employees being compelled to have a large proportion of their laundry work done in the city at their own cost. The proposition for a new building and equipment is an alternative one, and they may not be necessary if the facilities at the laundry of the West Hospital are extended or made more available. Should it be decided that such will be the best solution of the difficulty, the cost of building and equipment is placed at \$20,000. For a considerably less sum the present laundry quarters, although inadequate and objectionable in other respects, could be refitted with more modern machinery and apparatus, and with the modern improvements in machines, much, if not all, of the work can be as well done by the men patients as by the women.

The improvements made, in the absence of any new building, have been confined to repairs throughout the main and east buildings, both of the exteriors and interiors, but falling short of the requirements brought about by failure from year to year, both before and after the cession of the buildings by the city to the State, to keep up the continued making of current and necessary betterments. For the year upon which we are just entering a list of the more important improvements thought to be necessary has been prepared and is hereto subjoined, with brief explanations of the necessities in each case, and with approximate estimates of the anticipated cost. These estimates are of course tentative, and must, in the event of the proposed improvements receiving favor at the hands of the State Commission, be supplemented by more accurate estimates prepared, together with plans and specifications, under the supervision of the State Architect.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

Spray baths, tile walls and flooring required in water sections of wards 1, 5, 8; 2, 6, 9; 3, 7, 11; 14, 19, 22; 17, 15, 20, 23 and 12, Main building; wards A, B and C, East building; \$960 each section..... \$6,400

This improvement has been recommended and considered for at least the two years last past. The same item was placed upon the list prepared upon the first of October, 1899, of extraordinary improvements recommended for the year then commencing. While it has been considered and the recommendation renewed from time to time throughout the year since elapsed, no definite progress has been made, the commissioners' comment upon the subject being that while the improvement was approved the price seemed excessive, and that a more careful estimate, with the plans and specifications should be prepared. For the preparation of this estimate, plans and specifications, the commissioners have further stated that dependence was placed upon the office of the State Architect, and that in the absence of a report from that officer, progress could not be made. The recommendation is now renewed, with the hope that it may receive early and effective attention, and that the dilapidated, unsightly and unsanitary plumbing remaining in use in many sections of the hospital buildings may give place to more modern and healthful and satisfactory apparatus. Changes in this direction for a section of the hospital which has already undergone repair—enforced by its being rendered uninhabitable by fire—while open, perhaps, to the criticism of undue cost, and to a criticism of the character and durability of some of the fixtures and appurtenances installed, have proven so great an improvement upon the former superannuated fixtures that the propriety of similar treatment of all the remaining water sections of the hospital cannot be questioned.

Metal ceilings in main hall and ward 22..... \$1,500

The present ceilings are plaster and of the age of the original building—thirty years. They are worn and cracked in all directions, and imperatively need replacing, either with plaster or

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

with the metal ceilings proposed. The former would probably be the more satisfactory in the end, and present the better appearance, but metal ceilings are asked for in view of the lesser cost and their general use at present in buildings of the State hospitals. When the ceiling of the main hall is replaced by a metal ceiling the painting of the walls and woodwork will be necessary in order to complete the requisite repairs. The work cannot be done by the painters employed by the hospital, or by patients, as they are fully occupied in doing similar work upon the wards, etc.

Basement of main building to be painted..... \$1,500

The walls are very dilapidated and unsightly, and the painting ought to be done as soon as possible. The food for the several ward dining-rooms is carried from the kitchen through this basement.

All bed-rooms and dining-rooms, wards 15 and 20 to be painted \$1,000

These have never been painted, but ought to be to harmonize with the ward proper. Bed-rooms and dining-rooms of other wards have also been left unpainted, and are nearly, if not quite, as much in need of such attention. It is, however, proposed to do but two at a time, as the overcrowding of the hospital buildings renders it impossible to vacate any considerable portion in order that the work of repair and painting may be done, without interference with the comfort of the patients. Other work of the same nature is therefore deferred until a subsequent list shall be prepared and submitted.

Church and Amusement Hall. Stained glass windows to be releaded and repaired. Plaster of walls and ceilings to be repaired, and the interior then painted \$875

The two large rooms covered by this item have been in constant use since the erection of the building in 1870, and have never been properly painted and decorated. In the long years

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

of constant use the walls have become cracked and dilapidated, the windows leak badly, and in many cases the stained glass has been broken and replaced by plain glass, which does not agree in decoration with that remaining from the original construction. The church is used every Sunday for services of the Roman Catholic church in the morning, and of the Protestant church in the afternoon. The amusement hall is in constant use in the afternoons and evenings throughout the week, and it is of importance that the several hundred patients who visit these rooms for one or other purpose upon different occasions, should have more sightly and orderly surroundings than are at present afforded.

New staircases in east and west wings..... \$900

Four of the hospital staircases leading from the wards to the open air are constructed with cement steps, landings, etc., while in four, stone or slate is used instead. The latter have stood the wear well, and are still in good condition, but the four cement stairways, after thirty years of constant use, are so worn as to be dangerous, and several accidents to patients have resulted from their dilapidated condition. The intention is to replace them with stone or slate steps, etc., similar to those placed in the stairways in the more recently erected wings.

New window guards and window casings and general repairs in ward 22 and other wards of the main and east buildings \$5,000

The ward especially named is perhaps most in need of the improvements above specified, but similar need exists as to many other wards in the main and East buildings. They have never been thoroughly repaired and painted since the occupation of the buildings—in one case thirty years, and in the other thirty-five years. The sum named is expected to provide for once putting the wards referred to in proper repair as to the matter of windows and window guards, and to provide for the proper painting of these and of the ironwork of fire escapes as well.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

New steam and return mains, traps, valves, labor, etc.,
to provide a new piping system for heating plants
through the entire basement of the main building. **\$9,000**

The present mains and branches of the system are worn out, requiring continual repairing, and eventually will cost more for repairs than the new system suggested, which only consists of one main and is, therefore, more economical, effecting a saving of at least ten per cent. of our present fuel consumption.

Recovering steam and hot water pipes..... **\$1,600**

There are about 7,000 feet of steam and hot water pipe in the main building, in sizes from three-quarter-inch to 8 inches now covered with felt and canvas which should be removed and the pipes covered with asbestos. The labor necessary for removing the old covering and putting on the new can be furnished by the patients and employees of the institution.

Plate warmers, galvanized iron, for dining-rooms of
wards 1 and 12, and hospitals 1 and 2..... **\$280**

This is a necessary provision for the care and service of food to the bedridden patients in the hospital wards and the other wards named, and its necessity has been apparent to the commissioners upon the occasion of their visits of inspection.

Food wagons, each **\$75**

The food wagons now in use have been in such use for many years, and are of obsolete and clumsy construction, unduly heavy, and with iron wheels. They are, apart from other objections, extremely noisy when in use, and disturb the occupants of the offices and wards over the floors on which they pass through the cellar, from the kitchen to the elevators. It is intended, if this item is allowed, to replace them with food cars of modern construction, lighter in weight, and equipped with rubber tires.

New sinks, hospital wards..... **\$61**

The sinks in the pantries of these wards, two in number, are of iron, are worn and broken, and the connections out of order

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

and unsightly. Sinks of better construction and connection and of larger size are urgently needed for the proper service of the patients' food.

Water-tank for east building..... \$600

The tank now in use is old, of objectionable design and construction, and inadequate in size, and is in danger now of becoming useless at any moment. It is essential to the proper supply of hot water for bathing, scrubbing, dish-washing and other purposes, that the collapse of the present tank should be forestalled by replacing it with another and more satisfactory one.

Hoods on urns \$125

These urns are used in the preparation of the tea and coffee for the dining-rooms in the east building, and owing to the absence of hoods, cause injury and destruction to the neighboring iron and woodwork, which are now in unsightly condition.

New furniture of a heavy grade; settees, lounges, rocking and arm chairs and tables for wards 14, 22, 1 and 2 \$1,200

Those in use are insufficient in number, are of light and flimsy character, and should be replaced.

Shade trees \$100

It is considered of great importance that twice a year a certain number of shade trees should be planted, in order to provide in time for the protection of the patients when out of doors in hot weather, and for the proper improvement and decoration of the island. At the time of the first occupation of the island, prison labor was employed there, and the trees then growing on the east side were unfortunately cut down in order to prevent concealment of prisoners in attempts to escape. This item and other similar ones which it is intended to submit, from season to season, later, will in time replace the trees removed and give the grounds about the hospital a better appearance, while serving also the useful purpose above referred to.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

Tool house and blacksmith shop combined, 80 feet long, to replace an old structure which is falling to pieces **\$800**

Most of the blacksmith work has to be done in the open air, as the present shed is altogether too small. A proper building also has long been needed for housing farm implements, tools, etc.

New sheds **\$1,100**

One shed is required in order to properly shelter the wagons and other vehicles used in the hospital service. At present more than half of them are unprovided for, and are necessarily left exposed in the open air in all weathers.

The second shed is required for the proper sheltering of the fire engine and hose carts and ladders belonging to the hospital, and in order to make them readily available in case of fire. At present they are housed in the stable with other vehicles, and accessible at all times to the patients employed thereabout. They are in danger of being tampered with, and in any case can not be brought out as speedily and in as effective working condition as if they were housed separately.

New coal shed **\$350**

The coal shed at the boilerhouse of the main building is inadequate in size, and is so old and dilapidated as to be of no further use. A new coal shed of more suitable size and affording the protection required, is imperatively needed.

Posts in main boilerhouse..... **\$1,000**

The eleven large wooden posts put in for temporary use should be taken out, and the second floor and roof supported by a truss without any, or at least with but one, iron column.

Roof over boilerhouse, east side..... **\$400**

This is a tin roof which is quite worn out and requires immediate renewal.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

Repainting roof over ward 21..... \$150

This was painted October 1, 1897, but the painting was very poorly done. The resin on the seams was not scraped off properly before painting, causing the paint to peel off and expose the tin to the weather.

Skylights or dormer windows in printing office..... \$300

In common with other shops attached to the hospital the printing office suffers from want of natural light and from want of means to supplement it with artificial light, owing to the condition of the electric light plant elsewhere referred to. In the winter season, and upon especially dark or rainy days, as much as an hour or two in the morning and again in the afternoon is quite frequently lost, owing to the insufficient light for the setting of type, etc.

Fire escapes, east building..... \$450

These fire escapes were erected by penitentiary labor many years ago, when the hospital was under charge of the department of charities and correction, and wooden steps were used in the construction. These are unsatisfactory and dangerous, as in case of fire they might be so damaged as to be useless, and they are in any case so worn and in such condition as to require renewal. It is proposed to replace them with perforated iron steps, which will at once make the fire escapes more secure and available in case of fire, and which will also conform with the present laws relating to fire protection, with which the present steps do not comply.

Greenhouse..... \$450

This greenhouse was originally constructed partially with material and labor contributed by the hospital and partially with other material, etc., purchased through the expenditure of a sum of money kindly contributed by the State Charities Aid Association. The latter material included woodwork, and especially the sash, and this is now quite worn out. The stone

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

foundations, etc., which the hospital put in place are in good condition, and it is estimated that the sum herewith named will repair the woodwork and replace the sash sufficiently to postpone for some years their entire renewal.

New flooring, baseboard, moulding, etc., east building.

Material and labor..... \$600

The floors and other woodwork of this building were originally of poor material and have been so worn by years of constant use that they are now in a dangerous condition. The quantity of flooring, etc., to be asked for will permit of such renewals and repairs as it will be possible for our own workmen to make within the period provided for by this list of improvements. It would be a proper measure and a means of economy if all work of this nature were provided for by contract, or in some other way by the employment of outside labor, so that it could be prosecuted and completed in the shortest time possible. The number of mechanics allowed upon the employment list is so small as to be adequate, with the assistance of patients who can work at the several trades, to barely keep pace with the most ordinary repairs.

New flooring, baseboard, moulding, etc., main building.

Material and labor..... \$2,000

This item is intended to provide, in addition to that preceding—and which is intended to cover only work that can be done by the hospital employees and patients—for more extensive renewals and repairs, to be done either by contract or by purchase of material and its labor to be supervised by the hospital officers. In consultation with the commissioners they have expressed their view that the buildings, so far as they have never at any time been raised to a proper standard in the matter of carpenter work, painting, etc., should be once put in such condition by an expenditure for outside labor and material, after which time they should be kept in proper condition by expenditures from time to time for material upon the ordinary maintenance estimates, and by the labor of the hospital patients and employees.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

Transfer of dynamos from the powerhouse at the Manhattan State Hospital, West, to their original position in the boilerhouse at the Manhattan State Hospital, East \$1,000

These dynamos were transferred to their present position in the course of a readjustment of the electric light plants upon the two sides of the island, by which it was intended that the West side powerhouse should furnish light for both hospitals. This intention has quite failed of being carried out, and the lighting of the East Hospital is extremely unsatisfactory, insufficient at all times, and repeatedly subject without warning to entire interruption. This retransfer of the dynamos is intended as one step in the endeavor to correct the mistake made. Other changes and improvements are also imperatively necessary, but it is impossible to describe or estimate their cost without the advice of electrical experts. The matter is now, and has been for some time, under consideration by the State Commission and the State Architect, and the change specified is intended only as a partial and temporary relief.

MEDICAL STAFF

The consulting board of physicians and surgeons of the Hospital, which for many years has rendered, and continues now to render, valuable service in consultation with the resident medical officers, has suffered one change during the year covered by this report. This has resulted from the death, on November 3, 1899, of Prof. Charles Inslee Pardee, who was appointed as an original member of the consulting board upon the latter's organization in 1879. Dr. Pardee served continuously for the twenty years of the consulting board's existence, not only as a member of the board, but as its secretary, and in his death the Hospital has suffered a loss which its medical officers, who were accustomed to depend upon his advice in matters of general hospital management, as well as in his own specialty of the diseases of the eye and ear, will fully recognize. The vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Pardee was filled at the December meeting

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

of your Board, by the election, upon my nomination, of Dr. Bernard Sachs.

The medical superintendent of the Hospital, Dr. Percy Bryant, who had served in that capacity from February 1, 1897, coming to the Hospital by transfer from the State Hospital at Buffalo, where he had served as first assistant physician, resigned on March 10, 1900, owing to ill health. The position was not at that time filled, and under the reorganization of the hospitals a short time later, lapsed.

Other changes in the personnel of the medical staff during the year have been but few. The vacancy caused by Dr. Furness' resignation on November 1, 1899, was not filled, but was allowed to lapse, in view of the reductions in appropriations by the Legislature, and consequent curtailment of salaries by the State Commission. Dr. J. A. Boyle, medical interne, resigned November 1, 1899, and Dr. C. E. Marshall was appointed from that date to succeed him. Dr. Marshall resigned in turn on February 1, 1900, and Dr. J. E. Young was appointed to fill the vacancy on February 5, 1900.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

As in former years, the Hospital has the pleasure of making its grateful acknowledgments to the officers and members of the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, for the continuation of their kind work and for a considerable improvement and extension in the methods of carrying it out. By arrangement made with the officers of the society, the duty of collecting magazines, newspapers, etc., formerly undertaken by the society itself, has, in the case of this Hospital, been divided with the officers of the Hospital. Under this arrangement the Hospital wagon goes to certain localities where the society has collection boxes—the Grand Central depot, the Fifth Avenue hotel, and the Union League Club among the number—collects the contents of these boxes and brings them direct to Ward's Island each afternoon. In this way a larger number of periodicals and newspapers is obtained for the use of the patients, and instead of being put in their hands late on the day following collection they are received,

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

sorted and distributed to the wards before seven o'clock in the evening of the day of collection. The patients, therefore, have an hour or two in the evening of each day during which they are able to read the news of the day as contained in the morning publications.

Apart from the work of the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, acknowledgments are gratefully made to the following named benefactors, who, from time to time throughout the year, have contributed for the use of the patients, illustrated papers, magazines, books for the library, and other comforts and means of entertainment:

Mrs. E. Rivington, 124 West Eighty-third street, New York.

Mrs. E. V. Mahl, 200 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, New York.

Mrs. Eleonora Kinnicutt, 39 East Thirty-fifth street, New York.

Mrs. J. P. Morgan, 219 Madison avenue, New York.

The Lotos Club, 558 Fifth avenue, New York.

The American Institute of the City of New York, 19-21 West Forty-fourth street, New York.

Mrs. Nicholas Fish, 53 Irving place, New York.

Mrs. A. E. Macdonald, Ward's Island.

Mrs. D. D. Merrill, 110 West Sixteenth street, New York.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

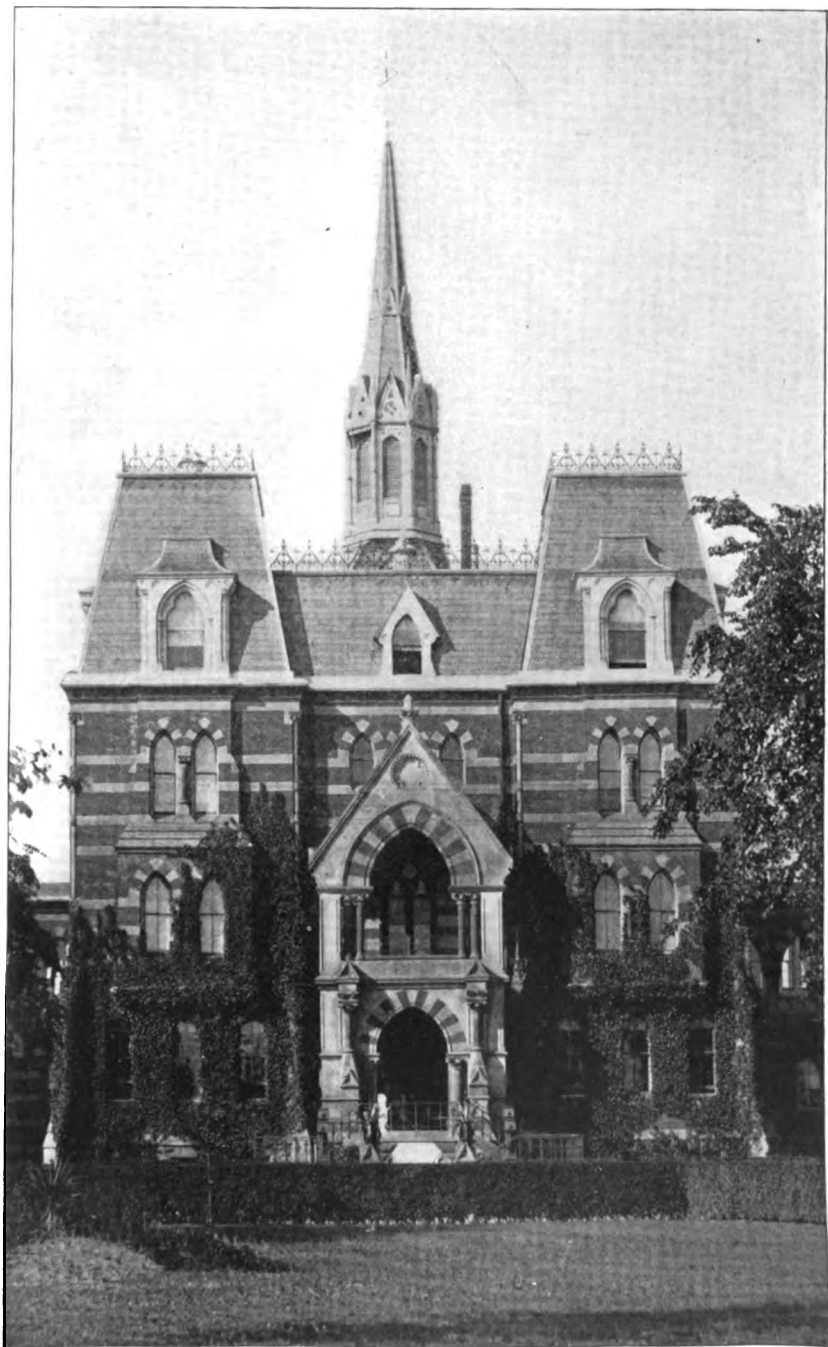
There has been no change among the Hospital chaplains during the year, the Rev. Alfred Blewitt and the Rev. Raphael Gelinas, who have for so many years faithfully conducted church services and attended individuals of the Protestant and Roman Catholic faiths respectively, in their wards and especially in the Hospital ward, having continued their valuable offices.

In conclusion I beg to express my acknowledgments to the members of your Board for personal courtesies shown me in my administration of the affairs of the Hospital during the year which has just closed.

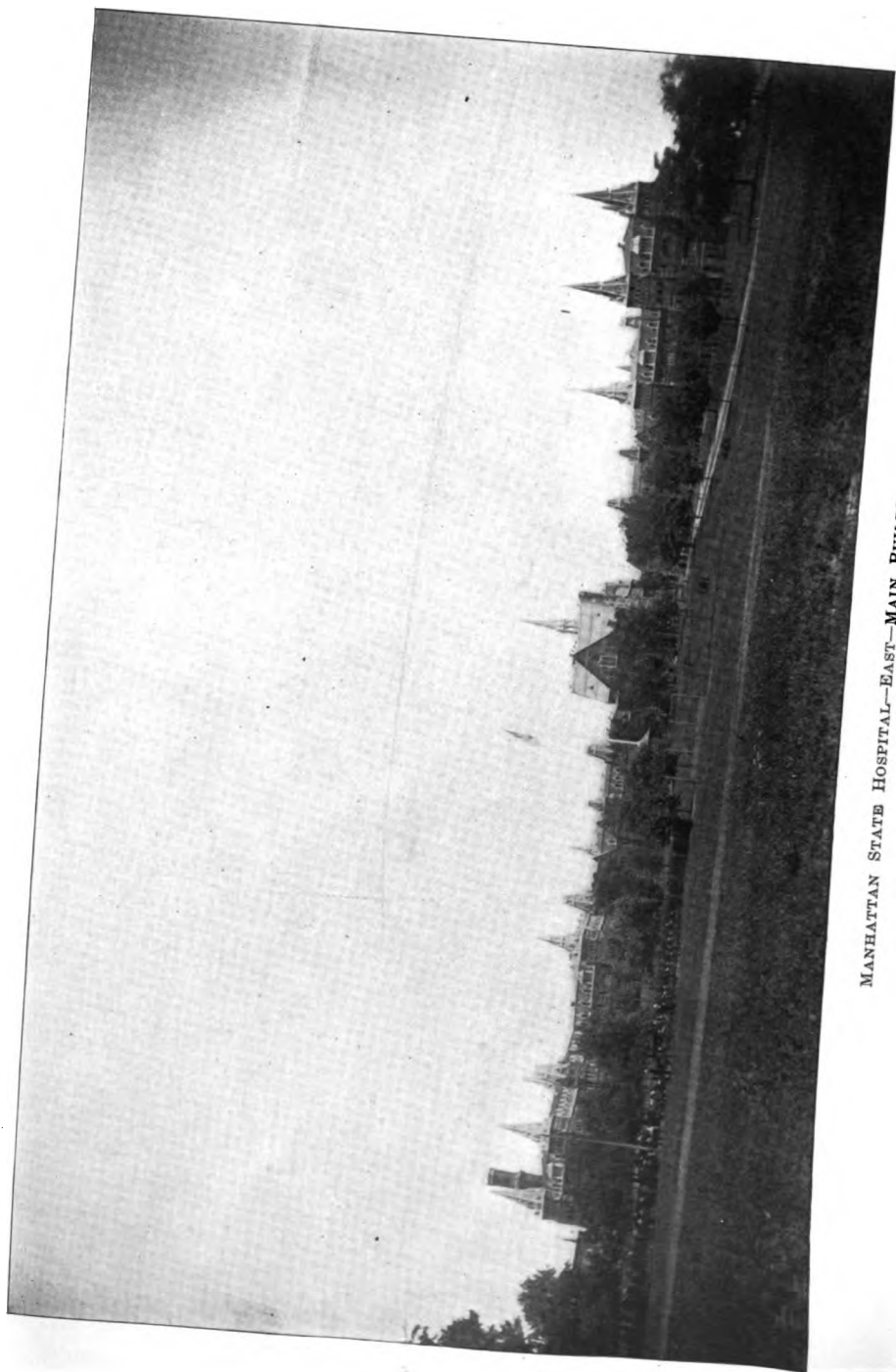
Very respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

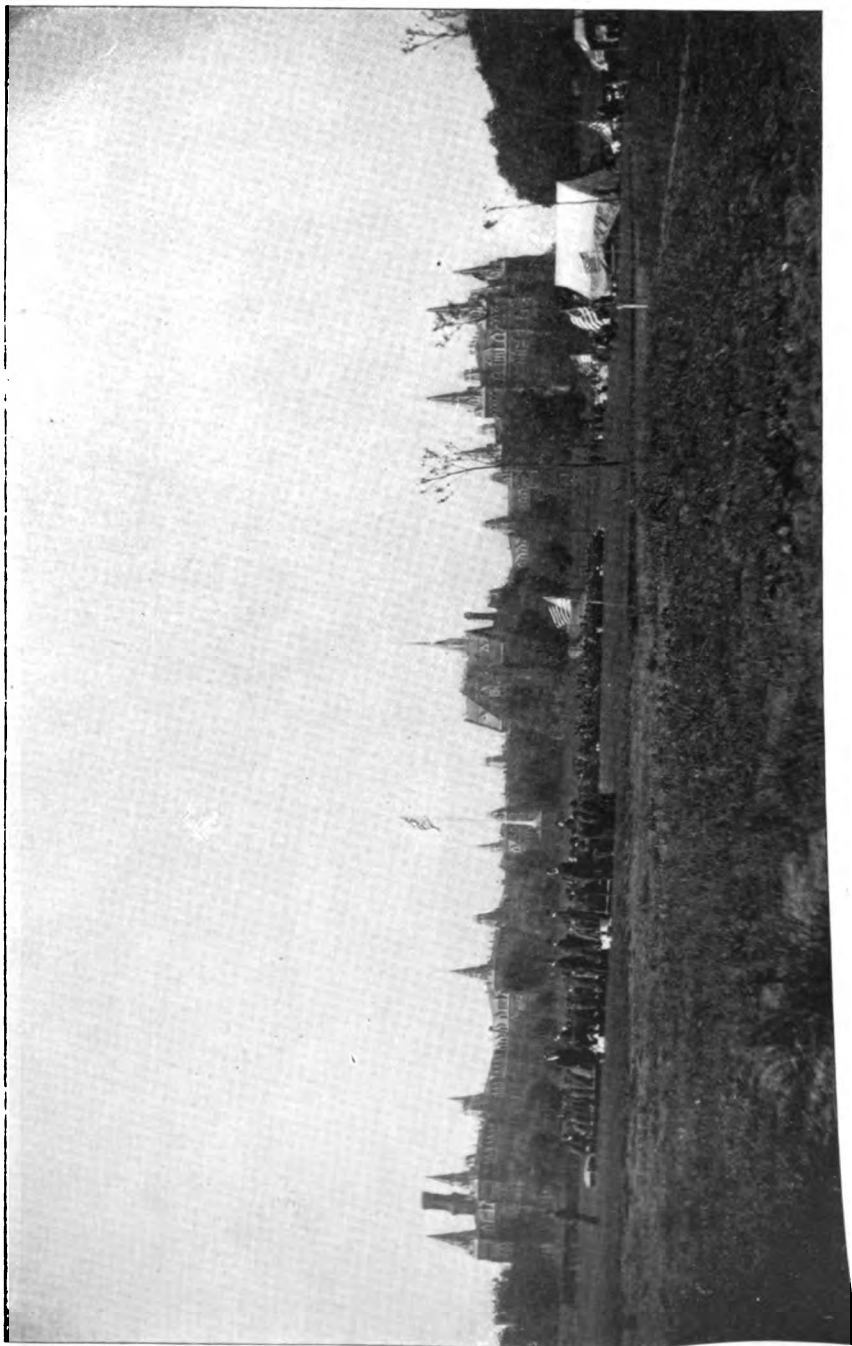
Superintendent



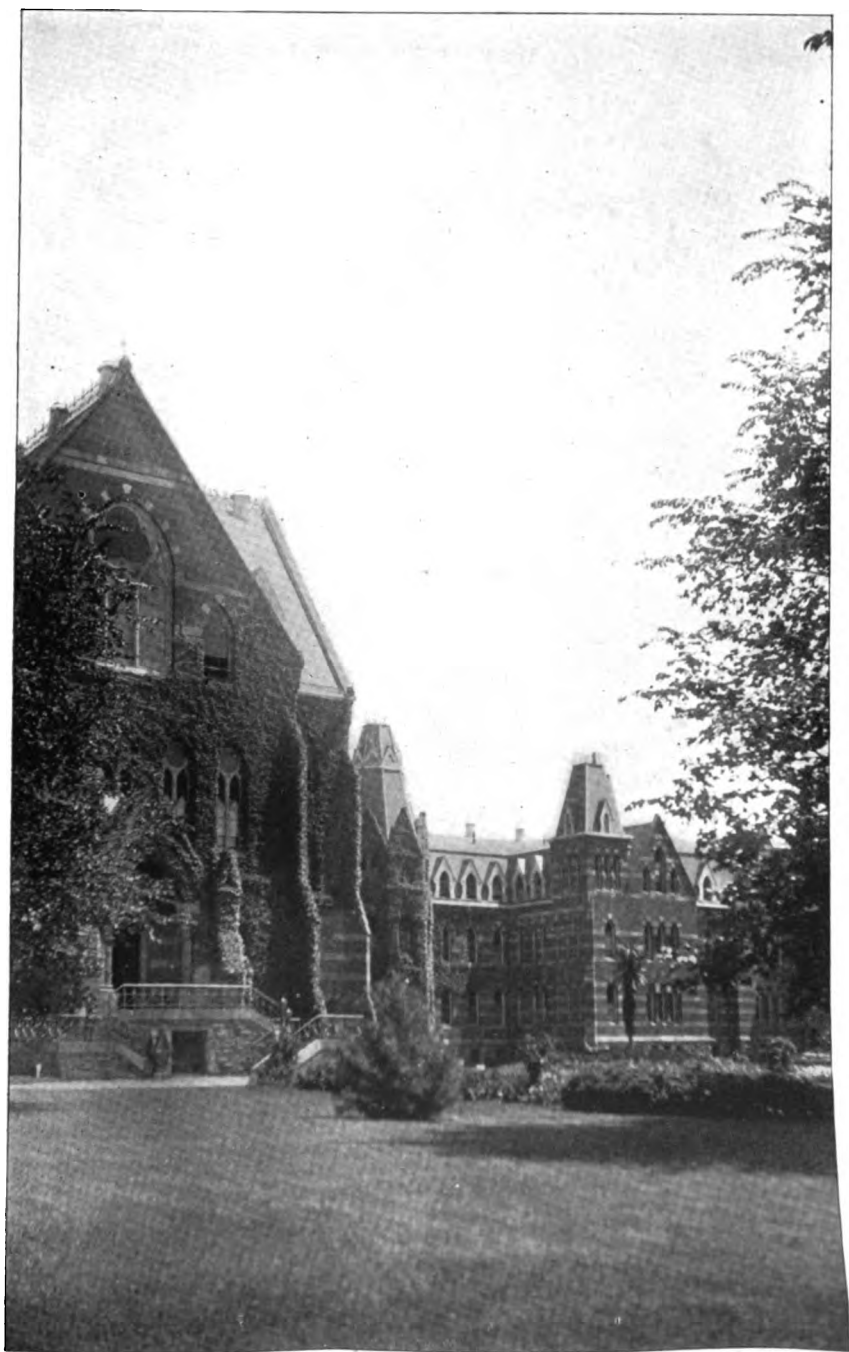
MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—EAST—MAIN BUILDING—FRONT ENTRANCE.



MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—EAST—MAIN BUILDING.



MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—EAST—FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.



MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—EAST—MAIN BUILDING—REAR ENTRANCE

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S MONTHLY REPORTS

NEW YORK CITY, *October 11, 1899*HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—There is but little to add to the information contained in the regular monthly tables—which have already been placed upon file in the office of your Board—relative to the history of the Hospital since your last meeting on September 22d.

Little, if anything, has been done to remedy the delays in the execution of contracts for buildings and repairs which were referred to in the report submitted at your last meeting. In the meantime further defects make themselves apparent, the principal of which, perhaps, is in the arch of the main steam flue in the power house on Ward's Island, which is giving way and liable to fall at any time. It is a question whether the original construction of the arch was proper, but in any event it has been weakened by the giving way of the supporting walls of the boilers, which walls are now themselves in course of rebuilding.

I have received this morning, from the State Architect, contracts with W. F. Crane & Co., for the installation of new boilers at the Central Islip department of the Hospital. This is apparently the State Architect's action in the matter of advising your Board as to which of the several proposals opened on the 22d ultimo was most desirable for the Hospital. I observe that under the terms of the contract the contractor is given 112 working days in which to complete the installation. With the usual delays to be expected from bad weather in the winter and with the usual delays to be expected from contractors for State work, it will be seen that there is little hope of placing the boilers in use before the cold weather of the winter is over and the boilers are not needed. The new cottages just completed will, therefore, lie idle until spring weather will, in any case, render their use possible, without the addition to the steam supply which the new boilers are required to furnish.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

According to appointment, I met, on September 25th, the members of the State Commission in Lunacy for conference as to the methods to be pursued in making the reduction of salaries and wages in this Hospital, made necessary by legislative action and by that of the State Commission. The conditions laid down in the letter of your President were again stated by myself, to the general effect that the propriety of the reductions as a whole and of their bearing upon this Hospital individually, would be for the time being, laid aside. That their necessity and propriety were not for the present admitted. That the fact was recognized that the reduction of the amount by the State Commission was without the power of your Board or myself to alter, and that such a reduction would accordingly be made. That your Board was fully determined in its judgment that after so much was conceded it remained with you and with your General Superintendent to decide in just what departments of the Hospital, and between just what individual offices and positions of each department the total amount of the reduction should be divided.

After some demur these propositions were accepted by the Commission, and upon a short discussion of details it was substantially agreed that I should for myself, and as representing your Board, prepare and submit the usual bi-monthly estimates, which should not, in their aggregate, exceed the amount allowed by the Commission, but in which the offices and positions to be retained and other details should be determined by myself. It was further, during an informal conference, agreed that any amount of saving effected from month to month through unfilled vacancies or otherwise should remain to the credit of the Hospital, and might be expended in the reemployment of those who under the present reduction should lose their positions, that those compelled to retire might take leave of absence without pay, so as to keep them upon the Hospital rolls and eligible under the civil service rules for reappointment in case the reduction should be reconsidered by the legislature, or such reemployment be made possible in other ways; that instead of being at once relieved from duty, thirty days' notice should be given to officers and employees whose positions were to be abolished; and that

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

officers and employees whose positions were done away with should be permitted to continue service in lower grades or in other positions if they so elected.

Estimates for the months of October and November made in accordance with these agreements have since been prepared and forwarded to Albany, and were yesterday returned, accepted and approved by the State Commission.

While the effect upon the officers and employees of the threatened reduction of salaries and wages was at its height, it became known that owing to the expenditure of the appropriation for the fiscal year prior to the closing of the year through miscalculation or misunderstanding in the State Commission's office, no salaries would be paid to officers for the months of August and September until after the commencement of the new fiscal year on October 1st. At the same time it became known also that bills contracted would be held without payment until the same date. No notice of the proposed action in regard to the officers of the Hospital was given either to your secretary or to myself, and the first intimation to the officers generally was when the paymaster visited the Hospital in September and failed to pay the August salaries as expected and as customary. To all the physicians this course, particularly as it was not announced in advance, was a hardship, and it became especially so to those of the physicians who, through the reduction in salaries and wages and consequent abolition of their positions, were at short notice thrown out of the service. Several of our younger assistants, after entering the State service in good faith and under the expectation, justified by law and by regulations both of the civil service department and the Commission in Lunacy, of continued service and promotion and yearly increase of salary, have found themselves suddenly notified of the prospective loss of their positions, and this with their salaries two months in arrears.

At a conference of State Commissioners in Lunacy with the Superintendents of State Hospitals, held in the Board room of this Hospital on the 27th ultimo, it was reported that a committee of stewards had been instructed by the State Commission to enter

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

into contracts for all the State Hospitals for such articles as were contained in their lists of supplies for six months from October 1st. This instruction covered the Manhattan State Hospital, although its representative had voted against the proposition. A resolution appealing to the other superintendents to exempt this Hospital, in accordance with the wishes of its managers and representative was presented and seconded, but the chairman of the conference declined to submit it to a vote, upon the ground that it was illegal. After this was done, discussion showed that the superintendents were by no means a unit in favor of these joint contracts, and a committee was appointed to report as to their real value and desirability. In the meantime this Hospital is apparently without recourse, and is compelled to accept contracts, which, if they turn out as have their predecessors in some cases, will be to its positive detriment and to that of the State Treasury. Some interesting anomalies present themselves also, as for example, in the case of State Hospitals, which are left free to purchase certain articles in open market, while the superintendents of those hospitals by their vote, have exercised the power to compel the purchase of all articles for this Hospital through joint contract.

The State Architect has forwarded to me plans and specifications for proposed alterations to the kitchen of the main building of the male department on Ward's Island, and requested me to examine and approve them, and submit them to your Board for approval. Inasmuch as this alteration has not been requested either by your Board or by myself, and as I am decidedly opposed to its being made at this time in preference to other and much more necessary building operations, or in the way proposed at any time, I have written to Mr. Heins upon the subject, and pending his reply I would recommend that action be deferred until the next meeting of the Board, or that, if your Board prefers, the subject be referred to a committee of the Board.

Other plans for power plant, power house and coal shed, New Colony, Central Islip; changes in power house and coal shed, New Colony, Central Islip, and reconstruction of branch boiler-house for a dining-room, Ward's Island, are satisfactory, and !

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

recommend that your Board approve them, and request the State Architect to take the usual measure to carry them into effect.

The permission given by your Board for the use of the steamer "Wanderer" upon the occasion of the naval parade at the reception of Admiral Dewey, and also for the exhibition of fireworks on the evening of the same day, September 29th, was availed of with entire success and to the great enjoyment of those who participated.

The day excursion was attended by two of the members of your Board, by six members of the Board of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons, all but one of the Superintendents of State Hospitals—the State Commission in Lunacy being unable to attend owing to previous engagements to go upon the steamer chartered by the State—and by officers of the Hospital and the State Lunacy service with their families, to the number in all of about 150. In the evening a number of those who attended the day excursion returned to the boat and the complement was made by about 300 of the officers and employees from Ward's Island and their families. The Department of Charities through its president, Hon. John W. Keller, kindly permitted the use of that department's pier at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, for landings by the steamer on both occasions.

In accordance with the reference with power of the application of the Pain's Fireworks Co., by your Board to myself, I corresponded with the chairman of the sub-committee on fireworks, secured the formal application which was deemed by your Board proper, and stipulated that the detail of a sufficient force of the city police to the island upon the occasion should be secured. I also brought up from Central Islip all the State police who could be spared, and with these precautions no accident or disturbance resulted. On the contrary, a large number of the quieter and more easily controlled patients were assembled upon the lawn and had an opportunity of seeing the display of fireworks, much to their satisfaction.

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

General Superintendent

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

NEW YORK CITY, November 8, 1899

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—I have the honor to present the regular monthly reports and tables, covering the period elapsing since the last regular meeting of your Board.

There is nothing special to report in regard to the progress of building operations. At Central Islip, in consequence of the determination of the State Commission to reduce the amount assigned for the completion of the new colony, the contractor is suspending work upon the portions already advanced to the possible limit, is completing other portions where the amount available will permit, and is receiving and storing building materials for future use when funds are again made available for continuing operations. The contractors for the new boilers for the three cottages added to Group D have made necessary measurements, etc., but give no hope of completing the work before probably March of next year. As a consequence the cottages are not supplied with heat and light, and it is doubtful if they can be occupied until the completion of the contract just referred to. I have arranged with Dr. Smith to experiment as soon as the weather becomes sufficiently cold to permit of definite results with a view to occupying one of the three cottages if we find that sufficient heat can be spared from the present plant to make it habitable. In that event some one hundred female patients can be sent down from the overcrowded wards at Blackwell's and Ward's Islands. At Ward's Island the addition to the branch buildings is making satisfactory progress and the contractors promise that they will hand the buildings over so far as their contract is concerned by January 1st. It is unfortunate that in this case, as in the case of the Central Islip cottages, occupation of the buildings when completed must be deferred awaiting the completion, and indeed the commencement, of auxiliary work which was expected to go on at the same time as that upon the main contract. There is as yet no provision for conduits for the steam and other piping required for heating, lighting and other purposes in the new addition, and for the

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

transmission of food from the new kitchen to the dining rooms in the older branch buildings.

Proposals for the building of these conduits were submitted and opened by your Board at the same time as the proposals for the general work upon the building, but an award was not sanctioned by the State Commission, and it will be necessary now, with the advanced prices of building materials, etc., to re-advertise with certainly considerable delay and probably considerably increased cost. In the meantime the overcrowding of the present buildings is increased with an increased number of admissions, in part due to the acceptance at the request of the State Commission in Lunacy of alien and non-resident patients, such as heretofore have been denied admission and have been returned to their homes by the officials of the department of charities of this city. At the same time three full years since the date of transfer from the city to State care have elapsed—three years and eight months in full—without the completion upon the premises of this Hospital of any building intended for occupation by patients, and consequently without the addition of a single bed to the capacity of the Hospital. Work upon the permanent steam and smoke connections at the power house on Ward's Island, to replace the defective ones which had broken down, has not yet been commenced, although the contract calls for its completion on November 15, 1899. Compliance with this stipulation is now of course impossible, and we can only hope that the added delay will not be attended by failure of the temporary connections made and consequent failure of light and heat at a critical season of the year. Work upon the conduit at the detached building, Ward's Island, is also in arrears, its completion being called for by the contract on November 15, 1899.

The work upon the raising of the storehouse building which was to have been completed on July 15, 1899, still drags slowly along, and it will be some time apparently before the building can be occupied at all, and it will then lack the arrangements for utilizing the cold storage department by the creation of artificial air.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

In a letter signed by the Secretary of the State Commission in Lunacy and addressed to the president of your Board, the giving up of a portion of the offices occupied by the Hospital in the building No. 1 Madison avenue, was suggested, and having been referred to myself for report, I beg to submit the following statement:

A lease of three of the rooms now occupied was executed on February 25, 1896, at the time of the transfer of the New York city asylums to the care of the State under the title of the Manhattan State Hospital. These three rooms were found to be inadequate for the purposes of the Hospital, and a fourth one was subsequently added with the full knowledge and consent of the members of the State Commission, if not indeed at the suggestion of one of them. Upon the expiration of the first lease, which was for a period of three years, a second one, including the four rooms and at the same rental, was entered into for a second period of three years, which will expire upon March 1, 1902. This lease also received the approval of the State Commission, and neither upon the occasion of the first or the second contract, nor at any time during their term, has the least objection been made by the Commission, or the least intimation that the rental was deemed, as now claimed, "excessively high."

It is further stated in this letter that so far as can be ascertained the other two rooms, excluding the Board room proper and the clerk's office adjoining, are "seldom used." It is unfortunate that further inquiry was not made by the Commission or its agents, or any inquiry in proper directions. I learn that but one of the three commissioners had even visited the rooms prior to the date of the letter in question. Had such visits been made at any time within business hours all the rooms would have been found to be more than fully occupied. Shortly subsequent to the writing of the letter in question a request was addressed to your Board for the use of these rooms for a meeting of the State Commission with the superintendents of State hospitals, and it is to be hoped and expected that the use and inspection of these rooms, resulting from the granting of the re-

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

quest, will change the views mistakenly entertained prior to that time. Apart from the regular meetings of your Board and from other visits for Hospital purposes by individuals at irregular dates, the officers of the Hospital use the premises from day to day, there is a constant recourse to them by those having business with the Hospital, desiring to obtain passes to visit patients therein or gain information regarding them, and the exhibition of plans and specifications for the different building operations of the Hospital have alone entailed a constant use of at least one of the four rooms. In the instance of one exhibition of plans and specifications, that for the new colony at Central Islip, the rooms proved so inadequate for the purpose that other premises had to be hired at a cost of \$150. The abandonment of any of the rooms would entail the almost continuous lease of other premises for this purpose alone.

Under the circumstances of an existing lease which could probably be terminated only under considerable sacrifice, and the decided need of premises of at least the extent of the present ones for the proper transaction of Hospital business, and in the hope already expressed that a more correct appreciation of the conditions will lead to a different view of the matter upon the part of the State Commission, I am unable to recommend now acquiescence in its request that two of the four rooms be abandoned and an arrangement for a reduced rental reached.

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

General Superintendent

NEW YORK CITY, *December 13, 1899*

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—The standard statistical tables for the month ending November 30th have been placed upon file in the office of your Board, and I beg to supplement the information contained therein with the following brief notes as to the progress of the Hospital during the period elapsing since your last regular meeting.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

There is but little to report as to the progress of work under the several contracts for building, etc. The contractor for the new colony at Central Islip is, under the terms of the latest decision, completing his work so far as the appropriations will permit and so housing and protecting it as to carry it through the winter with the least possible damage. The three completed cottages, one of which it was hoped might be occupied if heat enough could be spared from the old boiler plant, remain as before. The contractor for installing the new boilers, in spite of his having accepted a contract calling for its performance during cold weather and guaranteeing to do the work at night, and in other respects in such a way as not to interfere with the routine of the Hospital, proposed either to shut off the steam entirely for as long a period as a week or to abandon work until spring. I addressed an earnest protest to the State Architect against such an arrangement and am informed by him that he has given strict orders to the contractor to proceed with the work at once and under the conditions which he accepted when the contract was made. At Ward's Island the contract for the conduit for the conveyance of steam and other pipes to the new branch building and later of the food from the kitchen in the new building to the reconstructed dining room in the old, has at length been executed. According to its terms, however, the contractors are given until the 1st of April to complete the work. Their own estimate of the time required for the work is but one month and they are anxious to do it and have other contractors do their's within that time. Apart from the opportunity which that would give for earlier occupation of the building, the argument in its favor from the contractors' point of view is that unless steam heat is provided without further delay, the woodwork already in place will be injured and the floors—the laying of which has been deferred until steam could be supplied—will also have to wait until the completion of the steamfitter's contract and the turning on of steam. Under the original contracts the building, steam heating, plumbing and other work should have been completed upon October 1st. and is already, therefore, in arrears. The new storehouse and

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

cold storage building on Ward's Island has been occupied within the past week, although not entirely completed. The arrangements for a cold storage plant—which is quite independent of an ice-making plant—have not yet been made, but at this season of the year meats, etc., can be cared for, without much risk of damage, by the ordinary use of ice

The contracts entered into six months ago for the supply of meats, milk and coal will expire with the close of the present month, and I would ask your Board to determine to what extent to renew them and authorize the preparation and insertion of the usual advertisements. Upon discussion of the matter with the State Commission in Lunacy, two weeks ago, the commissioners were of the opinion that the contracts, in view of the existing high prices, should be limited to the period of three months, and that a contract for the supply of butter should be added to the others. Upon the other hand, in the matter of coal supply, I beg to say that owing to the mild weather the supply of coal at the different departments has so accumulated that with the completion of the deliveries under the existing contract it is estimated that enough coal will be in stock to last through January and February and to some extent into the month of March. In view of this fact and of the ruling high prices, I would recommend that no contract for coal be made at present.

The contract for the main telephone system for the Hospital will expire with the close of the year, and I beg to submit a proposal from the company in which some concessions are made. I would respectfully request your Board, if the terms of the contract are considered proper, to authorize its renewal.

The fire department of the city of New York a few weeks since sent to this island a number of telegraph poles of very objectionable appearance, crooked and unsightly, which they proposed to place, at positions staked out by them without consultation with us, along the main highways and in other objectionable positions. Upon my writing to the department in remonstrance I was informed that the matter had been referred to the chief of department, but nothing further was done until a short time since, when

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

a representative of the department and of the telephone company with which it had contracted visited the island and asserted their right and intention to erect the poles as they saw fit. As this would simply nullify much that has been done toward the ornamentation of the grounds and roads, I refused to allow their erection until your Board should have opportunity of acting, and I now beg to refer the whole matter to you. The representatives in question promised to submit, but have not yet done so, a plan by which the location of some of the poles might be changed, or an underground system substituted, intimating, however, that the cost of the change would be expected to be met by the State. In other matters in the same connection the fire department of the city of New York has not kept agreements which were made when the erection of new buildings on Ward's Island was commenced by the State. At that time, through the influence of Mr. Bonner, the then chief of the department, it was agreed by the department of public works to supply hydrants, pipe and other fixtures necessary to extend the fire lines to the new buildings in question, the Hospital agreeing on its part to do the necessary excavating and other work. Recently, upon being applied to to still further extend the lines to additional new buildings, this agreement was repudiated and the material denied. As an offset to the first agreement the Hospital had consented to the erection upon the Ward's Island dock of a fire alarm signal to indicate the occurrence of fire upon Randall's Island, and to hold its boats in readiness day and night to respond to such an alarm by repairing to the pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth street and carrying the apparatus and men of the fire department to Randall's Island. Since the agreement was made at least three actual fires have occurred at Randall's Island and a number of false alarms have been sent in to which the boats, of course, responded, much to the inconvenience and delay of the Hospital's service, and only to find out some time afterwards that there was no actual necessity for their use. Repeated reports of such occurrences have been met with the stereotyped answer that the complaint has been referred to the chief of department, and there

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

the matter has rested. Upon the three or four occasions when there was an actual fire, instead of being permitted to return to the pier after the necessary carrying of men and apparatus, the steamer has been detained at Randall's Island entirely unnecessarily, the visitors to the Hospital meantime being put to great inconvenience, and protest upon my part has been met only by discourteous reply.

On November 6th, the ambulance of this Hospital, while returning from delivering a sick attendant at St. Vincent's Hospital, was damaged by the horse breaking away and running into the window of a saloon on upper Fifth avenue. The driver's explanation was not satisfactory and his resignation was required. The steward was at once detailed to investigate the matter and ascertain the position of affairs at the saloon and in the neighborhood where the occurrence took place, and reported that the damage, apart from the breaking of a window glass—which was covered by insurance—was but slight. Later, on November 26th, a bill was received for damages, containing some items in my judgment quite preposterous, and amounting to \$34.50. The steward was again instructed to visit the claimant and will report specifically to your Board as to what occurred. At the present time the claim is made not only for the original amount, with the exception of unimportant items, but also for the amount of the accident insurance. I would respectfully request action by your Board upon the matter and instructions as to what course to take regarding it.

The usual Thanksgiving celebrations took place at the several departments, with perhaps more than the usual satisfaction. The dinner was particularly acceptable to the patients, and the services of the Hospital bands were utilized both for concerts and for dancing, while at the two departments on Ward's Island and that on Blackwell's Island entertainments were given by artists engaged from the city.

I have with great regret to advise your Board of the death of Professor Charles Inslee Pardee, a member of the board of consulting physicians and surgeons of this Hospital. Dr. Pardee was

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

one of the original members of the Board when it was first established and organized in 1879, and from that time until the time of his death gave valuable aid and counsel to the resident physicians of the Hospital in all cases coming within his particular line of practice and in all matters concerning the progress and welfare of the Hospital. I would respectfully recommend that a minute be included in the record of the proceedings of the Board making appropriate mention of the appreciation felt for Dr. Pardee's services.

I would respectfully recommend that Professor Bernard Sachs, of 21 East Sixty-fifth street, professor in the New York Polyclinic, be appointed to fill the vacancy arising from the death of Dr. Pardee

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

General Superintendent

NEW YORK CITY, *January 10, 1900*

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—The reports required by rule have been duly placed upon file in the office of your Board for the month of December, 1899.

But little need be added to the information contained in them. Nothing of great importance has occurred in the Hospital routine since the date of the last regular meeting of your Board, and building operations especially have been virtually brought to a standstill, both at Ward's Island and at Central Islip. A recapitulation of details relating to such work at either department of the Hospital, as furnished by Drs. Dent and Smith, follows:

Ward's Island

The work on the new detached building opposite the branch group has been so delayed that its completion, now held back principally by the steamfitters, will probably not be reached until April instead of last October as contracted for.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

The excavation for the conduit between the new and old branch buildings is being made by the Hospital force, and will be completed at a very early date if the weather remains favorable.

Work at the power house is still behind and not yet completed. The State Architect proposes making a connection of six boilers with the underground smoke flue which has recently been repaired. These six boilers at present are temporarily connected with an overhead smoke flue which may give out at any time. The contractor assures the architect that if the fires in the boilers are drawn at six o'clock in the evening he will be able to make this connection in twelve hours, and asserts that the four new boilers which are now in position will be ready to be turned over and put into use three days after the underground connection is made. For doing this work at night Blake & Williams (contractors) have asked an extra allowance of \$120, which the architect decides to be a just allowance.

The pipes leading from the old conduit through the new conduit to the branch buildings have not yet been covered, as the contract required that they should be, and this means a considerable loss of fuel and heat.

The steam supply and return pipes to this building have been put on the east side of the branch cellar and obstruct the passageway to the serving room to such an extent that it will be impossible to convey food to the elevator (for branches 7, 8 and 9) unless these pipes are removed, or some other arrangement of the elevator made.

Central Islip

The boilermakers have not yet returned to continue their work. It is reported that they are working on the boilers at the factory and that they will come down with them and put them in position as they can do no further work until they are in place.

Work has been almost entirely discontinued upon the new colony. There are about fifteen men at work unloading freight and preparing concrete for the cellars. The three new buildings still remain vacant for want of heat. The new wing of dining-

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

room D, as also the serving-room, have been occupied since the date of last report.

The celebration of Christmas at the several branches of the Hospital was thorough and enjoyable. Gifts from the Fruit and Flower Mission—including Christmas greens, fruit, nuts, candy, jelly, books, magazines, etc.—augmented as in many former years the supplies furnished under the regular estimate and by purchase from the amusement fund. The wards, etc., were decorated, an elaborate dinner, followed by delicacies of various kinds was served, and music, dancing and theatrical entertainments completed the festivities. While the Christmas dinner was served in all the departments upon Christmas day, the other entertainments were so arranged upon different dates as to fully utilize at all departments the Hospital bands and orchestra. A Christmas ball for the nurses and attendants of the several branches, followed by a supper generously furnished by the secretary of your Board, supplemented the arrangements made more especially for the pleasure of the patients.

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

General Superintendent

NEW YORK CITY, *February 14, 1900*

Hon. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—I have the honor to submit the customary report of the progress of the Hospital during the month which has elapsed since the last regular meeting of your Board. The tabular reports required by the rules of the Hospital, representing the month terminating January 31, 1900, have been placed upon file in your office.

Building operations under the several contracts still in force and reported as making slow progress at the time of your last meeting continue in progress, but still with vexatious slowness. Detailed reports from the medical superintendents of the departments in which such work is being done are subjoined.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

The estimates for the months of February and March for supplies for this Hospital have been returned by the State Commission in Lunacy with very material reductions made in several items, especially those of food supplies. In a circular letter addressed to all the State hospitals, and in a letter addressed to myself individually, which I submit for your information, the Commission explain their reasons for these reductions. In the latter they also suggest that if it is the intention to re-estimate for larger quantities than they allow, notice be given them so that they may meet the members of your Board and myself in regard to the matter. Heretofore all estimates for food supplies for this Hospital have been based as to articles upon dietary tables adopted and promulgated by the Commission, and the quantities of the several articles have been determined by a dietary scale, also adopted and promulgated by the Commission and prepared by Dr. Austin Flint, the present president of the consulting board of this Hospital. In the letters referred to, this latter dietary scale is distinctly abrogated by the Commission, but nothing is said about the dietary table, and before this time, while reductions have been made, no specific action either in regard to the dietary table or the dietary scale had been taken. I see no reason for re-estimates, at least for the present, and until the matter of the reductions can be carried into effect and thoroughly tested. Up to this time we have not felt that the allowances were excessive. They have been used without waste, and so far as past experience goes it would lead us to anticipate that the reductions made will result in deficiencies in dietary supplies. I have no disposition, however, to take present exception to the reductions made, but shall prefer, with the sanction of your Board, to thoroughly test the matter by giving to the patients and employees the reduced allowances entailed, and then, after a fair period of experimentation has passed if it appears to be necessary the proposed consultation may be requested.

The members of your Board, and especially those of the visiting committee, are familiar with the annoyances which are caused at Ward's Island from the presence of the Standard Gas

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

Company's works at East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, the dumping dock for city refuse at East One Hundred and Tenth street, and the dumping dock for the removal of manure from city stables at East One Hundred and Fifth street. To these nuisances it was proposed to add another dumping dock for manure at the foot of East One Hundred and Fifteenth street. I learned of this purpose on the afternoon of January 25th, and in the absence of time and opportunity to refer the matter to your Board I took the liberty of writing in the name of your Board to the department of docks to enter protest against the proposed permit, reporting my action to your president and secretary, and to the chairman of the finance committee. As it turned out it was well that the protest was forwarded without delay as a letter received the next day in answer informed me that the permit had already been granted by the dock department, but that upon receipt of the letter reporting your Board's objections it had been reconsidered and rescinded. In the meantime the nuisances of longer standing, and so often complained of, continue. The discharge of refuse from the Standard Gas Company's works upon the river is of frequent occurrence, and although it is promptly reported to the offices of the board of health upon the occasion of each occurrence no action has yet been taken by that body. The nuisances from noises and flashes of light, especially at night, though somewhat modified by new appliances put in by the company as a consequence of damage suits brought by individual householders in the neighborhood, still continue also. The city dump at East One Hundred and Tenth street has been particularly offensive, owing to the prevalence of strong winds of late, which carry the odors from that and the other objectionable premises, and also large quantities of loose papers and other material, to and deposit the latter upon the Hospital grounds on Ward's Island.

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD
General Superintendent

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

CENTRAL ISLAND, LONG ISLAND, *February 13, 1900*

Memorandum—Old Colony

Two of the new boilers have been set and bricked up. The other two are on the ground and will be in position in a few days. The contractor is at work placing supports under the old smoke-stack so as to make room for the remaining two boilers. The matter of removing the old stacks has not been considered as yet. We can remove the two smaller ones ourselves—the largest one had better be removed by contract. The contractor expects that he will finish his work by the first week in March.

New pavilions D 4, 5 and 6 are still unoccupied waiting for the installation of these boilers. The plumber is finishing up his work on these pavilions and has about completed. At present he is putting in the concrete in the cellars where he cut out to lay his pipes. One portion of the new extension to the dining-room is now occupied by the patients, and the new serving-room is in use. The new switchboard for the electric light plants has been completed and is now in use.

New Colony

About thirty men are at work—principally laborers—unloading freight which is constantly coming in; also during their spare time laying concrete in the cellars. On fair days work is being done upon the fireproof corridors. Two carpenters are at work putting up strips for steel ceilings. Three or four plumbers are at work connecting pipe. Electricians are at work running pipes for the wires. Ten Fitzgibbon boilers have been received and are on the ground.

G. A. SMITH

Medical Superintendent

FEMALE DEPARTMENT, WARD'S ISLAND

February 14, 1900

Memorandum

The work on the new detached building, female department, Ward's Island, is in about the same condition as was reported to the Board at its last regular meeting.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

The work in progress on the conduit was completed shortly afterwards, so far as the Hospital force could go, until a ledge of rock was reached, and the State Architect was then requested to have this blasted. The blasting has been done, but all the stone has not yet been removed. This will then complete the conduit so far as the excavation is concerned. The contractor asserts that he will push as rapidly as possible the work on the conduit, and hopes to finish it in two weeks or so.

Work at the power house is still incomplete in that the boilers have not yet been covered, and the contractor has not made his one month's test as required to do by the specifications. A temporary steam connection was made by the contractor between the branch and the new detached building. It is not possible to supply steam for the new building, due to the fact that the four new boilers have not yet been turned over to the Hospital. The specifications state that the contractor must operate the boilers for one month, to test them. The contractor appears averse to using these boilers or allowing the Hospital to do so, but during the extremely cold weather a short time ago it became necessary to use two of them to prevent the patients from suffering. At a visit of the State Architect recently, an agreement was reached by which the contractor is to commence the test as soon as possible. In the event of the boilers being used, it will then be feasible to furnish steam through the temporary steam pipe for the new detached building.

E. C. DENT

Medical Superintendent

NEW YORK CITY *March 14, 1900*

Hon. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—The regular monthly reports required by the rule of your Board have been placed for the month of February in their respective files at the office of your Board.

Matters not covered by these reports and occurring since the last meeting of your Board on February 14th, may be briefly summarized as follows:

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

I present memoranda from the Medical Superintendents of the Female Department on Ward's Island and the Central Islip Department of the Hospital, as to the progress of work upon buildings, etc. It will be seen from these memoranda that but little progress has been made since the date of the last report to your Board, and that the date for the opening of the buildings for the reception of patients cannot yet be definitely fixed.

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, FEMALE DEPARTMENT

WARD'S ISLAND, *March 14, 1900*

Memorandum

Some progress has been made on the new detached building since last report, in that the floors are being laid in the second story. In the matter of the painting of the ceilings, which was not considered ornamental, the contractor has agreed to repaint the cornice, which was the most objectionable feature, using more subdued tones selected by the Hospital, which I think will be more acceptable and pleasing to the occupants of the building. The kitchen furniture is being placed in position in the new building.

The conduit is nearing completion, and will, the contractors assert, be completed within two weeks.

No contract has been awarded that I am aware of for the erection of guards in the new building. It will not be safe to occupy this building until guards are placed on the windows. The hinges of the doors are of the loose butt variety, and any door can be unhinged from the inside by a patient in the room.

The contractor's test of the new boilers is now in progress and will expire on the 19th of this month. Steam has been supplied to the new building since the four boilers were put in commission.

No action has been taken in the matter of the refrigerator apparatus for the new cold storage building, and as the warm weather approaches this will be a very necessary adjunct to the cold storage building.

E. C. DENT

Medical Superintendent

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL

CENTRAL ISLIP, *March 13, 1900*

Memorandum

The boiler men have completed the placing and bricking up of the boilers, and are now at work connecting up the flues to the smokestack. I doubt if the boilers will be ready for use before ten days.

Mr. Dickinson, of the Architect's office, examined the plumbing in pavilions D 4, 5 and 6, and condemned some of the work. Outside of the unsatisfactory work the contractor has failed to put in the fire hose and rack as called for in the specifications.

The work on the new colony continues about the same as last reported, viz., plumbers, electricians, steel ceiling men and laborers working upon the fireproofing in pleasant weather.

Mr. Leonard was down last week and said he intended to start the work of finishing up these buildings very soon, and as soon as he received a definite answer from the Architect as to the appropriations he would commence work on groups 1 and 2.

G. A. SMITH

Medical Superintendent

As your Board is aware, the State Commission in Lunacy requested the attendance of a representative of your Board and that of the steward of the Hospital and myself at a conference at the city office of the Commission on Thursday last, the 8th instant.

The secretary of your Board attended as its representative, and will, no doubt, report the proceedings to you.

Upon the day following, Friday, I instructed the steward, Mr. Cole, to at once prepare answers to certain questions asked at the conference and which he had then been unable to reply to. At the same time a list of points discussed, which was furnished to me by the Commission, was copied, and copies distributed to the steward and to the heads of the several departments of the Hospital, in order that as soon as possible answers to the remaining questions could be prepared by those severally concerned.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

On the afternoon of Friday, upon calling for Mr. Cole's report, I was surprised to learn that he had left the island without my knowledge and against my express wish, and had failed to prepare any answer to the two or three special points to which I had called for an answer. Since that time he has not returned, nor has he communicated with me.

I have consulted with Commissioners Wise and Parkhurst of the State Commission in Lunacy, and with Mrs. Kinnicutt and Mr. Dodge of your Board, both of whom have visited Ward's Island since the conference was held.

As a result of these consultations, and in order to make the necessary temporary arrangement awaiting your Board's meeting and action, I placed the senior assistant steward, Mr. E. J. Murray of the Central Islip department, in charge of the steward's office, and have arranged for the performance of the duties of that office until more definite arrangements can be made.

I would respectfully recommend that the treasurer of the Hospital be requested to make an immediate examination of the steward's books, accounts, etc., and report to your Board.

I would further respectfully recommend that the State Commission in Lunacy and the State Comptroller be invited to make a similar investigation, either conjointly or separately as they may deem best.

In view of the confusion resulting from the circumstances above detailed, I would respectfully recommend that contracts for supply of meats and butter—the present contracts will expire with the close of the present month—be not renewed, but that action in the matter be deferred until the next meeting of your Board, and in the meantime that purchase be made in the open market. I am further induced to make this recommendation in view of the fact that the arrangements for a refrigerating apparatus in the new storehouse have not been completed. When the storehouse was occupied and the present contracts were entered into on the 1st of January, it was possible to accept deliveries of meats and other perishable articles of supply

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

each week, the weather insuring their proper preservation. With the approach of warmer weather it will be impossible to make this provision until the refrigerating apparatus is in use.

The schedule of lectures, etc., for the training schools of the several departments of the Hospital provide for the conclusion of the course with the last week of April, and the committee on examinations of the State hospitals expects to complete its examination of the papers and determine the standing of the graduates by the 10th of May. I would respectfully recommend that a committee be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the holding of the usual commencement exercises upon a date as early as convenient following the report of the committee on examination.

Dr. Frederick Peterson, chief of clinic at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city, and a member of the Board of Consulting Physicians of this Hospital, desires to supplement the clinics given by him on Ward's Island by the presentation of patients at the college building. He asks that two patients may be sent over each Friday for five Fridays, commencing on the 23d instant, and agrees to meet the expense of their transportation, etc. I would respectfully recommend that Dr. Peterson's request be granted.

Dr. Percy Bryant, medical superintendent of the male department at Ward's Island, has, in consequence of ill health, found it necessary to tender his resignation, which was accepted to take effect from the 10th instant. Dr. J. T. W. Rowe, first assistant physician, has been placed in charge of the male department pending the appointment of a successor to Dr. Bryant, should the organization of the Hospital remain as at present. If, however, pending legislation should prevail and a reorganization of the Hospital take place, the position of medical superintendent of the male department will be abolished and an appointment will be rendered unnecessary.

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

General Superintendent

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

NEW YORK CITY, April 11, 1900

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—I have the honor to report the filing in the office of your Board of the regular monthly reports of the Hospital for the month ending March 31st.

In view of the pressure of other business, and the deficiencies in the clerical help in the Hospital offices, I am compelled to ask your Board to permit me to substitute verbal for the usual written reports as to the progress of the Hospital since the date of your last meeting.

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

General Superintendent

The general superintendent reported verbally that he had visited Central Islip with the purpose of arranging for the transfer of patients to the new cottages recently reported as completed. Their occupation had been delayed owing to delay in the installation of new boilers and connections, but with the moderation in the weather it would now be possible to supply enough steam from the old boilers to make the transfer of patients possible. He expected to transfer one hundred female patients from Blackwell's Island within the present week and to follow that transfer with the transfer of two hundred other patients—the sex to be determined later. That additional transfers would be made as soon as necessary furniture could be obtained. The order for bedsteads and other articles had been given to the prisons department several months ago, but had not yet been filled, and the delivery of the bedsteads would be essential to the reception of patients.

The general superintendent also reported verbally that the office work of the several departments of the Hospital was greatly embarrassed and retarded by the want of sufficient clerical help. The number of stenographers, typewriters, etc., allowed, had always been insufficient, and latterly, owing to the trouble in the steward's office and other unusual occurrences, the work had

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

been greatly increased. At the same time it had been found impossible to fill vacancies upon the insufficient staff already allowed. Appointments had to be made from competitive civil service lists and these lists had been exhausted, especially those for male applicants, without securing the filling of the vacancies. Wherever possible female applicants had been accepted in lieu of male, but even these lists have now also been exhausted. Additional help had been asked for from the State Commission, in accordance with an agreement made at the time of the reduction in salaries and wages that when sufficient money had been saved it might be expended for additional necessary help and in the reinstatement of employees whose services were then dispensed with. The State Commission has not sanctioned the filling of these vacancies, and resignations for various causes have so depleted the force that there are now three original vacancies. Within a very few weeks three stenographers have left to accept other appointments in the State service where the remuneration is larger, the hours shorter and the duties less exacting, and in two cases they vacated their positions upon a few hours' notice. A fourth has sent in her resignation also, but kindly remains on duty in view of the impossibility of filling places until some arrangement can be made. Two others are at present incapacitated for work through illness. Upon representing these facts to the State Commission in Lunacy the president of that Commission called at the civil service office, with a view to inducing the authorities to relieve the stringency, at least temporarily, by placing applicants for such positions upon the non-competitive instead of the competitive lists. This, however, the Civil Service Commission declined to do, asserting that the difficulty in obtaining applicants was due to the long hours of employment and the comparatively small wages paid, and that the remedy lay with the State Commission in increasing wages and lessening the hours. While the wages are not sufficient to attract many applicants and are much less than those ordinarily paid in city offices, it might be possible to fill the places, at least temporarily, if applicants could be examined and placed upon duty im-

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

mediately. As it is, they object to waiting for weeks or months for an examination, and as a consequence the lists, when there are lists available, are filled with names of residents of other parts of the State and the occurrence of names of residents of New York city and its neighborhood is infrequent.

NEW YORK CITY, April 25, 1900

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—I have the honor to report that I have placed upon file the usual monthly reports called for by the rule of your board, but made out in this instance to the date of the reorganization of the hospital.

There is but little to append to the particulars given in those reports as to the progress of the Hospital as a whole, since the date of the last regular meeting of your Board, April 11th.

The occupation of the new cottages at the old colony at Central Islip, which was then expected to take place immediately, had to be again deferred, the State Architect's inspector finding serious defects in the plumbing work. This, however, has been remedied by the employment of a plumber other than the contractor, and it is intended to transfer 100 women patients, mostly from Blackwell's Island, on Saturday next. This will make the first occupation, since the transfer of the Hospital to the State, of any building specially erected for the accommodation of patients.

The charter under which the steamer "Wanderer" is engaged and the running of the steam launch "Mermaid" arranged for, will expire on June 15th. I respectfully recommend that, as in former years, the matter of a renewal of the charter with the present contractor, or the making of an agreement with another, be referred to the finance committee with power.

All the arrangements for the holding of the commencement exercises for the training schools of the several divisions of the Hospital, have been made for the afternoon of Wednesday, May 16th.

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

General Superintendent

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, East—Annual Report

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, EAST

NEW YORK CITY, *May 9, 1900*HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—I beg to report that I have assumed the duties of superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, East, to which your Board has done me the honor of appointing me.

The change in the organization of the Hospital and the re-assignment of officers, following the signing by the Governor of the State of the act passed by the legislature at its last session, are of such recent date that I have no special measures to bring to your attention, and shall defer a more lengthy report and recommendations, with your permission, to the next meeting of your Board.

The regular reports for the last five days of the month of April, necessary to supplement those made by myself as general superintendent, up to and including April 25th, have been regularly filed in the office of your Board.

It will be necessary to adopt a new code of rules and regulations for the government of the officers and employees of the Manhattan State Hospital, East, and I beg to submit herewith a code, approved by the conference of superintendents of State hospitals with the State Commission in Lunacy on November 30, 1898. I would recommend the adoption of this code, with the few minor changes made necessary by the fact that the inmates are exclusively men and by the peculiarities of its situation, and request authority to have the necessary copies printed in the printing office of the Hospital.

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

Superintendent

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, EAST

NEW YORK CITY, *June 13, 1900*HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.:*

My Dear Sir.—The regular reports of the Manhattan State Hospital, East, for the month ending May 31, 1900, have been placed upon file in the office of your Board.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

The contract for the supply of milk, fresh and condensed, will expire with the close of the present month, and I would respectfully recommend that proposals be invited with a view to the making of a new contract for the period of six months commencing July 1st. I would suggest Wednesday, June 27th, as a convenient day for the opening of such proposals. If it is determined to advertise for contracts for the other hospitals under your control, a joint advertisement will serve the purpose and also be economical.

As you are aware, there is not now existing any contract for the supply of coal for this and the other Manhattan State Hospitals, it having been determined by your Board upon the expiration of the last joint contract to purchase in open market for the time being. I would respectfully recommend that proposals be invited for a supply of coal for the Manhattan State Hospital, East, for the six months commencing July 1st. I append a statement showing the estimated quantities required, as also in the case of milk above referred to. The question of substituting the use of buckwheat coal for other forms has been considered by your Board, and especially by the chairman of the finance committee, and I have accordingly made an alternative estimate, so that the proposals may cover either form determined upon. In case it is thought best to use buckwheat coal during the period named, an expense of approximately \$420 for replacing the present grate bars with others necessary where buckwheat coal is used, will be involved.

In pursuance to the new arrangements as to the office of purchasing steward, etc., I have appointed, under the civil service rules for the probationary period, Mr. Charles S. Pitcher, at present storekeeper at the Hudson River State Hospital, as resident steward, and Mr. Michael F. Bradley, formerly assistant steward at the Manhattan State Hospital, East, as bookkeeper, from this date.

The usual routine of the hospital has continued, without any events calling for special report, during the period elapsing since the last regular meeting of your Board. The occurrence of Arbor Day and also Decoration Day in the period named has been taken

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

advantage of to provide out-of-door entertainments for the patients. In each case a programme of games was arranged, participated in by patients and employees, and prizes and also refreshments were provided out of the amusement fund. Upon the occasion of Arbor Day also special observance of the day was had by the planting of trees in the portion of the Hospital grounds newly laid out and graded. Upon both occasions some 2,500 spectators attended, made up of patients of the Manhattan State Hospital, East, a party of 200 or 300 women patients from the Manhattan State Hospital, West, and by the friends of patients who happened to visit the Hospital upon those days. Preparations are in progress for a similar entertainment and games upon the Fourth of July, upon which occasion, also, swimming races in the out-door swimming bath—which is now in daily use—will form part of the programme.

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

Superintendent

Estimates of amounts of fresh and condensed milk required by the Manhattan State Hospital, East, for the period of six months commencing July 1st, 1900:

Milk, condensed, quarts	46,500
Milk, cow's, quarts	3,600

Estimates of amounts of coal required by the Manhattan State Hospital, East, for the period of six months commencing July 1st, 1900:

Coal, pea, tons	5,000
Coal, buckwheat, tons	7,000

But one kind of coal will be required, and the above estimate of amount is therefore an alternative one.

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, EAST

NEW YORK CITY, *July 11, 1900*

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

My Dear Sir.—The regular reports of the Manhattan State Hospital, East, have been placed upon file in the office of your Board

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

for the month ending June 30, 1900. Apart from the particulars contained in these routine reports, there is but little to call attention to as having occurred since the last meeting of your Board on June 13th.

The property belonging to patients of the Hospital, which had been under the custody of the former steward, Mr. Cole, and contained in the strong room at the Manhattan State Hospital, East, has been examined and listed, and placed in custody of the resident steward, who has obtained a bond for three thousand dollars, as directed by your Board. Examination of the property reveals the fact that no great amount has been abstracted, Mr. Cole's appropriations having been apparently confined mainly to money.

The entertainment for the patients planned for Independence Day, the Fourth of July, was carried out with success, and was attended by some 1,400 patients of the Hospital proper, 250 women patients from the Manhattan State Hospital, West, and a number of visitors, friends of patients, etc., the total attendance being estimated at about 2,000. The programme included games of various kinds, base ball and swimming matches, and music was furnished by the hospital band, refreshments also, purchased out of the allowance for the amusement fund, being provided. The patients and visitors alike expressed satisfaction and pleasure with the day's events.

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

Superintendent

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, EAST

NEW YORK CITY, August 8, 1900

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

Dear Sir.—In the absence of the superintendent, I beg to report that, in accordance with usage, the regular monthly reports of the transactions of this hospital have been placed upon file in the office of your Board.

Since the last meeting of your Board, July 11th, with one or two exceptions, but little, outside routine matters, has occurred worthy of mention.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

I reported to your Board upon the 24th ultimo the unfortunate circumstances of the drowning of Attendant Thomas Landers. He had doubtless sought relief during the heated term in getting up very early and taking a swim in Hell Gate. On this particular morning the tide was running swiftly and probably carried him into broken water and upon the reefs. His body was found the same evening and claimed by his family. He leaves a wife and several half-grown children. He resided in Harlem.

In the matter of receiving buckwheat coal, the apparent slowness of which has called forth letters from Messrs. Parrish, Phillips & Co., we have been considerably handicapped owing to our lack of facilities for discharging. We have had to handle at the same time coal, ice and flour, all equally necessary, and requiring all our working forces. We have already received nearly 900 tons from this firm, and have notified them that we are out and waiting for another barge. We are prepared now to handle it rapidly and can soon have a stock on hand.

In accordance with instructions of your Board, the old outstanding bills of the above-named firm, as well as those of other parties, have been sent in for adjustment to the committee appointed for that purpose, Drs. Dent and Smith.

As directed by your Board, we estimated for the ambulance for transferring patients at this hospital, but at the last conference the Commission thought the price, \$600, rather high and deferred the item. We are getting prices from other manufacturers, to estimate upon, and hope to have it allowed very shortly.

Respectfully

J. T. W. ROWE

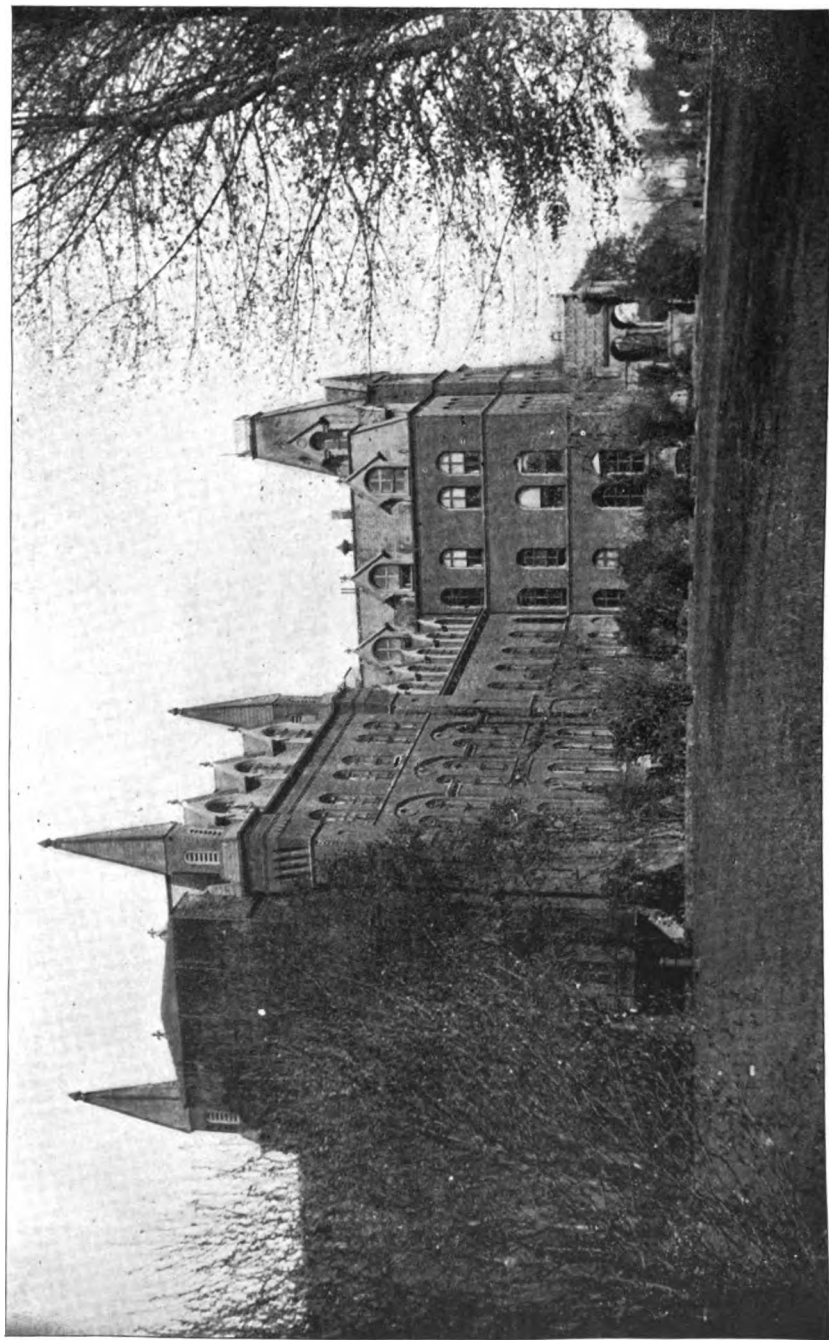
Acting Superintendent

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, EAST

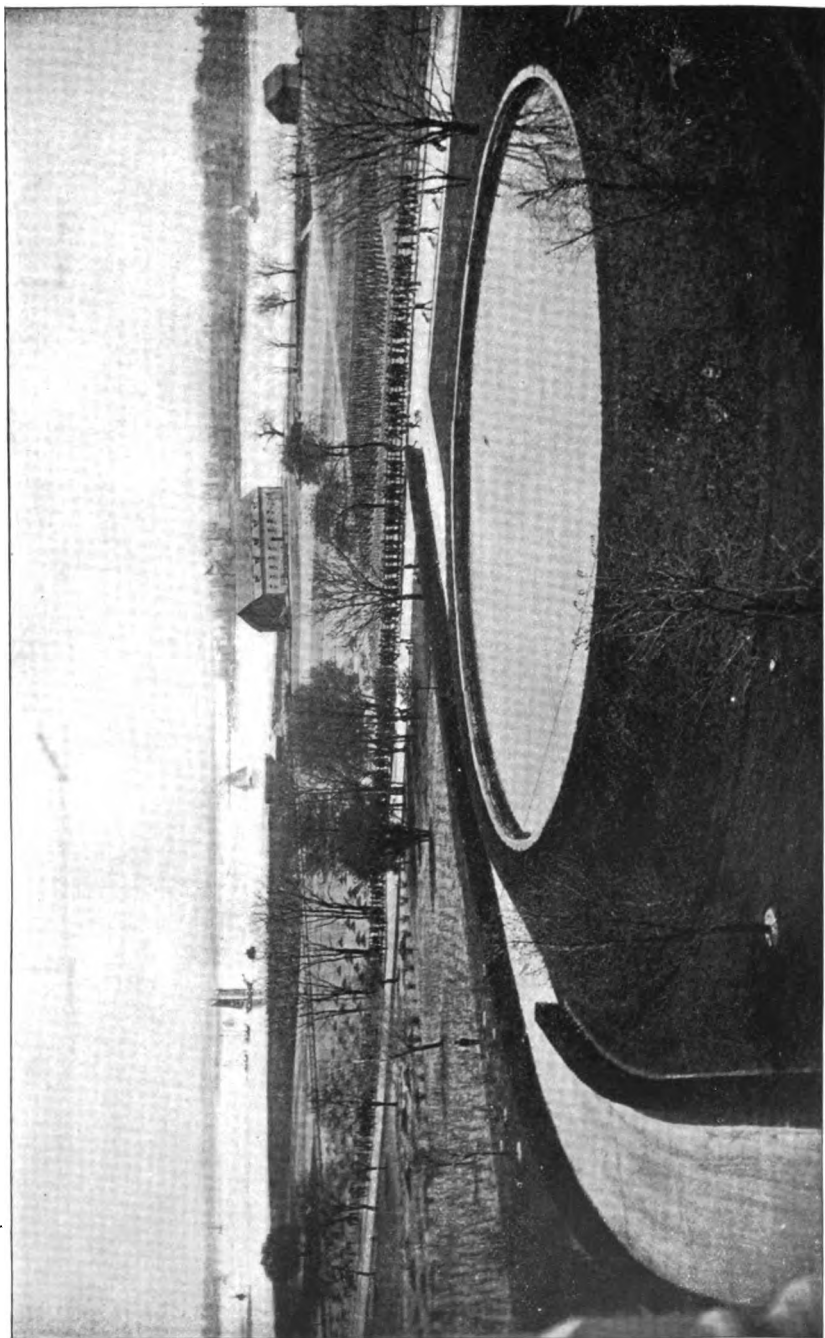
NEW YORK CITY, *September 12, 1900*

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

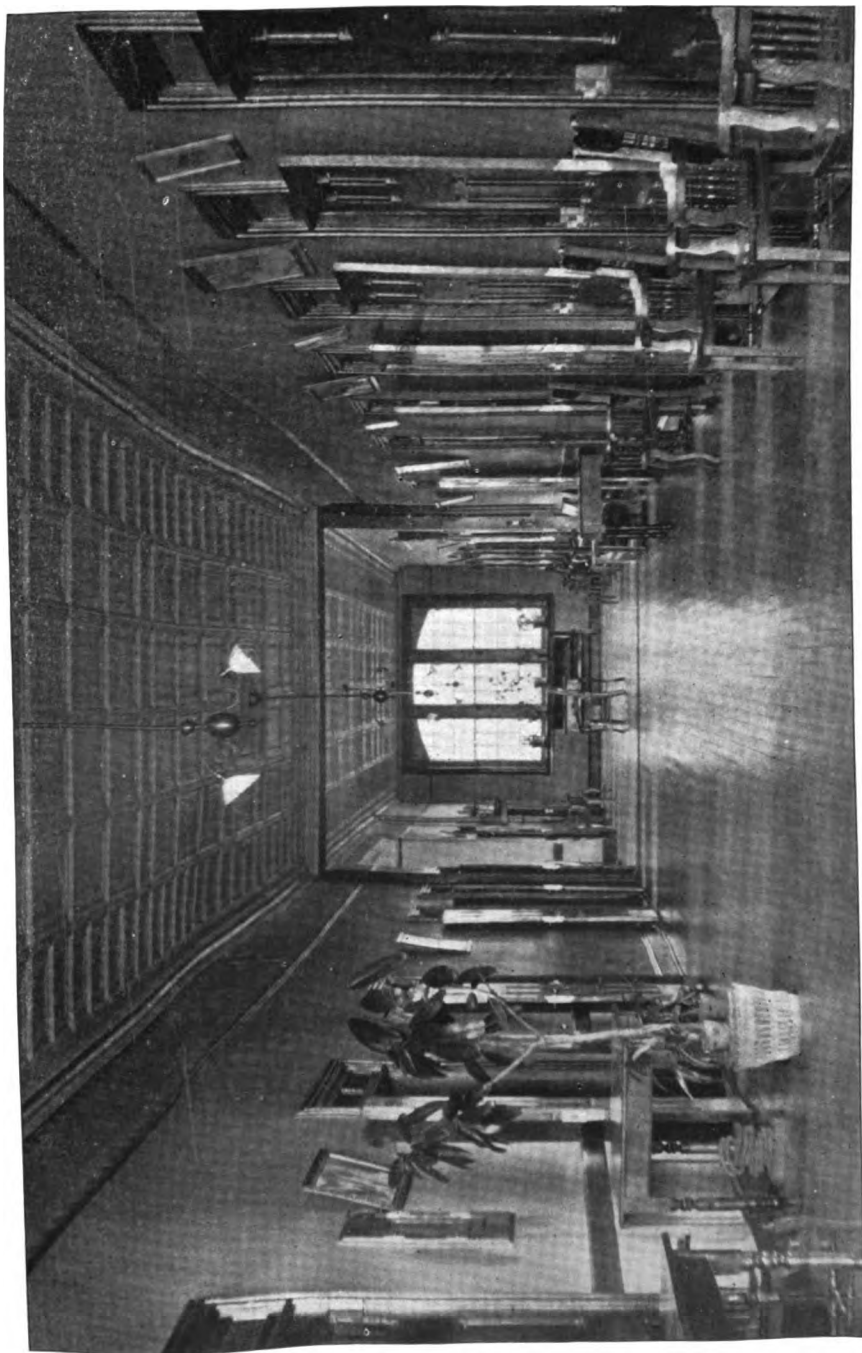
My Dear Sir.—The regular monthly reports and statistics of this hospital for the month ending August 31, 1900, have been placed upon file in the office of your Board.



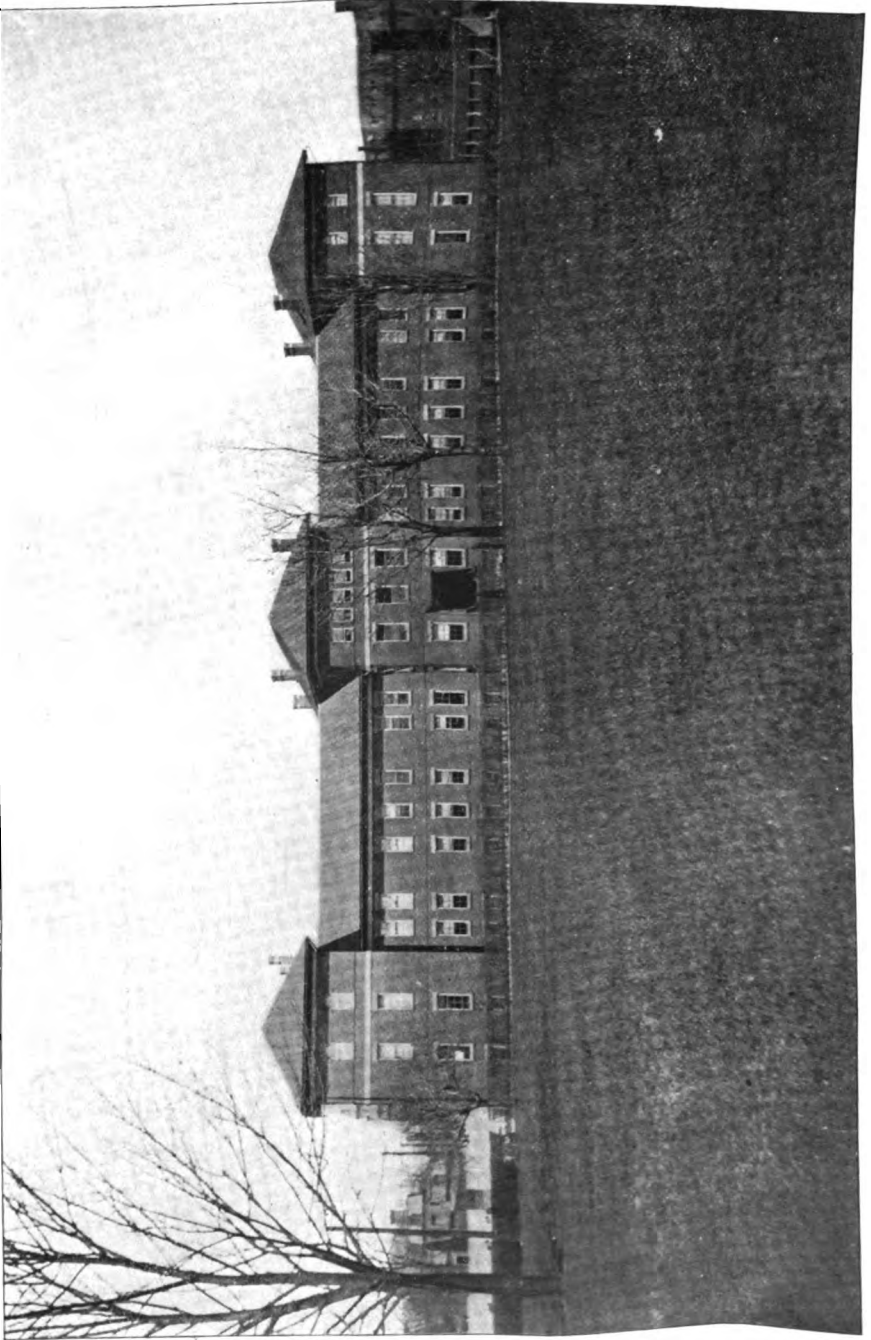
MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—EAST—EAST BUILDING.



MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—EAST—VIEW FROM MAIN BUILDING HOSPITAL FARM, LONG ISLAND—LONG ISLAND SOUND.



MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—EAST—INTERIOR OF A CONVALESCENT WARD.



MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—EAST—NURSES' HOME.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

A contract for the supply of fresh and condensed milk for six months from July 1, 1900, was entered into upon that date with the McDermott-Bunger Dairy Co., that company proving to be the lowest bidder, upon formal advertisement and opening of proposals. The contract expiring at that time had also been held by the same company, and an analysis of milk delivered, made on June 28th, had shown it to meet the requirements of the specifications, though only by a very narrow margin. A similar examination, made at the instance of the superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, West, Dr. Dent, on August 30th, showed the milk to be inferior in several respects to the quality laid down in the specifications. Upon learning of the result of this analysis, I notified the McDermott-Bunger Company, and informed them that I would submit the matter to your Board, with a view to its being determined whether, under the terms of the contract, the latter should be abrogated. I would respectfully request action of your Board in the premises.

In this connection I beg to report that I have forwarded an estimate to the State Commission in Lunacy for necessary apparatus for the thorough examination of milk and other food supplies. If granted we shall then be able to make frequent examinations and at less expense than that entailed by the procurement of analyses in the way at present followed.

As directed by your Board, under a resolution passed at the regular meeting on August 8th, and upon notification from the superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, West, that the wards intended for their occupation were prepared, 200 male patients, capable of performing manual labor, were transferred to the latter hospital from this upon the 4th inst.

I beg to append, for the information of your Board, a copy of "Notes of Visitation of the President of the Commission," entered by President Wise on the visiting book of the hospital, upon the occasion of his inspections in June and July last.

I find upon the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Managers of July 11th the following entry: "The question of a uni-

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

form for the medical staff was brought to the attention of the Board and it was decided to introduce that system into the various hospitals. Dr. Dent and Dr. Smith were appointed a committee of two to decide upon the style of the uniform and the material."

As the wording of the minute is somewhat indefinite, and, as I am informed by Dr. Rowe, first assistant physician, who attended the meeting of the Board in my absence upon my vacation, that the action was not, as he understood it, determinative as relating to the Manhattan State Hospital, East, I beg to respectfully ask your Board whether there is opportunity still for submitting to it certain facts which, as far as I can judge, were not known to the Board at the time of the meeting named. If, however, the matter is closed so far as the determination of the Board that uniforms shall be worn is concerned, I would again respectfully ask whether the details of the uniform—its pattern, materials, etc.—are definitely fixed. Apart from the facts bearing upon the whole question of uniforming the medical staff, there are other questions as to the most suitable character of uniform which, while securing the result of uniformity, will at the same time take into consideration the comfort of the wearers; the suitability to the duties of hospital service, and especially of a hospital for the insane; the economies of the matter, inasmuch as the members of the staff are expected to bear the cost of their own uniforms and of their preservation, repair, etc. Without the least idea of at all questioning the right or propriety of the action of the Board, if it has been definitely taken, I have assumed that a respectful submission of facts bearing upon the matter would not be objected to by your Board, and have taken the liberty of so assuring the members of the medical staff of the Manhattan State Hospital, East, when spoken to upon the subject.

I find in the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Managers of August 8th a report from a committee consisting of the superintendents of the Manhattan State Hospital, West, and the Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip, as to outstanding accounts

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

which show irregularities arising during the service of the former steward, Mr. Cole. In this report the following statement occurs, relating to an item of a claim of \$2.63 upon the part of the Hodgman Rubber Co. for payment for a pair of rubber boots supposed to have been ordered under a regular steward's order bearing date of April, 1899: "Claim for one pair of boots, claimed to have been delivered to Dr. Macdonald's residence and same paid by him to former steward, Mr. Cole. The latter bill seems to be a personal matter between the steward and Dr. Macdonald." I have already called the attention of the committee to this matter, but failing definite reply or action upon the committee's part, I am compelled to ask your Board to further investigate the matter, if it is deemed necessary, and upon presentation of the actual facts in the case, to cause the removal from the minutes of a statement which does me injustice. As a matter of fact, the bill was not a personal matter of my own with the steward, or with anyone else, no claim that the article was delivered at my residence was made by the dealers, who, on the contrary, stated plainly that the boots were delivered to the bearer of the order, who took them from their store at the time; and, in a word, I had no relation whatever to the transaction or, indeed, knowledge of it, until I find it spread upon the minutes upon my return from my vacation.

The minutes of the meeting of the Board of Managers of August 8th show that the question of the division of lands at Ward's Island as between the hospitals East and West was brought up, and the matter laid over for decision at a subsequent meeting of your Board. I would respectfully ask that before this matter is definitely passed upon, a personal examination of the lands, their present boundaries, and especially the purposes to which they are devoted, should be made by your Board, or by a committee. In this, as in other similar matters, I would respectfully request personal investigation and hearing by your Board, or by a committee of the Board, if deemed best. All such matters can only, in my judgment, be determined with the best regard to the interests of the hospital and its patients by actual exami-

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

nation, and not simply from ex parte statements of those diversely interested.

Advantage was taken of the holiday on Labor Day, the 3d inst., to give the patients the benefit of another out-door entertainment such as took place on Decoration Day and upon Independence Day. A game of base ball between the patients and the employees in the morning and athletic sports in the afternoon, with music by the hospital band and the service of refreshments, paid for out of the amusement fund, were enjoyed by some 1,600 patients of this hospital and by a party of 250 female patients from the Manhattan State Hospital, West. At the games of the latter hospital on the morning of the same day, 100 male patients from this hospital in turn attended.

Yours respectfully

A. E. MACDONALD

Superintendent

REPORT OF INDUSTRIES FROM OCTOBER 1, 1899, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

PRINTING OFFICE REPORT FROM OCTOBER 1, 1899, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

During the year the following printing was done:

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Envelopes	18,439
Cards	1,166
Forms, letterheads, etc.....	46,025
Passes	4,800
Civil service blanks, etc.....	187
Order appointing committees.....	200
Inspector's books	3
Attorney blanks	950
Proposal blanks, pages	13
Total	71,783

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, EAST—WARD'S ISLAND, N. Y.

Letter heads, plain, etc., foolscap, legal cap, estimates, certificates, vouchers, covers, extra diet and store orders, store, engineers, electricians, tailor's reports, day and night reports, laundry lists, requisitions, admissions, leave of absence, discharge, resignation, ward records, clinical records, laboratory reports, certificates of insanity, death, sick notices and application blanks	263,746
Pads, assorted sizes	100
Passes, ward passes, steamer and ferry passes, prescription blanks	102,300
Daily census slips	6,300
Envelopes of all kinds	41,900
Cards; ward, etc., census, admission, bed	5,531
Bank checks	3,000
Affidavit blanks	100
Endorsement blanks, order appointing committee....	300
Calendars, 1900	300
Hymn books, 36 pages	125
Service books, 18 pages	105
Names for bulletin board.....	740
Extracts from rules and regulations, book form, 8 pages	189
Programmes	5,025
Copies of training school schedule, 12 pages each....	200
Commitment blanks	700
Total	430,661

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, WEST—WARD'S ISLAND, N. Y.

Letter heads, plain, etc., foolscap, estimates, certificates, orders, diet and store, day and night and physician's reports.....	150,000
Sheets, ruled on back	11,366

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

Passes, prescriptions, duty blanks, time sheets.. ..	120,075
Envelopes of all kinds	23,175
Census blanks	2,600
Cards, census, ward, admission, etc.....	5,464
Programmes	3,000
Checks	1,000
Meat specifications, 8 pages each, copies.....	50
Training school schedules, 22 pages each, copies....	100
Total	316,830

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, CENTRAL ISLIP

Letter heads, plain, etc.....	98,810
Sheets, ruled on back	10,115
Passes	500
Envelopes	17,050
Cards	2,400
Fire signals, card board	350
Application blanks, 4 pages.....	25
Programmes	850
Training school schedule, 12 pages each, copies.....	50
Total	130,150

LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL—KINGS PARK

Letter heads, reports, tailor's, dressmaker's.....	210,450
Sheets, ruled on back	18,687
Prescriptions	3,000
Cards, time cards, leave of absence, filing cards.....	6,500
Individual laundry books, form 347, 50 pages.....	114
Total	238,751

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL—FLATBUSH

Letter heads, estimates, certificates.....	76,180
Sheets, ruled on back.....	6,380
Visitors' passes, steamer passes.....	7,000
Ward cards	1,000
Total	90,560

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL

Letter heads, estimate reports.....	101,050
Envelopes	1,000
Leave of absence cards.....	4,000
Total	106,050

Purchasing Steward

Forms, orders, letter heads, vouchers.....	90,850
Grand total	1,475,635

MAT SHOP REPORT OF ARTICLES MADE AND REPAIRED
FROM OCTOBER 1, 1899, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1900*Manufactured*

Brooms	2,526
Brooms, whisk	164
Mattresses	1,296
Pillows	918
Cushions	28
Mattress ticks	389
Pillow ticks	343
Coir mats, single	113
Coir mats, double	25
Brush mats, single	4
Brush mats, double	4
Coir mats, extra large.....	12
Fancy mats, single.....	26

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

Fancy mats, double	10
Rag mats, single.....	81
Rag mats, double	8
Can mats	52
Cuspidor mats	398
Coir rings	60
Manila mats, single.....	5
Flower pot mats	31
Head rests, covered	15
Waste paper baskets	24
Flower pot baskets	124
Letter trays	15
Clothes hampers	3
Chairs caned	259
Window shades	151
Dust brushes	222
Window brushes	243
Shoe brushes	292
Bath brushes	101
Scrub brushes	584
Floor brushes	72
Hair brushes	227
Nail brushes	144
Lounges upholstered	3
Chairs upholstered	3
Carpets laid	8
Stretcher covered	1

Repaired

Shades	61
Mats	45
Baskets	12
Stable brooms	6

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TAILOR SHOP REPORT FROM OCTOBER 1, 1899, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

The following were made:

Pants	2,947
Coats	938
Overcoats	875
Winter caps	1,553
Aprons	135
Canvas coats	39
Canvas pants	39
Mittens and gloves	1,048
Duck coats	138
Duck pants	163
Napkins and towels	216
Coffee strainers	120

The following were repaired:

Coats	2,137
Pants	4,565
Vests	778

SHOE SHOP REPORT OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND REPAIRED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1899, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

Manufactured

Shoes, men's, pairs	1,530
Shoes, women's, pairs	2,360
Slippers, men's, pairs	281

Repaired

Shoes, men's, pairs	2,752
Shoes, women's, pairs	140
Boots, men's, pairs	180
Slippers, pairs	8

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS

Cabbage sprouts, barrels	40
Spinach, barrels	487
Beet greens, barrels.....	8
Squash, barrels	156
Turnips, bushels	333
Brussels sprouts, bushels	6½
Oyster plants, bushels	10
Peas, bushels	29
String beans, bushels	197½
Lima beans, bushels	27½
Beets, bushels	540
Carrots, bushels	92
Peppers, bushels	16½
Radishes, bushels	422
Onions, bushels	395½
Tomatoes, bushels	556½
Parsley, bushels	5
Mint, bushels	3
Thyme, bushels	7
Cress, quarts	36
Strawberries, quarts	2,313
Melons, musk	1,341
Raspberries, quarts	917
Blackberries, quarts	148
Chilies, quarts	252
Peaches, bushels	26½
Melons, musk	1,341
Okra, quarts	163
Parsnips, bushels	154½
Pumpkins	525
Rhubarb, bunches (70 barrels 1 bushel).....	8,952
Celery, bunches	9,011
Asparagus, bunches	4,007
Egg plants, dozen	81½
Citron, dozen	31

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

Cucumbers, dozen	40
Lettuce, heads	26,695
Cabbage, heads	11,763
Corn, sweet, ears	27,344
Hay, tons	20
Cornstalks, tons	9
Beef, pounds	710
Veal, pounds	60
Milk, quarts	15,294
Gooseberries, quarts	24
Cherries, quarts	16
Currants, quarts	36
Cauliflower, heads	448

Farm Stock

Horses	12
Cows	10
Heifers	5
Bulls	2

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

**GENERAL INFORMATION DIRECTORY—MANHATTAN STATE
HOSPITAL, EAST**

A. E. Macdonald, M. D. Superintendent

All official communications with regard to the Manhattan State Hospital, East, should be addressed to the superintendent.

Post-office address, Ward's Island, Station U, New York city.

Telephone, No. 1696 Eighteenth street.

Accessible by steamer from foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, 1 p. m.

Visiting days, Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Visiting hours, 1 to 3 p. m.

VISITING OF PATIENTS*Extracts from Regulations*

"The superintendent shall regulate and determine the times at which patients may be visited by their friends; and no visitor shall be allowed to see a patient without his consent."

"Friends of patients will be allowed to see them when their condition admits of it, but each patient may only be visited once in two weeks, unless special permission is given by the superintendent, on account of the patient's illness, or for other sufficient reason."

"Visitors will not be admitted on Sundays, unless by special pass from the superintendent, and then only from 1 to 3 p. m. Visiting days—Every Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday."

"Visitors are expressly forbidden to furnish money, wine, liquor or tobacco to any inmate of the hospital, or to deliver to, or receive from a patient, any letter, parcel or package, without the knowledge and permission of the superintendent."

"No attendant shall receive any perquisite or present from any patient, or friend of a patient, or sell to, or buy anything from a patient."

"The physicians attached to the hospital will attend in the offices at the usual visiting hours, and will cheerfully and fully answer all questions addressed to them, as to the condition and

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

prospects of the different patients. Friends of patients are requested to apply to the physician for information, and not the attendants, who are not qualified to judge of such matters. Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the superintendent, and will be promptly answered."

"Friends of patients should give notice of any change of residence in order that they may be notified without delay in the event of the patient's death."

"Visits from others than relatives of patients will only be permitted when satisfactory evidence is presented that such visits have the sanction of the patient's nearest relative."

"Visits from committees of lodges or benevolent societies, made with the view of testing a patient's sanity, will on no account be permitted. The superintendent will certify as to the patient's condition whenever such certification is needed."

"Visitors of all kinds must first apply at the office of the superintendent and are forbidden to enter the wards or other parts of the hospital buildings in any other way."

ADMISSIONS

The following rules must be observed in the removal of patients to the Manhattan State Hospital, East:

1. Patients must be in a condition of bodily cleanliness.

2. Patients must be provided with the following:

(a) One full suit of underclothing.

(b) One full suit of outerclothing, including headwear, boots or shoes.

Between the last day of October and the last day of March there shall be provided, in addition to the foregoing, a suitable overcoat for men patients and a suitable shawl or cloak for women patients; also gloves. Considering the great danger, always present, of the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into institutions where large numbers of people are congregated, and to avoid, as far as possible, the introduction of such diseases by means of wearing apparel, the clothing referred to above must, in all cases, be new.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

CORRESPONDENCE OF PATIENTS

Each patient is permitted to write to some relative or friend once in two weeks, and oftener, if necessary, in the discretion of the superintendent. In the case of patients unable from any cause to write, the superintendent directs some proper person to write for such patients at suitable intervals if they so desire.

All letters are forwarded at once, unless they are obscene, profane, illegible or too incoherent to be understood, and the postage is furnished by the hospital.

Letters detained for the reasons stated above are forwarded at once to the office of the State Commission in Lunacy.

Letters addressed to the Governor, Attorney-General, judges of courts of record, district attorneys or the State Commissioners in Lunacy, are forwarded at once without examination.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30,
1900

	Men
Remaining October 1, 1899.....	2,035
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1900.....	671
On original commitments—	
From residences.....	589
By transfers from county houses.....	51
By transfers from other institutions for insane.....	31
Total number under treatment during year.....	<u>2,706</u>
Daily average population	2,063
Capacity of institution.....	<u>1,500</u>
Discharged during the year:	
As recovered	98
As improved	166
As unimproved	323
Died	<u>272</u>
Whole number discharged during the year.....	<u>859</u>
Remaining October 1, 1900	<u>1,847</u>

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

Date of opening	1871
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	125
Value of real estate, including buildings ..	\$1,622,527 96
Value of personal property	105,411 25
Acreage under cultivation	42

Receipts June 1 to September 30, 1900, main-
tenance fund:

Balance on hand June 1, 1900.	\$979 42
From State Treasury, for maintenance, on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	102,200 00
From reimbursing patients.....	2,290 22
From all other sources.....	308 52
Total receipts for maintenance.....	116,657 23
Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	524 34
Total receipts from manufacturing fund	1,473 50

Disbursements June 1 to September 30, 1900,
for maintenance:

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	\$7,128 95
Estimate No. 2. For wages	36,758 19
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores.....	39,467 04
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs.....	1,861 94
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds.....	880 66
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	4,541 60
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding.....	2,757 96
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.....	1,185 51
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light.....	2,660 96
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	1,268 19
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses.....	7,115 45
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	379 16

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclu-
sive \$106,005 61

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

Table No. 2—(Concluded)

Total disbursements June 1 to September 30, 1900, for extraordinary improvements under appor- tionments by State Commission in Lunacy.....	\$524 34
Total disbursements June 1 to September 30, 1900, manufacturing fund.....	8,052 89
<hr/>	
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive, October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900.....	\$2.7142
<hr/>	
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men, per annum.....	420 00
Minimum — Men, per annum.....	240 00
No women employed.	
<hr/>	
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 10
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 54
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	47.65
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$7,880 29
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	25,111 43
<hr/>	

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	Year ending Sept. 30, 1900—men	Inherited pre- disposition— men	Unascertained
Moral:			
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	38	3	1
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above)	87	12	2
Religious excitement.	5	.....	.....
Love affairs (including se- duction)	7	2	.....
Fright and nervous shock . . .	12	1	.....
Physical:			
Intemperance	101	16	5
Sexual excess	4	.....	.....
Venereal diseases	29	4	1
Masturbation	21	1	.....
Sunstroke	14	1	.....
Accident or injury	10	2	1
Fevers	7	1	.....
Privation and overwork	9	3	.....
Epilepsy	43	5	1
Diseases of skull and brain . .	18	2	.....
Old age	18	1	3
Epidemic influenza	5	1	.....
Abuse of drugs	4	.....	1
Loss of special sense	2	.....	1
All other bodily disorders and ill health	34	4	5
Heredity	26	.....	.....
Congenital defect	5	.....	.....
Unascertained	172	.....	25
Total	671	59	46

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1900, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute.....	71	18	21	1,219	258	278
Mania, recurrent....	5	.....	.....	29	5	2
Mania, chronic.....	12	.....	11	152	4	80
Melancholia, acute....	279	80	26	3,150	624	393
Melancholia, simple...	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Melancholia, chronic..	60	.....	10	593	6	153
Alternating (circular) insanity.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....
Paranoia	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
General paralysis.....	113	.....	105	1,718	.....	1,189
Dementia, primary...	1	.....	1	485	70	99
Dementia, terminal...	92	.....	80	1,123	.....	929
Epilepsy with insanity.	27	.....	14	301	.....	140
Imbecility with mani acal attacks	8	.....	4	252	.....	34
Idiocy .....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3
Not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 5
Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS		Present at beginning of year—men	Admitted during year—men	Under treatment during year—men
Melancholia in acute forms.	{ First admission.....	140	254	394
	{ Second admission.....	12	23	35
	{ Third admission.....	1	2	3
Mania in acute forms.....	{ First admission.....	7	57	64
	{ Second admission.....	2	12	14
	{ Third admission.....	1	2	3
All other curable forms ...	{ First admission.....	.....	6	6
	{ Second admission.....	.....	2	2
	{ Third admission.....	.....	2	2

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 5—(Continued)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED—NOW READMITTED						AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY— MEN	
		Under 3 months— men	From 3 months to 1 year —men	From 1 to 2 years —men	From 2 to 3 years —men	From 3 to 4 years —men	Between 5 and 10 years —men	Years	Months
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission	3	3	1	3	2	1	2	10
	Second admission							3	9
	Third admission								
Mania in acute forms	First admission	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1
	Second admission							2	2
	Third admission								
All other curable forms	First admission								
	Second admission						1		
	Third admission								

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 5—(Concluded)

CURABLE CONDITIONS	Discharged recovered during year— men	AVERAGE LENGTH OF TREAT- MENT OF RECOVERED CASES (LAST ATTACK)—MEN		Died during year—men	Transferred to other groups—men	Remaining at close of fiscal year—men
		Years	Months			
Melancholia in acute forms.	73	...	8	25	32	189
	7	.....	8	2	12	14
	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Mania in acute forms.	14	.....	10	20	6	24
	4	.....	4	2	5	3
	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1
All other curable forms.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888	
	Duration previous to admission— men	Period under treat- ment— men	Duration previous to admission— men	Period under treat- ment— men
Under one month.....	38	.. . . .	335	32
One to three months.....	28	19	187	248
Three to six months.....	15	22	56	244
Six to nine months.....	3	22	31	162
Nine months to one year...	3	14	10	98
One year to eighteen months.	2	9	16	78
Eighteen months to two years.....	3	8	10	42
Two to three years.....	1	4	17	36
Three to four years.....	.....	.....	2	12
Four to five years.. . . .	.....	.....	2	5
Five to ten years.....	.....	.....	2	9
Ten to twenty years.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unascertained.....	5	.....	298	.....
Total.....	98	98	967	967

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases :						
Typhoid fever				2		
Smallpox				1		
Erysipelas	1			5		
Septicemia and pyemia				40		
Malarial affections				1		
Tuberculosis				3		
Diseases of the digestive system :						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and cesophagus				2		
Diseases of the stomach				3		
Diseases of the intestines	9			228	2	230
Diseases of the liver	1			20		
Diseases of the peritoneum				9		
Diseases of the respiratory system :						
Diseases of the nose and larynx				1		
Diseases of the bronchi	9			44		
Diseases of the lungs	58			700		
Diseases of the pleura				8		
Diseases of the circulatory system :						
Diseases of the pericardium				2		
Diseases of the heart	31			256		
Arterio-sclerosis	17			28		
Aneurism	2			4		
Diseases of the blood and ductle glands :						
Exophthalmic goitre						
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	22			214		
Diseases of the nervous system :						
Diseases of the spinal cord	1			15		
Diseases of the meninges	7			57		
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	12			169		
Epilepsy	7			143		

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 7—(Concluded)

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease	4	.....	.....	185	.....	.....
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease						
General paralysis of the insane	86	.....	.....	1,085	.....	.....
The intoxications; Heat-stroke;						
Obesity:						
Heat-stroke .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Debility of old age .....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Accident .....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Suicide	2	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Surgical and gynecological diseases						
and diseases of the skin .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Malignant new growth or cancer..	3	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Total...	272	.....	.....	3,298	2	3300

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during
the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year ending September 30, 1900—men	Since October 1, 1888—men
Paternal branch	23	315
Maternal branch	19	277
Paternal and maternal branches	5	40
Collateral branches	43	472
No hereditary tendency	544	5,419
Unascertained	37	2,620
Total	671	9,143

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year
and since October 1, 1888

	Year ending September 30, 1900—men	Since October 1, 1888—men
Single	354	4,779
Married	266	3,509
Widowed	48	714
Divorced	1	15
Unascertained	2	126
Total	671	9,143

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	Year ending September 30, 1900—men	Since October 1, 1888—men
Collegiate	17	190
Academic	8	144
Common school	435	3,014
Read and write	141	4,332
Read only	15	174
No education	40	640
Unascertained	15	649
Total	671	9,143

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 11
Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	40	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	493	.....	493	594	.....	594
One to three months.....	34	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	488	.....	488	510	1	511
Three to six months.....	25	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	220	.....	220	377	.....	377
Six to nine months.....	18	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	207	.....	207	199	.....	199
Nine months to one year ..	5	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	88	.....	88	179	.....	179
One year to eighteen months	38	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	218	.....	218	257	.....	257
Eighteen months to two years.....	3	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	66	.....	66	176	.....	176
Two to three years.....	26	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	152	.....	152	259	1	260
Three to four years.....	17	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	91	.....	91	148	.....	148
Four to six years.....	20	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	66	.....	66	181	.....	181
Six to ten years.....	4	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	54	.....	54	198	.....	198
Ten to twenty years.....	4	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	59	.....	59	178	.....	178

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

Table No. 11—(Continued)

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Twenty years and over	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	21	.....	21	42	.....	42
Unascertained	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,075	.....	2 1,077	.....	.....	.....
Total	272	.....	.....	272	.....	.....	3,298	2	3,300	3,298	2	3,300
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.7	1.3	.....

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since
October 1, 1888

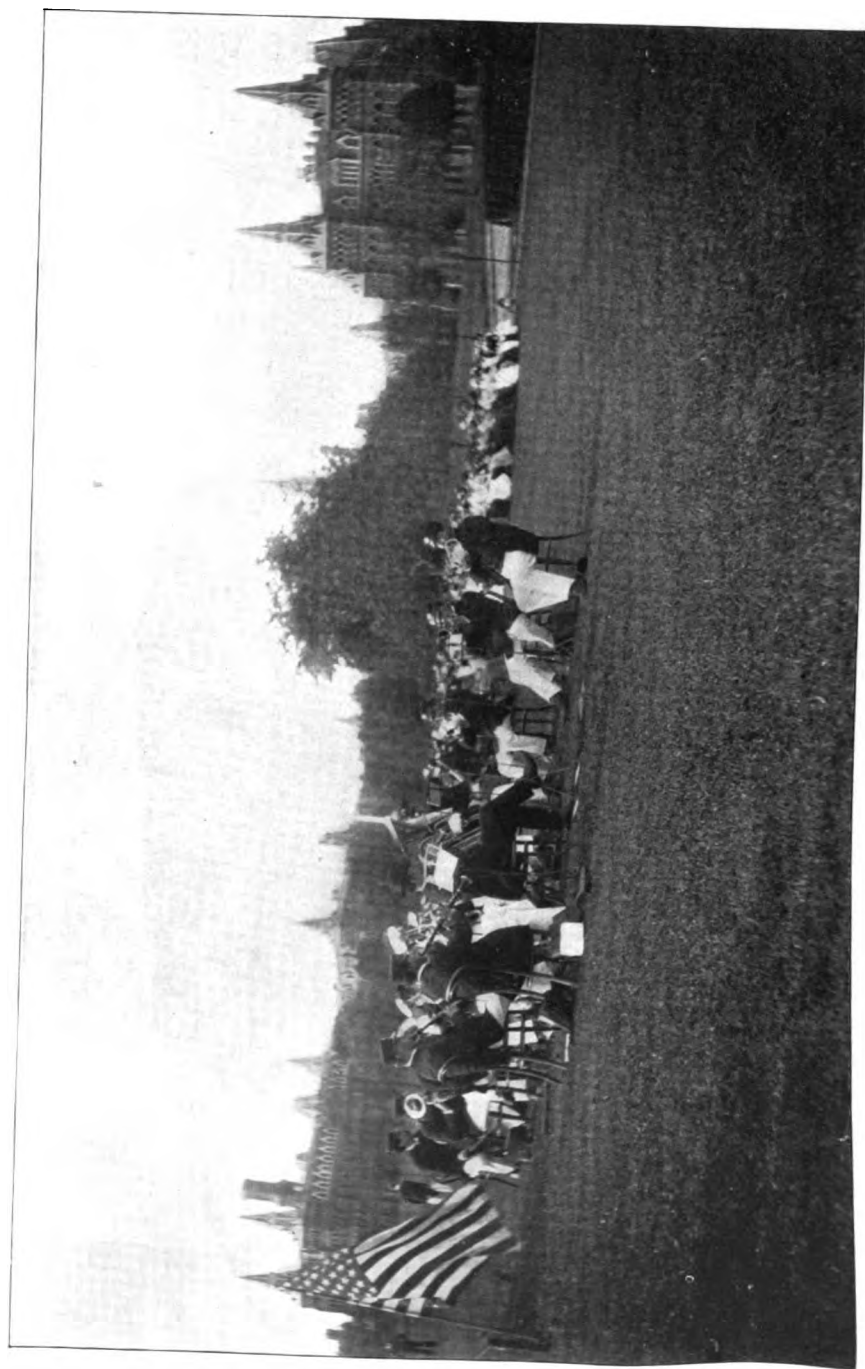
AGE	Year ending September 30, 1900—men	Since October 1, 1888—men
From five to ten years.....	.....	.....
From ten to fifteen years.....	3	28
From fifteen to twenty years.....	24	479
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	76	1,125
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	96	1,292
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	103	1,356
From thirty-five to forty years.....	98	1,277
From forty to fifty years.....	145	1,732
From fifty to sixty years.....	66	1,004
From sixty to seventy years.....	42	564
From seventy to eighty years.....	13	196
From eighty to ninety years.....	5	60
From ninety years upwards.....	.....	13
Unascertained.....	.....	17
Total	671	9,143

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

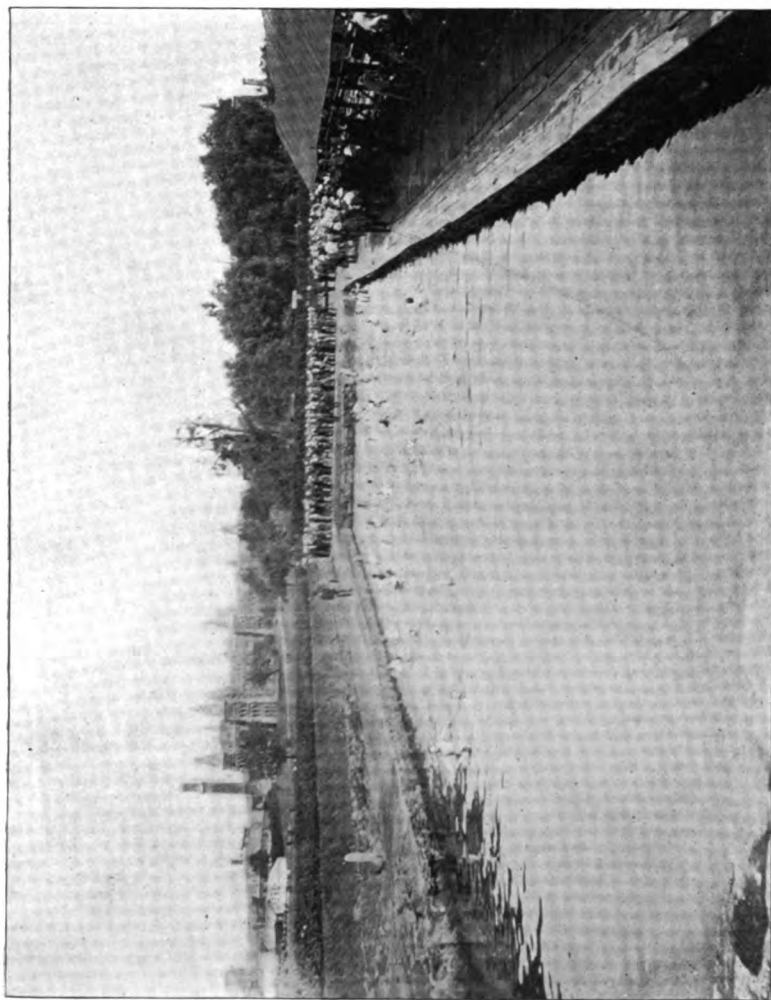
TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year
and since October 1, 1888

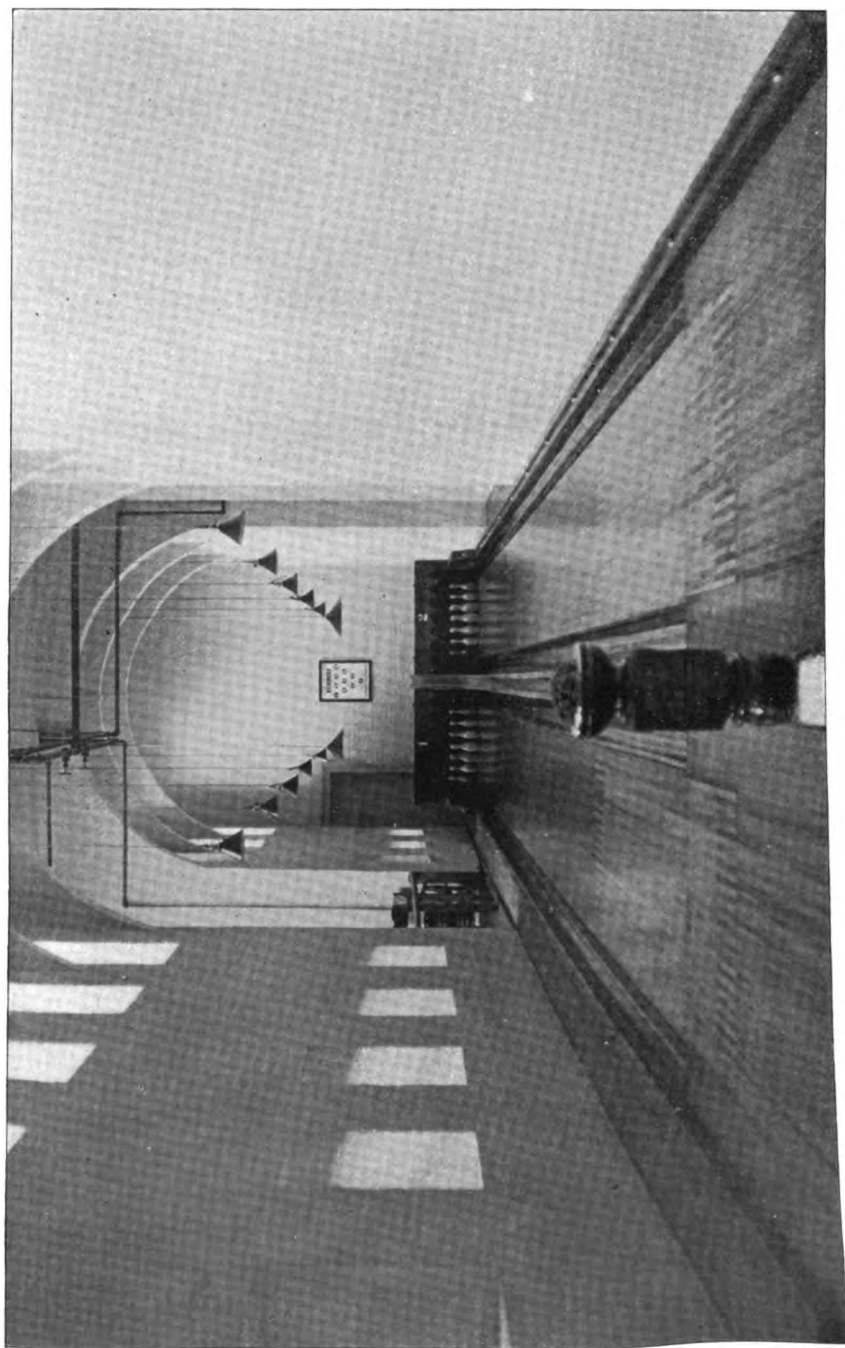
AGE	Year ending September 30, 1900—men	Since October 1, 1888—men
From ten to twenty years.....	11	63
From twenty to thirty years.....	32	320
From thirty to forty years.....	31	302
From forty to fifty years.....	15	186
From fifty to sixty years.....	4	60
From sixty to seventy years.....	4	33
From seventy to eighty years.....		1
From eighty years upwards.....	1	2
Total	98	967



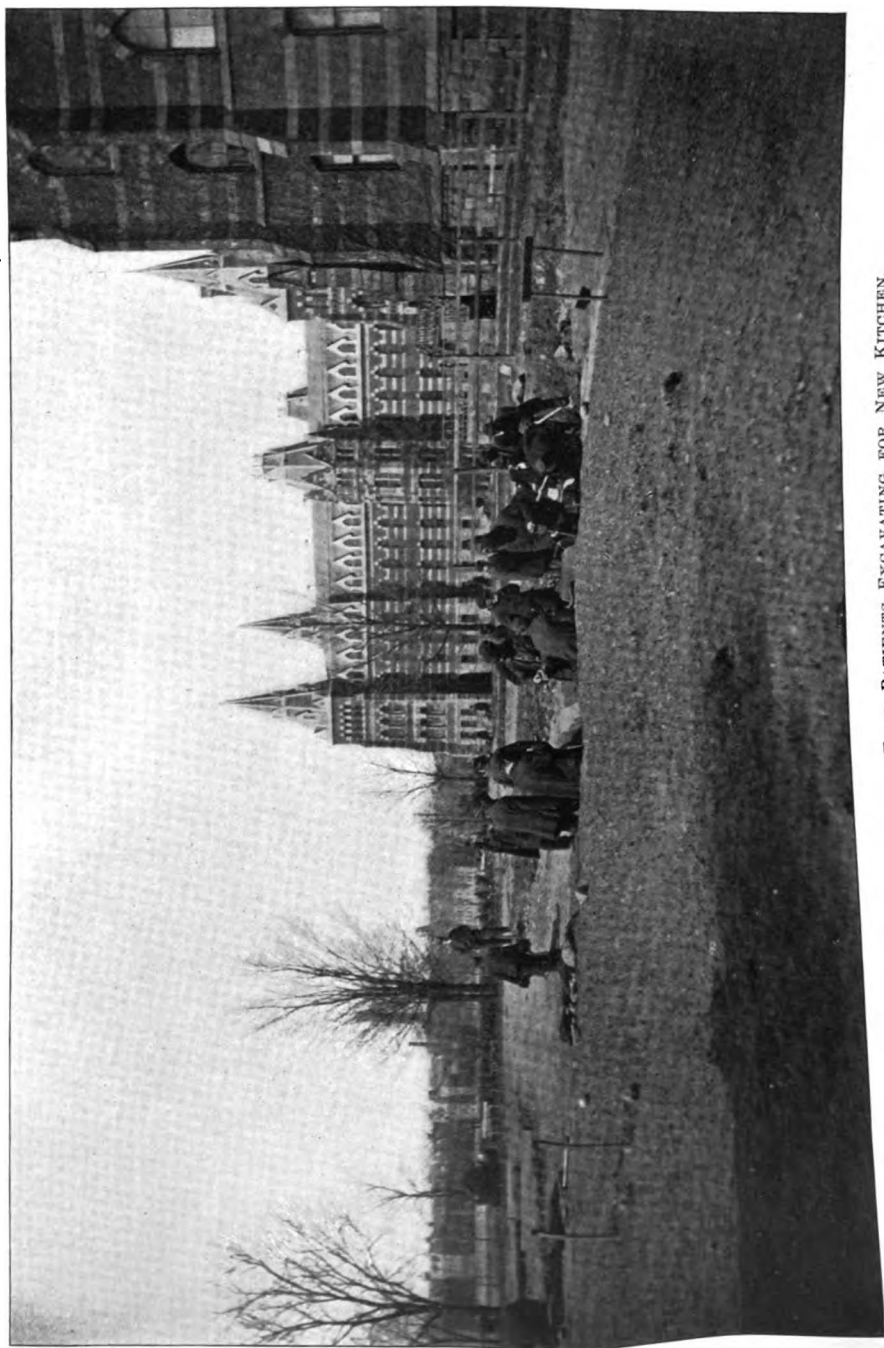
MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—EAST—HOSPITAL BAND CONCERT.



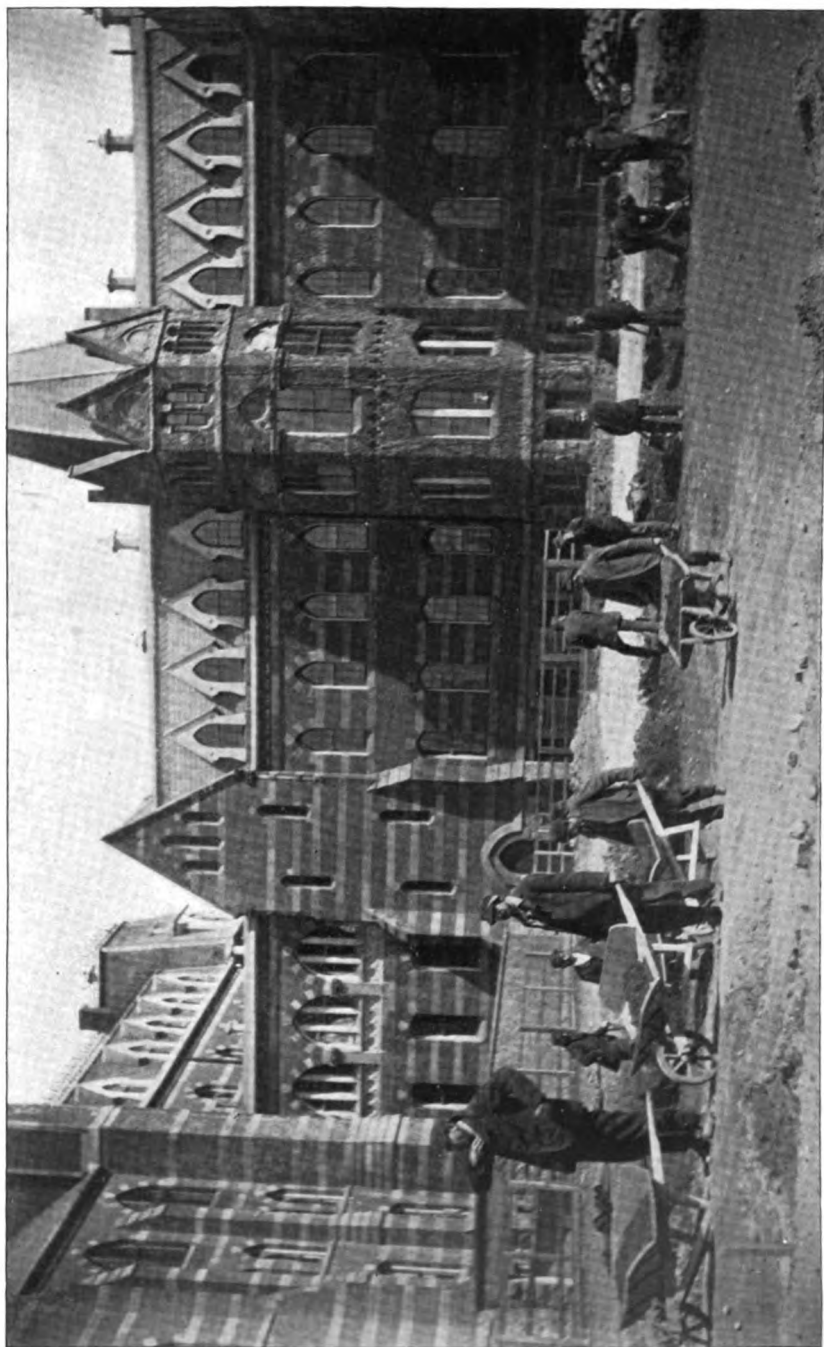
MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—EAST—SALT WATER SWIMMING BATH.



MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—EAST—BOWLING ALLEY.



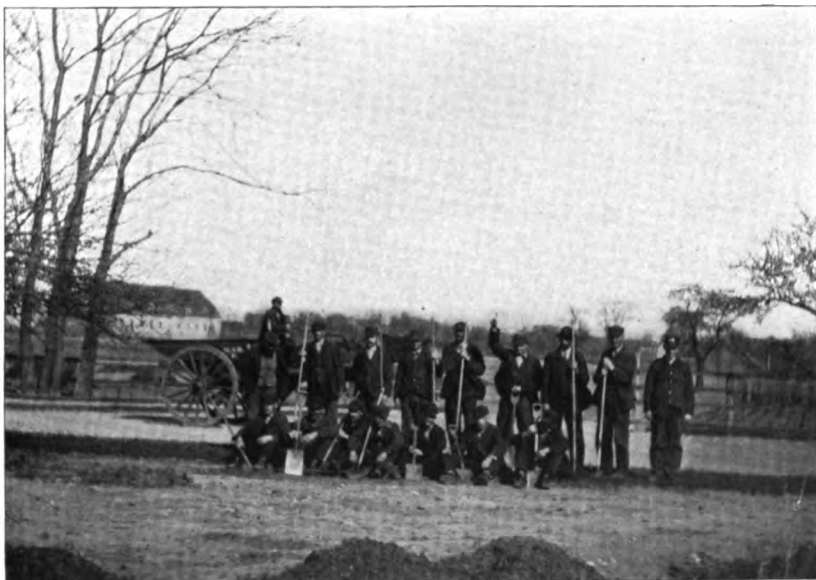
MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—EAST—PATIENTS EXCAVATING FOR NEW KITCHEN.



MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—EAST—PATIENTS EXCAVATING FOR NEW KITCHEN.



MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—EAST—PATIENTS—FARM WORKERS.



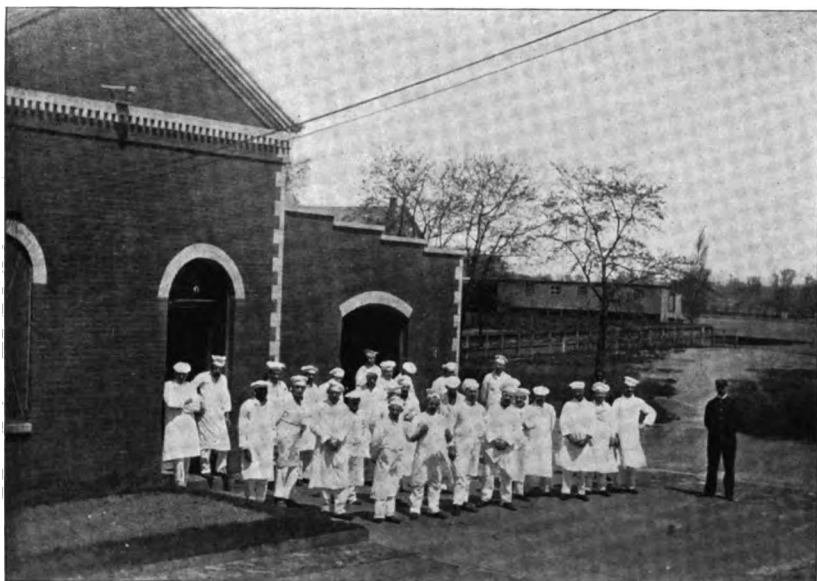
MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—EAST—PATIENTS—ROAD MAKERS.



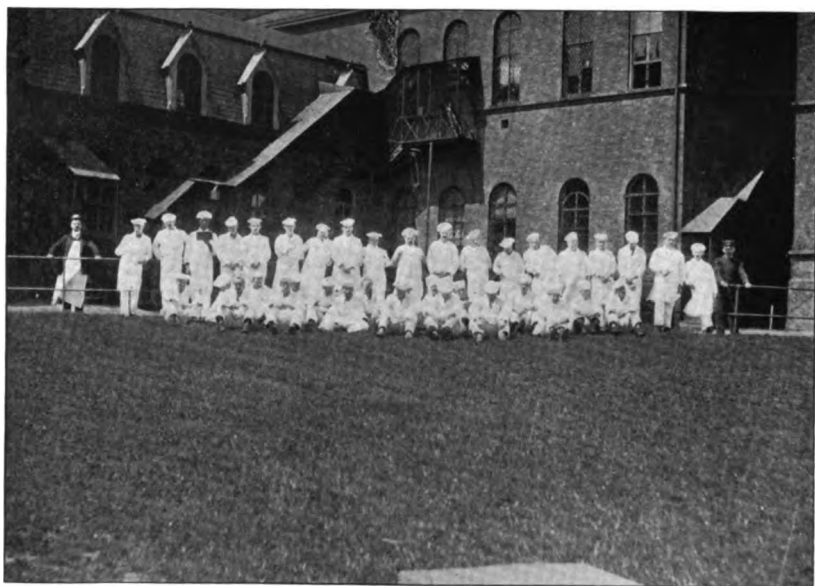
MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—EAST—PATIENTS—FARM WORKERS.



MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—EAST—PATIENTS—FARM WORKERS.



MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—EAST—PATIENTS—BAKERS.



MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL—EAST—PATIENTS—COOKS.

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since
October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 15 to 20 years..	4	.....	.....	47	.....	.....
From 20 to 25 years..	12	.....	.....	154	.....	.....
From 25 to 30 years..	19	.....	.....	244	.....	.....
From 30 to 35 years..	26	.....	.....	385	.....	.....
From 35 to 40 years..	44	.....	.....	505	.....	.....
From 40 to 50 years..	75	.....	.....	772	.....	.....
From 50 to 60 years..	44	.....	.....	560	2	.....
From 60 to 70 years..	39	.....	.....	384	.....	.....
From 70 to 80 years..	8	.....	.....	184	.....	.....
From 80 to 90 years..	1	.....	.....	48	.....	.....
From 90 upwards....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Total	272	.....	272	3,298	2	3,300

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients
admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

Duration of Insanity	Men
Under one month.....	129
One to three months.....	107
Three to six months.....	67
Six to nine months.....	52
Nine months to one year.....	6
One year to eighteen months.....	59
Eighteen months to two years.....	14
Two to three years.....	49
Three to four years.....	31
Four to five years.....	22
Five to ten years.....	56
Ten to fifteen years.....	4
Fifteen to twenty years.....	4
Twenty to thirty years.....	1
Thirty years and upwards.....	2
Unascertained.....	68
Total.....	<u>671</u>

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

Period of Residence	Men
Under one month	47
One to three months.....	93
Three to six months	114
Six to nine months	100
Nine months to one year	89
One year to eighteen months.....	131
Eighteen months to two years.....	98
Two to three years.....	182
Three to four years.....	131
Four to five years	142
Five to ten years	365
Ten to fifteen years.....	171
Fifteen to twenty years	107
Twenty to thirty years	76
Thirty years and upwards	1
Total	<u>1,847</u>

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	Year ending Sept. 30, 1900— men	Since October 1, 1888—men
Professional:		
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.	22	298
Commercial:		
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.	135	1,507
Agricultural and pastoral:		
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	8	177
Mechanics at outdoor vocations:		
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc.	138	2,127
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:		
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.	128	1,764
Domestic service:		
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	63	658
Educational and higher domestic duties:		
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	6	66
Commercial:		
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.		16
Employed in sedentary occupations:		
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.		
Miners, seamen, etc.	8	34
Laborers	122	1,775
No occupation	39	486
Unascertained	2	236
Total	671	9,143

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	Year ending September 30, 1900—men	Since October 1, 1888—men
Africa		3
Algeria		3
Austria	29	198
Bavaria	1	7
Belgium		9
Bohemia	6	52
British possessions	2	23
Bulgaria		1
Canada	6	91
China		30
Cuba		5
Denmark	1	29
England	15	337
Egypt		1
Finland	2	17
France	12	158
Germany	109	1,668
Greece		8
Holland	2	22
Hungary	10	120
Ireland	93	1,687
Italy	34	367
Malta		4
Mexico		3
Japan		2
Norway	2	39
Poland	1	70
Roumania	2	14
Russia	52	469
Scotland	7	104
South America		6
Spain	2	12
Switzerland	4	73

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18—(Concluded)

NATIVITY	Year ending September 30, 1900—men	Since October 1, 1888
Sweden	9	126
Turkey	3	20
United States	261	3,290
Wales		3
West Indies	4	35
Unascertained	2	37
Total	671	9,143

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 89.38 per cent were both of foreign birth.

In 2.31 per cent the parentage on the paternal side was foreign while that on the maternal side was native.

In 1.31 per cent the parentage on the maternal side was foreign while that on the paternal side was native.

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

Counties	Public
Erie	1
Kings	7
New York	660
Richmond	1
Westchester	2
Total	671

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

Counties	Public
Kings	6
New York	1,837
Orange	1
Richmond	2
Westchester	1
Total	<u>1,847</u>

SPECIAL TABLE No. 1

Medical service, October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

Number of physicians.....	12
Ratio of physicians to patients	1 to 171.916
Annual per capita cost of medical service	\$8.576

SPECIAL TABLE No. 2

Employees, October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

Total number of employees.....	328
Ratio of all employees to patients	1 to 6.289
Ratio of attendants to patients ..	1 to 9.251
Per capita cost of all employees	\$51.14

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

SPECIAL TABLE No. 3

Recoveries

Percentages

On number admitted.....	14.60
On average daily population	4.75
On whole number treated	3.62
On number discharged.....	11.41

SPECIAL TABLE No. 4

Deaths

Percentages

On number admitted.....	40.54
On average daily population	13.18
On whole number treated	10.06
On number discharged	31.66

SPECIAL TABLE No. 5

Statement showing average purchase price and per capita cost of staple articles of consumption, for the period from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

	Average price	Per capita cost
Meat, fresh, per pound.....	\$0.0778	\$10.0023
Poultry, per pound.....	.1186	.3643
Wheat flour, per barrel.....	3.3723	3.9214
Butter, per pound.....	.2141	7.7799
Cheese, per pound .....	.1168	1.0569
Milk, cond., per quart.....	.1139	5.7442
Milk, cows, per quart.....	.0361	.1371
Eggs, per dozen.....	.1773	2.4811
Tea, per pound.....	.2518	.8062
Coffee, per pound.....	.1133	1.5168
Sugar, per pound.....	.0530	2.3460
Liquor, distilled, per gal.....	1.7501	.0352

Manhattan State Hospital, East—Annual Report

STATEMENT SHOWING COST OF COAL CONSUMED BY MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, EAST, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

Total annual cost.....	\$19,213
Annual per capita cost.....	9.313
Number of tons of coal consumed.....	7,052
Average purchase price.....	2.724

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
Manhattan State Hospital, West
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

CHAPTER 29

Manhattan State Hospital, West

OFFICERS

BOARD OF MANAGERS

HENRY E. HOWLAND	GEORGE E. DODGE
ELEONORA KINNICUTT	JOHN McANERNEY
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN	LOUISA PIERPONT MORGAN
HENRY H. HOLLISTER	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

HENRY E. HOWLAND.....	President
GEORGE E. DODGE	Secretary
WILLIAM H. KIMBALL	Treasurer

NON-RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS

Board of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons

AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.	WILLIAM H. ROSS, M. D.
WHITMAN V. WHITE, M. D.	ALLAN McLANE HAMILTON, M. D.
WALTER R. GILLETTE, M. D.	JOSEPH D. BRYANT, M. D.
EDWARD G. JANEWAY, M. D.	WILLIAM H. THOMSON, M. D.
EDWARD D. FISHER, M. D.	FREDERICK PETERSON, M. D.
BERNARD SACHS, M. D.	

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS

E. C. DENT, M. D.....Superintendent

First Assistant Physician

HERMAN C. EVARTS, M. D.

Second Assistant Physician

GEORGE B. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report**Assistant Physicians**

WILLIAM B. MOSELEY, M. D. ARTHUR C. DELACROIX, M. D.
REUBEN F. MONETTE, M. D. HUNTER A. BOND, M. D.
HORATIO G. GIBSON, M. D. FRANK H. MAGNESS, M. D.
LOUIS WALTHER, M. D.

Junior Physician

ANTON HEGER, M. D.

Woman Physician

ANNA E. HUTCHINSON, M. D.

Medical Internes

JOHN G. ELLIOTT, M. D. CHARLES P. FRISCHBIER, M. D.

Purchasing Steward

F. A. WHEELER

Resident Steward

LEWIS WEBB

Matron

ANNIE F. JESTLEY

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

NEW YORK, *December 14, 1900*HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

Sir.—I have the honor to report receipts and disbursements on account of the Manhattan State Hospital, West, from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900, as stated below.

RECEIPTS—GENERAL FUND

Balance on hand June 1, 1900.....	\$1,140 25
From State Comptroller, June 1 to September 30, 1900	114,100 00
From reimbursing patients, June 1 to September 30, 1900.....	1,073 29
All other sources, June 1 to September 30, 1900..	127 33
Deficit	458 87
<hr/>	
Total receipts for maintenance, June 1 to Sep- tember 30, 1900	\$116,899 74
<hr/> <hr/>	

DISBURSEMENTS—GENERAL FUND

June 1 to September 30, 1900

Estimate No. 1. Officers' salaries.....	\$7,874 40
Estimate No. 2. Wages	39,972 42
Estimate No. 3. Provisions and stores	43,769 41
Estimate No. 4. Ordinary repairs	2,355 06
Estimate No. 5. Farm and grounds	1,009 46
Estimate No. 6. Clothing	5,171 63
Estimate No. 7. Furniture and bedding.....	1,567 18
Estimate No. 8. Books and stationery	914 85
Estimate No. 9. Fuel and light	3,925 43
Estimate No. 10. Medical supplies	1,060 04

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

Estimate No. 11. Miscellaneous expenses	\$7,820 79
Estimate No. 12. Transportation of patients....	258 45
Total	<u>\$115,699 12</u>
Paid State Treasurer money received from patients	1,073 29
Paid State Treasurer from other sources.....	127 33
	<u><u>\$116,899 74</u></u>

RECEIPTS—SPECIAL FUND

From State Comptroller during year ending Sep- tember 30, 1900.....	<u><u>\$145,383 71</u></u>
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DISBURSEMENTS—SPECIAL FUND

Sundry vouchers, account extraordinary improve- ments during year ending September 30, 1900..	<u><u>\$145,383 71</u></u>
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RECEIPTS—CLOTHING MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT

June 1, 1900, to September 30, 1900.....	<u><u>\$3,274 25</u></u>
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DISBURSEMENTS — CLOTHING MANUFACTURING DE-
PARTMENT

Sundry vouchers, account clothing manufacturing	\$2,851 76
Balance on hand October 1, 1900.....	422 49
	<u><u>\$3,274 25</u></u>

Very respectfully

W. H. KIMBALL

Treasurer

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

NEW YORK, *December 14, 1900*HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

Sir.—In compliance with the requirements of the statutes concerning the care and treatment of the insane, I respectfully submit herewith my report for this Hospital, as Superintendent, for the year ending September 30, 1900. The usual statistical tables are forwarded herewith, and statements showing the movements of population, changes in medical staff, work performed in the various industrial departments, improvements, etc. There are also included the monthly reports to your Board. It is proper to state in this connection that by action of the Legislature during its last session, each department of the Manhattan State Hospital, hitherto regarded as one institution, was made a distinct hospital with individual identity; and this law became operative immediately after the Governor signed the bill on April 25, 1900. The designation of this hospital thus became "Manhattan State Hospital, West," and on the 26th of April I was appointed Superintendent by your Board.

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION

Following are statements showing movements of population:

	Male	Female	Total
Number of insane in care of Hospital			
October 1, 1899		2,434	2,434
Admitted during the current year....	200	792	992
Total number under treatment....	200	3,226	3,426
Number of patients discharged during			
the year	1	442	443
Number of patients died during the			
year		251	251
Total	1	693	694

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

	Male	Female	Total
Number of patients remaining September 30, 1900	199	2,533	2,732

Number of insane in care of Hospital October 1, 1899:

Ward's Island	1,595	1,595
Blackwell's Island	839	839
Total	2,434	2,434

Number of insane in care of Hospital September 30, 1900:

Ward's Island	199	1,718	1,917
Blackwell's Island		815	815
Total	199	2,533	2,732

One hundred of the patients referred to as having been discharged were transferred to Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip, April 28, 1900.

On September 4, 1900, two hundred male patients were admitted by transfer from the Manhattan State Hospital, East. These patients are all of the chronic, working class.

AMUSEMENTS

During the year the usual semi-weekly band concerts, dances and monthly stereopticon lectures have been given, the music being furnished by the Hospital band and orchestra. In the summer and autumn months lawn parties, field day sports, golf, basket ball, croquet and tennis furnished recreation and diversion to many of the younger and more active patients. During July, August and September weekly steamboat excursions were made on the Hospital steamer "Wanderer" to various points of interest in the vicinity of New York.

We have recently added a well equipped bowling alley, and also a shuffle-board, which are enjoyed by patients and employees. New musical instruments, games, etc., have been purchased from

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

time to time, and vaudeville entertainments have been given on various occasions by outside talent.

TRAINING SCHOOL

With this report the fourth annual session of our training school has closed. We had at our last commencement exercises 38 graduates in this Hospital, then the female department of the Manhattan State Hospital, 37 women and 1 man.

Thirty-two juniors passed the examination admitting them to the senior class for next year.

The amount of clinical material, from a purely medical standpoint, being naturally limited in a hospital of this kind, the lectures given by the medical staff are made as instructive and interesting as possible by means of charts, manikins, experiments, etc., in the laboratory. As formerly, we arrange to have the members of the senior class serve from four to six weeks in turn in the several wards where the sick and infirm are kept, where they have a very fair opportunity of practically applying their knowledge in dressing, charting, making clinical records, etc., and observing generally the manner and behavior of the sick. We have, as heretofore, followed closely the outline of instruction as laid down by Dr. Wise's text book.

The daily calendar of lectures, recitations and examinations, as arranged at the inauguration of the school, is still issued at the beginning of each session, so that conditions arising out of the regular routine from time to time throughout the year will not in any way conflict with this important branch of our institution.

The post-graduate instruction started at the beginning of the present session was continued throughout the year and afforded a useful opportunity for the continuance of advanced studies.

A number of our former graduates are still employed in private nursing, and from time to time requests are made by physicians in general practice for the Hospital to send trained nurses to assume the care of some private case.

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

The commencement exercises were held this year on May 16, 1900, with the following:

Programme

Overture, "Light Cavalry," Hospital band.

Invocation.

Address, Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of Board of Managers.

Presentation of graduation class, by Geo. E. Dodge, Esq., Secretary of Board of Managers.

March, "Echelon," Hospital band.

Presentation of diplomas, by Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler and Miss Anna T. Morgan.

Idylle, "Evening Bells," Hospital band.

Addresses, Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Francis P. Kinnicutt, M. D.

Benediction.

Selection, "Traviata," Hospital band.

The social events of the commencement were the ball and supper given in the evening by the class, to which they were permitted to invite their friends.

IMPROVEMENTS

During the year the new detached building constructed at the south end of the Island has been completed and now accommodates 325 patients. The building is devoted almost entirely to patients of the acute classes. It contains six wards (22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27), and was opened for patients July 19, 1900. With this building we have far better facilities than we ever possessed for the care and treatment of the recent acute or recoverable cases. In all of these wards we have both single rooms and open wards or dormitories. The single rooms are occupied by the more restless and disturbed patients. Adjoining ward 23, which is on the upper floor and forming a part of same, are two large dormitories containing 28 beds each. These dormitories are used for sleeping purposes only, and for the recent cases of acute melancholia, with more or less pronounced suicidal tendencies.

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

Here the nurses can have all of these patients under close observation at all times during the night.

Wards 26 and 27 are reception wards, 24 and 25 infirmary or hospital wards, and 22 and 23 are for the recoverable cases of mania and melancholia respectively. Adjoining each ward, and to which there is easy access, is the water section containing baths, water-closets, slop-sinks and lavatories.

The dining-room for this building is a large congregate one, provided with a butler's pantry, where the food is prepared and distributed in a very satisfactory manner. Those who are sick and feeble are served while in bed by means of trays. With these improved accommodations for this class of patients, where we can isolate when necessary, or allow them to associate together in large open wards, we hope to secure better results.

The best trained nurses in the hospital service have been assigned to these wards, and every effort will be made to give these patients the greatest relief and comfort possible.

The contract for the installation of the refrigerating and ice-making machine was let on April 11, 1900, and work was soon commenced. It is expected that this plant will produce about five tons of ice during each twenty-four hours.

SPECIAL IMPROVEMENTS

The following is a list of special improvements which were under way on October 1, 1899, and which have since been completed:

Electric wiring and fixtures were installed in cold storage building.

The new detached building adjacent to branch group has been completed.

The installing of the system of steam heat and ventilation and hot water supply for the new detached building has been completed.

The work of plumbing and drainage in the new detached building has been completed.

Top of the smoke stack of the power house has been rebuilt.

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

The removing of three boilers on the west side of power house, and the taking up and rebuilding of foundations thereof, has been completed.

The gravity return system from the boiler house to new detached building has been changed.

The cold storage building has been raised two feet.

The following special improvements have been commenced and completed during the year:

The underground smoke flue in the boiler house has been taken down and rebuilt.

One conduit has been completed from the new building kitchen to the branch building.

A conduit has been constructed for the steam main gravity return pipe from the branch buildings to the boiler house.

Steel ceilings have been erected in Wards 1 and 4 and in day rooms of Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in Verplanck building.

Window guards have been installed in the windows of the upper floor, new detached building.

One hand-power elevator has been installed in the tunnel under Ward 14, for use in bringing food from the new kitchen to dining rooms of branch buildings.

Three new transformers were purchased and installed—one at the stable and fire engine house; one at the staff house; and one at the Verplanck building.

The following special improvements are under way, but not as yet completed:

Installing of electric wires and fixtures for the new detached building.

One X-ray static machine has been purchased and installed in Ward 26.

One sterilizing machine has been installed in laundry.

Three dish wagons have been purchased for use in carrying dishes from the new dining room to sculleries.

Four food wagons have been purchased for the carrying of food from the new kitchen to the dining rooms of the branch buildings.

One hot food closet has been purchased and installed in dining room of annex building.

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

Six hundred and thirty cubic yards of cracked stone and screenings have been purchased and spread on the roads and walks.

MEDICAL STAFF

During the year one death has occurred among the staff of consulting physicians and surgeons, Dr. Charles Insle Pardee having died during the latter part of the year 1899. Dr. Bernard Sachs has been appointed consulting physician and surgeon in his place, to fill the vacancy thus created.

Many changes have occurred among the resident medical officers, and the following is a schedule of said changes:

Dr. Erving Holley, junior physician, was transferred to Willard State Hospital October 1, 1899.

Dr. Stanley H. MacGillvary, junior physician, granted six months' leave of absence without pay from November 1, 1899, on account of reduction in salaries and wages. Entered private practice.

Dr. John A. Hill, junior physician, granted six months' leave of absence without pay from November 1, 1899, on account of abolition of position, due to reduction of salaries and wages.

Dr. W. Henry Coe, junior physician, granted six months' leave of absence without pay, on account of abolition of position, due to reduction in salaries and wages.

Dr. Charles E. Marshall, medical interne, transferred to the male department November 1, 1899.

Dr. Paul G. Taddiken, junior physician, granted six months' leave of absence without pay from November 1, 1899, on account of reduction in salaries and wages. Transferred to Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park.

Dr. Theodore I. Townsend, junior physician, transferred to Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park, February 1, 1900.

Dr. Anton Heger, junior physician, reduced to medical interne November 1, 1899, and reinstated as junior physician February 1, 1900.

Dr. B. Ross Nairn, junior physician, reduced to medical interne November 1, 1899, on account of reduction in salaries and wages;

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

transferred to Buffalo State Hospital February 12, 1900. He was reinstated as junior physician and transferred to Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park, June 25, 1900.

Dr. John G. Elliott was appointed medical interne February 9, 1900.

Dr. Ethan A. Nevin was appointed medical interne February 20, 1900; transferred to St. Lawrence State Hospital, August 6, 1900.

Dr. Archibald Campbell, second assistant physician, granted six months' leave of absence without pay from June 1, 1900, on account of abolition of position.

Dr. H. C. Evarts, first assistant physician, transferred from Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park, June 1, 1900.

Dr. Charles P. Frischbier was appointed medical interne August 17, 1900.

COLOR TREATMENT

We are now making some observations of the effect of colored light upon the nervous system. Wundt noted long ago that the different spectral rays act differently upon our nerves, the red stimulating, and the violet, blue and green quieting. We have fitted up several rooms for this purpose, the primary colors prevailing so far as possible; everything in the room being painted the same shade, so that the patient would live, one might say, in an atmosphere of the color.

We have tried the experiment on cases of mania with considerable motor restlessness, and a few cases of melancholia with stupor. The number of cases as yet subjected to the treatment is not sufficiently large to warrant definite conclusions as to its merit, but I will say now, with some degree of reservation, that my observations are at least encouraging.

TREATMENT BY MUSIC

During the summer experiments have been made with music as a therapeutic agent under the auspices of the St. Cecilia Society, and classes have been formed composed of selected cases

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

of the different types of insanity. The musical instruments used were the violin, mandolin and harp; and the music of different varieties, ranging from the liveliest and most brilliant to the most pathetic and melancholy, depending on the classes treated.

Observations were made upon about fifty cases, and detailed notes were kept of each case during the concerts. While it seems that music has an effect on the emotions of certain patients, particularly those who have been lovers of music, and while some of the patients treated manifested a decided, steady improvement during the course, and some recoveries resulted, we have not gone sufficiently into the matter as yet to be able to say definitely anything about this agent from a purely therapeutic standpoint, aside from the value of its use as a means of entertainment and diversion, but the emotional disturbances at times displayed, in many cases, were quite interesting and instructive from a psychical point of view. The reaction in some of the cases proved beneficial.

HOT AIR BATHS

During the year, as heretofore, this method of treatment has been pursued with considerable advantage; also the use of the hot and cold wet packs. The latter methods of treatment are especially in use in the reception service.

ELECTRICITY

During the past year considerable time and attention have been devoted to the application of electricity as a therapeutic agent. In addition to our equipment of galvanic and faradic instruments, we have recently acquired a ten plate Morton-Wimshurst-Holtz influence machine, with its accessory X-ray apparatus. A certain number of cases were selected from the chronic and unfavorable classes of patients, and a regular and systematic application of static electricity was commenced. The results already obtained have been so satisfactory, especially with patients who do not respond to other forms of treatment and are gradually becoming demented, that there is no question as to the value of this form of electricity as a therapeutic agent. The

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

X-ray has been of material assistance in establishing diagnosis in obscure cases.

GYNAECOLOGICAL WORK

The following cases have come under observation of the Woman Physician in the gynaecological department of the Manhattan State Hospital, West, from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900, inclusive:

Uterine and vaginal sarcoma.....	1
Ovarian tumor	1
Intra-mural fibroid	5
Extra-mural fibroid	2
Pregnancy	5
Prolapsus uteri	1
Retroflexed uterus	11
Anteflexed uterus	4
Anteverted uterus	1
Left lateral uterine flexion	4
Right lateral uterine flexion.....	1
Endometritis	12
Bilateral cervical laceration	64
Stellate cervical laceration	6
Right lateral cervical laceration	1
Complete perineal laceration.....	2
Incomplete perineal laceration.....	30
Cystitis	3
Rectocele	4
Cystocele	2
Haemorrhoids	3
Tumor, left side of vulva.....	1
Inguinal hernia, double	1
Umbilical hernia	1
Syphilis	3

This number does not include those of simple cervicitis, vaginitis or menstrual irregularities. The hygienic and medicinal treatment have benefited, and in many cases, cured such diseases.

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

The much needed addition of an examining room, provided with necessary appliances, has simplified and advanced that branch of institutional labor.

EPILEPSY

In the treatment of the epileptic cases we have continued to exclude meat from the dietary, substituting an increased vegetable diet instead. This was found beneficial during the current year as well as heretofore.

Selected cases were placed on milk diet exclusively. There was at first a decrease in weight, considerable in some cases—with subsequent gain to the usual amount. Some patients seemed to bear the diet well, the number of convulsions was not greatly influenced, but the general health and disposition of the patients were improved after the first month. Cases of gastritis were especially benefited. In other cases the loss in weight was marked, and it was found necessary to restore them to normal diet.

Other cases were placed on extract of suprarenal gland. This was found to have some influence on the disposition and general behavior of the patient. In nearly all an improvement was noticed.

The bromide treatment also was carried on with result not as favorable as in other treatments. Patients as a rule were found to deteriorate in health progressively and become more stupid and unmanageable, although the number of convulsions was decreased.

A feature of the treatment of epileptics has been the outdoor life, including games and sports, which was insisted on wherever possible. In the wards light employment was instituted.

PHTHISIS

Seventy cases of phthisis have been reported since October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900. Sixteen deaths have occurred on an average of twenty-three bed cases. The outdoor treatment has been carried out to the fullest extent, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening in summer.

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

Extra diet consisted of milk, eggs, chicken, steaks, rice, corn-starch, cocoa and lemons. All the bed cases receive milk and egg—without stimulant. Cod liver oil has been used in a somewhat restricted manner. Creosote has been used to some extent; also guaiacol; I cannot report any favorable results from this, as other observers have, not on account of its disagreeing with the digestive organs, but it does not appear to have any good effect on the respiratory tract. The theory of giving an extra supply of meat to this class of patients has been carried out with benefit. A large amount of cow's milk has been used.

The transfer of these patients from the old Pavilion A to Wards 11 and 12 was undoubtedly an advantageous one, as the day and night sections are distinctly separate, though it does not yet give them the required space.

All the usual sanitary precautions have been enforced, such as carbolizing beds, moistening floor with carbolic acid solution, and wiping walls with same. One spit cup is provided for each patient, scoured thoroughly with hot carbolic solution, and when in use the bottom is covered with two per cent. sol. creolin.

When taking into consideration the fact that the larger percentage of patients in this Hospital is from the poorer or tenement class, and also the fact of the large number of phthisis cases reported by the tenement house committee, it would appear that the death rate is reasonably low.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We acknowledge with much gratitude the following mentioned donations to the Hospital:

Mrs. Remington, papers and magazines.

Mrs. Morgan, carpet and pictures.

Miss L. P. Morgan, books and pictures.

Mrs. C. V. Mahl, magazines.

Rev. Mr. Littell, fruit and books.

Rev. Father Gelinas, books and fruit.

Mrs. Kinnicutt, books.

Fruit and Flower Mission, Christmas donation of fruit, books, candy, Christmas greens, etc.

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

Rev. Mr. Blewitt, books and cards.

Miss Moran, cash.

Mr. Walch, cash.

Lotos Club, papers.

Dr. White, American Institute pictures.

Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, books, magazines and papers.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Board of Managers for counsel and assistance rendered at all times, and more particularly during the trying period of reorganization of the Hospital since it became a distinct institution. In assuming the responsibilities and obligations as superintendent, I desire to make known my sincere appreciation of the confidence reposed in me. I furthermore wish to offer my thanks to the State Commission in Lunacy, and to other State officials, for assistance and co-operation in the management of a large hospital.

It is a pleasant duty to acknowledge my indebtedness to the medical officers for their united co-operation and aid in our efforts to promote the comfort and welfare of our unfortunate inmates; and I would not forget that success in the management of a hospital for the insane is in great measure due to the painstaking and faithful performance of arduous duties on the part of various employees; especially those whose efforts are mainly confined to ward service; to all these who have been untiring and conscientious in the performance of their work, I am greatly indebted.

Respectfully

E. C. DENT

Superintendent

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, WEST,

NEW YORK, May 9, 1900

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

Sir.—I have the honor to submit to your Board this, my first report as Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, West,

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

and in doing so I wish to thank you for the honor you have conferred on me, and assure you that I shall conscientiously and faithfully perform the duties consigned to me.

The customary reports and certificates have been duly filed in the office of your Board, as heretofore, for this Hospital, since April 26, on which date I was appointed Superintendent.

Matters which impress me as being urgent to bring before you at present are work on the new detached building, new dining-room at the branch, conduit, Verplanck dining-room, refrigerating plant in new cold storage building, and the matter of adjusting with the State Commission in Lunacy the accounts of this department.

New Detached Building.—Work on this building has progressed to the stage of considering the occupancy of the building. The barriers which seem to prevent an early occupancy of the building are the erection of the window guards and the installing of the electric lighting system. Drawings and specifications for the window guards are now in your office, and advertisements have been inserted in several of the leading papers. Bids are to be opened at your office on the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m. The contractors for installing the electric wiring are very backward with the work, and the State Architect has been so informed by me. The steam heating system has not been completed in that the registers to the vent flues and the covering for the pipes have not been finished. A section of this pipe covering was completed and disapproved of by the architect. There has been some delay in the covering of these pipes due to the tests to be made by the architect, and he in turn has been delayed by the changing of the main return line in the cellar of branch 6, and in connecting up the main steam supply in the conduit. One test was made, using the temporary line. Some leaks were found, to which attention was called. To-morrow the plant will be ready for a final test. The kitchen apparatus in this building is practically complete with the exception of a few minor details.

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

Conduit.—The conduit between the new building and the branch has not yet been accepted by the architect, due to the defective cement flooring. The contractor has been ordered to take it out and relay certain sections of the flooring.

New Dining-room at the Branch.—Drawings for this dining-room were submitted to your Board some time ago, and I believe no further action was taken; due to the fact that there was no appropriation available. Since the last appropriation is now available, I believe the Commission will grant this new dining-room, which is very much needed.

Verplanck Dining-room (remodeling old, or building a new).—This dining-room was brought before your Board and the State Commission in Lunacy some time since, but no definite conclusion was reached. I would recommend that this matter be again brought before the Commission, with a request that the architect submit drawings for your consideration.

Refrigerating Plant, New Cold Storage Building.—The engineer from the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company—to whom the contract for this apparatus was awarded by your Board at its meeting on April 11th last—called at this Hospital yesterday, and asserted that it would be two months before the plant could be installed, but he thought he could put in the pipe and complete the cold storage part in a month, and it would take at least one month more to complete the ice-making machine. I would recommend that this company be communicated with and a request made to them to endeavor to complete this in the shortest possible time, inasmuch as the hot weather is coming on, and meats and perishable articles cannot be kept.

One hundred (100) patients were transferred from Blackwell's Island to Central Islip on April 28th, and twenty-five (25) patients were sent from Ward's Island to Blackwell's Island, thereby relieving somewhat the overcrowded condition here.

Respectfully

E. C. DENT

Superintendent

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, WEST

NEW YORK, May 16, 1900

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

Sir.—There were graduated to-day from this branch of the Hospital 37 attendants, the average percentage being 92.1. Of the junior class 32 passed, and they will next season compose the senior class.

One of the Woodbury engines in the dynamo room was badly damaged last Friday, at 6.30 p. m., due to the breaking of the piston while the engine was in operation. On examination an old fracture was discovered in the piston which could not have been foreseen. An investigation showed that the engines were started as usual, with the customary load, under the supervision of the engineer. Several firms were immediately communicated with, and I have received a telephone communication from Messrs. Burhorn & Granger (which will be corroborated later by letter), stating that it will cost \$400 for the repairs, and \$6 per day for the mechanic to do the work, estimating that it will take about eight days, which will make the cost about \$450, exclusive of laborers, should any be required. If they are required, they estimate it would cost about \$10 per day. Inasmuch as it would require about three laborers, we can supply these, thereby saving \$80 or \$100.

Any lower bids that may be received will be submitted.

In the matter of the institutions, to avoid misunderstanding in the transaction of business, I would ask that your Board take such action as will prevent friction in the management of same, and would also ask that the institutions be separated and distinctly divided as far as is consistent with the welfare and economical management of the same, so that I may be responsible to you for the charge entrusted to me.

Respectfully

E. C. DENT

Superintendent

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, WEST

June 13, 1900

Hon. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospitals, No. 1 Madison Avenue, City*

Sir.—I have the honor to report that I have complied with the rules of your Board in the matter of submitting the regular monthly reports, which are on file in your office.

At a special meeting of your Board on June 4th, bids were opened for the installing of window guards for the new detached building at this Hospital, and in accordance with your resolution that the matter be referred to me for action, the contract was awarded to Mr. F. W. Coons, Troy, N. Y. (he being the lowest bidder), for the sum of \$1,328. Mr. Coons' check for 5 per cent. of the amount of bid (\$66.40) has been filed with the treasurer of this Hospital. The State Commission in Lunacy and the State Architect were duly notified, and Mr. Coons has been ordered to proceed with the work. He will be at the office of your Board to-day to sign the customary contract, which has been drawn up by the State Architect and is now in your office for execution. Mr. Coons assures me that he will give all attention possible to this work, to ensure its early completion.

With the completion of these window guards there is nothing to prevent the occupancy of the new building, unless there be unusual delay in completing the electric wiring, which was not being properly installed. They were putting in a 120 cycle transformer instead of a 60 cycle transformer, which fact has been reported to the State Architect, who has directed that it be remedied. Messrs. Blake & Williams are still working on the steam heating in this building, it having been tested by a representative from the State Architect's office. A few leaks were found, which are being repaired. They are now engaged in covering the pipes, as required by specifications, and they assert that it will take about six weeks longer to complete their work. They are also making good some defective work on the boilers, which was complained of.

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

It is to be hoped that this building will be completed in the near future, as at present the Hospital is very much overcrowded. The capacity is 1,818, and the census to-day, 2,485, showing an over-crowded condition of 667.

On the occasion of Commissioner Osborn's visit on Thursday last (7th), the matter of food elevator in branch cellar was brought to his attention, and I was requested to forward bids for same. This will be done to-day or to-morrow, the work having been inspected, and bids promised. The elevator in question will be a small hand one, of little cost, and will run from the floor of the conduit to the floor of branch 4, an elevation of about six feet.

In obedience to your resolution, the matter of the claim of the Department of Charities against this Hospital for \$600 worth of coal, has been adjusted, the State Commission in Lunacy having agreed to allow an estimate for the \$600 worth of coal, in accordance with agreement "between the board of managers of the Manhattan State Hospital and the Department of Charities," dated June, 1897.

The boiler inspector sent by the State Commission in Lunacy called here and spent about three days inspecting the steam plant of this Hospital. He confirmed many recommendations made by the Hospital, and concurred in the belief of your Board that it would be cheaper and equally satisfactory to substitute buckwheat coal for pea coal, and recommended that the proper grate bars be called for, to be used in the remaining six boilers, not using buckwheat coal. Our experiment with buckwheat coal at this Hospital would warrant me in reporting favorably on its use, and I would recommend that your Board adopt the use of buckwheat coal, in place of pea coal.

In the matter of the new building, etc., for next year, the attention of the State Commission in Lunacy was drawn to many improvements, repairs, etc. The question of erecting a dining room on the site of the old branch boiler room is still in abeyance, and the matter was brought before the Commission at the last conference at Albany. The State Architect states that he thinks such a dining-room can be erected, in accordance with the plans

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

submitted to your Board some months ago, and approved by you, at a cost of about \$13,000. The Commission are at present considering the advisability of erecting such a dining-room. I set forth the necessity of this dining-room as forcibly as I could, and am quite sure that a letter from your Board asking that it be granted, would result in their doing so.

I beg to call the attention of your Board to the fact that the contracts for condensed milk, cows' milk and coal will expire on June 30th, and I would recommend that new contracts for these supplies be entered into.

	Quarts
Condensed milk, quantity required for one year.....	124,000
Cows' milk, quantity required for one year.....	15,000
	Tons
Coal, buckwheat, quantity required for one year.....	11,500
Coal, stove, quantity required for one year.....	300

If the plant at Blackwell's Island is used during the winter, 800 tons of grate coal will be required.

I attach herewith a letter from the State Commission in Lunacy, and submit for your approval a bill of E. Rutzler, amounting to \$396.63, for work performed at the power house, this Hospital. The work was ordered by Mr. McCormack, through the State Architect's office, and did not go through the proper channel of being sanctioned by your Board. The Commission in their letter state that they will approve of this bill, if approved by your Board.

I have had a conversation with Mr. E. L. Murphy, of the fire department, to-day, who says that Mr. Blackwell has arranged to have work begun as soon as possible on the fire poles at this Hospital, and they are to be properly trimmed, painted, etc., and put up to our satisfaction.

I would state that I have appointed Mr. Lewis Webb as resident steward at this Hospital, action dating from the 4th instant, and Mr. Charles J. Flanagan as bookkeeper, action dating from the 1st instant. Mr. Thomas O'Keefe, the former assistant

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

steward, has been given thirty days' notice, and will sever his connection with the Hospital on July 6th. Mr. Webb is arranging with the Fidelity & Deposit Company, of Maryland, for a bond of \$3,000 at a yearly cost of \$22.50, which arrangement will be consummated in a short time. Many companies were examined, and this was as cheap as could be found.

Respectfully

E. C. DENT

Superintendent

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, WEST

NEW YORK CITY, *July 11, 1900*

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President Board of Managers*

Sir.—The following report of the Manhattan State Hospital, West, is submitted. The customary reports have been forwarded and are on file in the office of your Board.

In pursuance to your request I consulted with Mr. Hollister in reference to Mr. Van R. Smith's proposition to open the safe, and it was decided to employ Mr. Smith at \$10 per day. He began work on Friday, June 22d, and finished on Saturday, June 30th. I submit a list of the shortages and a statement concerning my examination for this Hospital. I also enclose Mr. Smith's bill for \$80 for your approval.

The work on the new detached building, mentioned in my last report, is still unfinished. The representative from the State Architect's office, who visited here yesterday and inspected it, assures me that light will be supplied by the latter portion of this week for the lower floor of this building, and such being the case we will be able to occupy the lower floor for the Hospital Ward. The work of Messrs. Blake & Williams has not yet been completed. The covering of the pipe in the building will be practically completed this week. The high pressure connection in the conduit has been tested and found in accordance with the specifications; but the low pressure pipe failed to stand the test. This will not interfere with my occupying the building and using the

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

kitchen, inasmuch as the steam for the kitchen is supplied through the high pressure line.

The lower floor of this building will be rendered temporarily safe by putting wooden stops over the window, and the occupation thereof will relieve the overcrowded condition of this Hospital to some extent.

I have communicated with Mr. Coons, the contractor for the window guards, frequently, and he assures me that he will be able to begin erecting the guards by the middle of next month.

In obedience to your resolution of the last meeting of your Board, the contract papers of Mr. Coons for furnishing window guards were brought to the president of your Board for signature, and forwarded to Mr. Coons, who returned them. But the latter not having filled them out properly it was necessary to return them for minor correction.

The Audit Company's representative has been at work on the books in the steward's office, beginning work on June 20th. He informs me that he will be able to finish a portion of the work on July 18th.

The contract for buckwheat coal was awarded to Messrs. Parrish, Phillips & Co., and an estimate was allowed by the Commission for changing the grates, as indicated by your Board, so as to burn buckwheat coal, which will amount to a very great saving during the year.

On the Fourth of July, Independence Day, the usual games and amusements were indulged in at this Hospital, in which both patients and employees participated. The games were witnessed by patients from both West and East Hospitals, and in the evening a display of fireworks was given, which was witnessed by about 1,200 patients from the west side and 200 or more from the east side.

Salt water bathing was resumed on Monday of this week, 700 or more patients using it daily.

The fire department has not yet erected the poles which have been laying on the dock since the early portion of the year. I have communicated several times with Mr. Blackwell and also

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

with Mr. Murphy, the chief foreman of the construction department of the New York Telephone Company, who asserted that it was in the hands of Mr. Blackwell and that he is willing to co-operate with the latter as soon as Mr. Blackwell would inform him of his plans.

The contractor for the refrigerating plant in the cold storage building is at work laying pipes preparatory to erecting the machine.

A mechanics' lien was received by me on the 19th instant from the secretary, which was served on your Board by John H. Stevens on behalf of Harry E. Campbell against Sullivan & Clark, contractors for labor and material, amounting to \$1,423.96. Counsel for the Hospital was of the opinion that the lien should be served on the State Commission in Lunacy, and I therefore forwarded it to them on June 19th with an explanatory letter.

I have forwarded the resident steward's bond of \$3,000 to the office of the State Comptroller at Albany, and it was returned with a letter stating that the bond should be filed with the Board of Managers.

The following bills are submitted for your approval:

Bill in favor of Messrs. Blake & Williams, in the sum of \$2,805, on account of contract for steam heating, ventilation, etc., for new detached building. This has already been approved by the State Architect.

Bill in favor of Messrs. Blake & Williams for \$67.08 for regrading and rearranging steam supply and returns for cold storage building. This bill has been approved by your Board for \$60.08, but the contractor claims \$7 in addition, which claim has been approved by Mr. Heins.

Bill of R. S. Hale for inspection of steam and power plants, etc., amounting to \$94.50.

As a result of examination of patients' property which was made June 22 to June 29, 1900, I report the following in connection with the property of patients of the Manhattan State Hospital, West:

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

Shortages:

Jane E. Fuller, one foreign coin.

Elizabeth Jessup, one unset stone.

Hattie Neville, one magnifying glass.

Susanna Pfunkuck, one trade dollar.

Annie Neilan, one package containing the following: one purse, papers.

Hattie Raymond, one ring.

Amount of cash turned over by Mr. Smith.....	\$69 62
--	---------

Amount of cash turned over by Mr. Smith to Mr.	
--	--

O'Keefe	116 95
---------------	--------

Amount of accounts paid from patients' property cash	
--	--

before being received by Mr. O'Keefe.....	351 74
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Total	<u>\$538 31</u>
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The amount of money to the credit of patients of the

Manhattan State Hospital, West, as shown by cash

book kept in former steward's office.....	\$3,674 34
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Yours respectfully,

E. C. DENT

Superintendent

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, WEST

NEW YORK, August 8, 1900

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

Dear Sir.—I respectfully submit the following report of the transactions of operations of the Manhattan State Hospital, West, since the last meeting of your Board. The customary reports have been forwarded to your office and duly filed.

I submit the following bills for your approval:

Bill of James Fay, in the sum of \$56, for cleaning up, etc.

This bill was approved by the State Architect, I. G. Perry.

Bill of Mr. Bates for \$290.38, less a reduction of \$50.25, leaving a total of \$240.13 to be paid. This has been passed by the State Architect and the State Commission in Lunacy, as shown on the letter attached.

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

Bill of Messrs. Gaylord & Eitapenc for \$1,500. This leaves a balance of \$1,377.50 unpaid to adjust defects.

Bill of Messrs. Sullivan & Clark for \$2,687.04, \$645 of which amount is for extra work. This has been approved by the State Architect. The mechanic's lien has already been deducted.

Bill for \$27.35 and \$27.50, made necessary by extra expense ordered by the State Architect on account of a change in the conduit—"install 52 feet extra of duplex lead-covered cable, 7 creosoted timbers and 7 brackets and insulators and the necessary labor."

I enclose a report of the attorney for the Manhattan State Hospital in the matter of the Pasquini claim for \$11,780.74 for extra work in connection with the power house at this Hospital. The original claim of Mr. Pasquini was for \$12,091.97, which was reduced by \$311.23 on account of a report made by this Hospital on the itemized bill as submitted by Mr. Austin.

The last storm showed up some defects in the electric wiring in the new detached building, and the State Architect sent a representative down to make an investigation. He asserted that he thought the cable was defective and that he would order the contractor to remedy the defect and ascertain later whether it was due to a defective cable or to an accident occurring after insulation for which the contractor was not accountable.

Messrs. Blake & Williams have not as yet completed their contract, and in my opinion, are progressing very slowly with their work. I have written to the State Architect, complaining about their work, quite recently, and he asserts that he will have it adjusted.

On July 19th and 20th respectively the Hospital ward and the reception ward were removed to the lower floor of the new detached building by the transfer of about 119 patients. We find this building exceedingly comfortable and airy, and when the guards are properly installed I am sure will be a very comfortable and safe building. The new kitchen is in operation, and works satisfactorily. Sixty-one attendants take their meals in the dining-room of this building.

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

Grading about the new building was begun and I trust that in a short time it will show results of our labor.

The work on the refrigerating plant is progressing slowly. I have complained to the State Architect about some defective work wherein the specifications are not complied with, which he has taken steps to have corrected.

During the hot weather the patients have not suffered, owing to the fact that they have been kept constantly under the shade trees during the day. Each Wednesday, the steamer not being in use on that day, during the hot spell we have indulged in a two or three hours' excursion. About 200 patients go out this afternoon for a sail down the bay.

Yours respectfully

E. O. DENT

Superintendent

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, WEST

NEW YORK, *September 12, 1900*

Hon. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

Dear Sir.—I beg to submit the following report of operations of this Hospital, having sent to your office the usual customary reports for filing.

I submit the following bills for your consideration:

Bill of the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company for \$8,000, leaving a balance of \$4,012, which is to be held until the work is completed in accordance with the contract.

Bill of Edward Joy, approved by the State Architect. I beg to call your attention to the item of \$31.75, which was a special order issued by the State Architect.

Bill of James Fay for \$56. At the last meeting of your Board this bill was deferred until the next meeting for discussion.

The window guards, which should have been installed by the contractor, F. W. Coons, on the 15th of last month, have not yet been installed. I have received a communication from Mr. Coons, informing me that he would begin work on Thursday, the 13th in-

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

stant. He has asked the Commission for an extension of time I informed the Commission that we were occupying the building and did not care to assume any more risk than we were at present, and asked them to peremptorily order Mr. Coons to begin work I suppose that he has been so ordered, inasmuch as he is to begin work on Thursday.

The defects in the electric wiring of the new detached building, spoken of in my last report, were repaired by the contractor. The fault was found to be due to an imperfect joint.

The contract which was awarded to Messrs. Blake & Williams covering steam pipes, has not yet been completed. The men are still working at the present writing.

The cold storage plant has been installed, but the contractor is not yet ready to give the ten-day test, as specified in the contract. We have been using the ice every day. So far we have only been able to make four and one-half tons, whereas the agreement was for five tons.

We were allowed sufficient material to paint the exterior of the staff house and wards 31, 32, 33 and 34 (formerly Pavilions A, B, C, and D), and the work of painting has been completed so far as the Pavilions are concerned. Work will be begun upon the staff house this week.

Work of grading about the new detached building has been begun and we hope by next spring to have the grading completed. This will add very greatly to the appearance of the building.

The sea wall, which has been under discussion for some time, has not yet assumed form to enable the State Commission to act upon it. They sent a representative from the State Architect's office, who submitted sketches, the cost of which would be \$18,000 to complete the wall. I have been for some time in communication with several contractors, who agreed to submit specifications, cost, etc., which will in turn be submitted to the Commission again. I am this morning in receipt of a letter from Messrs. Thileman & Smith giving an estimate of \$12,000 for piling, in accordance with the specifications of Mr. Lawton of the State Architect's office and \$20,000 for a solid wall. I have forwarded

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

his communication to the State Commission. (Sketches exhibited.)

I submit a rough plan, submitted by the State Architect, of a dining-room for the Verplanck building. It is proposed to erect a modern dining-room and use the dining-room now in use for a drug department, which the Commissioners are desirous of establishing in the vicinity of New York, which will supply the entire State Hospitals with drugs, as far as practicable. The present dining-room will suffice for this purpose, whereas it is positively unfit for the purpose of a dining-room, and to render it suitable it would be necessary to practically rebuild it.

The matter of erecting telephone or fire poles is still in abeyance. The fire department has referred us to the telephone company, and the latter assert that they are ready to begin work. I have received a letter from the chief foreman, Mr. E. L. Murphy, asking for a pass for himself and men, which was forwarded, and he thinks he will be able to begin work on the 13th.

I would like to call attention of the Board to the use of soft coal by the tugs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Transfer Company, which has reached such a stage of intolerance that I would ask that some steps be taken in the matter to suppress it. I have written to Mr. Austin, counsel for the Hospital, and he informs me that he can find no law whereby he can suppress it, and he thinks it would be necessary to introduce a bill in the Legislature, as the city ordinance and the State law do not apply to navigable waters. I have also written to the board of health regarding the matter, who assert that they have no jurisdiction over the harbor. I have also received a communication, in answer to one from me, from Lieut. H. M. Hodges, Supervisor of the Harbor of New York, stating that such matters do not come under the jurisdiction of that department and that there is no United States law covering the matter. I would recommend that Mr. Austin be requested to introduce a bill for the suppression of this nuisance.

I have also complained to the department of health of the electric plant in Astoria, which, at times, when the wind is blow-

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

ing from an unfavorable direction, is very objectionable, and they assert that they will give the matter prompt attention.

Two hundred men patients were received on the 4th instant from the east side, and are occupying wards 31, 32, 33 and 34, formerly pavilions A, B, C and D. Ward 31, formerly Pavilion A, is used as a dining-room for these patients.

Wards 25 and 26 of the new detached building have been occupied with a quiet, select class of patients, pending the installation of the guards, after which time acute classes of patients will occupy these wards.

On Labor Day field exercises were indulged in, consisting of games in which the patients participated, the victors being awarded prizes. Refreshments were served, consisting of cake, lemonade and candy. The exercises were enjoyed by all.

Last Wednesday 230 patients were taken out by the hospital boat on an excursion down the bay. Owing to the high wind prevailing to-day the excursion which had been planned has been abandoned.

In the matter of a division of land, which was deferred at the last meeting of the Board until the next meeting, I beg leave to state that upon Ward's Island there are 261 acres, divided as follows: 135 acres to the east side and 126 acres to the west side. Of these 126 acres, 5 acres, more or less, are occupied by the residence and private grounds of the superintendent of the East Hospital, which leaves practically about 121 acres for the west side. This is taking into consideration the line as run by the old emigration department and is shown plainly on the map at present in your office. When it is taken into consideration that this hospital has 1,909 patients to receive exercise on 121 acres of ground, it is quite obvious that during walking hours the roads are very much crowded. I would respectfully ask that this ground, as laid out, and was marked by a fence, be given to the west side. By this means we can establish a walk for patients around the reservoir and back about the ground, giving more room and avoiding the unsightly congested condition of the walks at present. I would suggest that the present super-

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

intendent of the East Hospital be permitted to occupy the building and private grounds now used by him, bound by his present garden fence, east of his house, running north and south and continued in a line to Little Hell Gate, and a line on the south of this plot marked by the southern boundary of his garden fence and the hedge to the dock; in brief, his private ground, as now occupied, consisting of 5 acres more or less.

The uniforms have all been ordered and received. They are not worn for the reason that there are a few misfits, which will be adjusted in a day or two.

Yours respectfully

E. C. DENT

Superintendent

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

STATISTICAL TABLES—FISCAL YEAR 1899-1900

SPECIAL TABLE NO. 1

Medical Service

Number of physicians	14
Ratio of physicians to patients	1 to 179
Annual per capita cost of medical service.....	\$8 34

SPECIAL TABLE NO. 2

Employees

Number of employees	449
Ratio of employees to patients	1 to 5.59
Ratio of attendants to patients.....	1 to 9.21
Annual per capita cost of employees.....	\$46.75

SPECIAL TABLE NO. 3

Recoveries

Percentages:

On number admitted	15.70
On average daily population	4.91
On whole number treated	3.59
On number discharged	37.73

SPECIAL TABLE NO. 4

Deaths

Percentages:

On number admitted	32.05
On average daily population	10.01
On whole number treated	7.32
On number discharged	76.99

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

SPECIAL TABLE NO. 5

Statement of the Quantities of Staple Articles Purchased from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

Wheat flour, barrels	2,910
Meats, fresh, pounds.....	438,331
Meats, salt, pounds	92,907
Sugar, pounds	112,455
Coffee, pounds	32,490
Tea, pounds	8,254
Butter, pounds	92,533
Eggs, dozen	38,260
Coal, tons	12,184 $\frac{1}{10}$

SPECIAL TABLE NO. 6

Statement Showing Average Purchase Price and Per Capita Cost of Staple Articles of Consumption, for the Period from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

	Average price	Per capita cost
Fresh meats, per pound.....	\$0.070	\$12.321
Poultry, per pound .....	.117	.369
Wheat flour, per barrel	3.370	3.914
Butter, per pound .....	.224	8.297
Cheese, per pound .....	.113	.500
Milk, condensed, per gallon.....	.444	5.548
Milk, cows', per gallon.....	.143	.256
Eggs, per dozen.....	.201	3.084
Tea .....	.251	.830
Coffee, per pound .....	.113	1.470
Sugar, per pound .....	.053	2.367
Liquor, distilled, per gallon.....	1.094	.100

SPECIAL TABLE NO. 7

Fuel and Light

Total annual cost	\$32,368.38
Annual per capita cost.....	12.921
Number of tons of coal consumed.....	12,184
Average purchase price	\$2.43

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF WORK DONE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

Ran electric light wires to coal dock, electric launch dock and coal sheds to light same. Installed new electric light mains from transformers to recreation room at ward 28 for stereopticon. Installed wires and one four-light fixture at autopsy room. Installed repaired transformer at rear of main office and removed temporary one. Installed auxiliary telephone system at staff house to the rooms of nine of the physicians and in combination with telephone line installed. Ran telephone line to and installed at ward 26 one telephone set in connection with local telephone system. Changed bent of electric light wiring at power house to make room for ice engine. Ran new telephone line for extension bell at ward 26. Ran new electric light circuits to attendants' rooms of wards 26 and 27. Ran new ground wires for X-ray static machine at ward 26. Renewed storage battery solution, thoroughly overhauled all the batteries, motor and all mechanism in connection with the electric launch Evelyn. Removed old pole and transformer at staff house and installed instead new pole and new transformer. Made all general repairs and improvements throughout the institution.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS

Asparagus, bunches.....	3,492
Beets, bushels.....	497
Beans, string, bushels.....	155
Beans, lima, bushels.....	35½
Brussels sprouts, bushels.....	9½
Blackberries, quarts.....	52
Cabbage, heads.....	6,509
Carrots, bushels.....	570½
Corn, sweet, ears.....	9,484
Celery, bunches.....	5,735
Cauliflower, heads.....	588

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

Currants, quarts.....	52
Cherries, quarts.....	16
Cucumbers, bushels.....	3
Eggs, dozen.....	258½
Egg-plant	524
Grapes, bushels.....	26½
Gooseberries, quarts.....	24
Kale, bushels.....	50
Lettuce, heads.....	9,310
Milk, quarts.....	9,484
Melons, water.....	242
Melons, musk.....	132
Onions, bushels.....	292
Okra, bushels.....	29
Oyster-plant, quarts	180
Potatoes, sweet, bushels.....	9
Potatoes, barrels.....	27½
Peppers, bushels.....	43½
Pears, bushels.....	6
Peaches, quarts.....	57
Pumpkins	98
Parsley, bushels.....	29½
Pears, bushels.....	59½
Parsnips, bushels.....	171½
Raspberries, quarts.....	783
Rhubarb, bunches.....	11,840
Radishes, bushels.....	548½
Squash	135
Spinach, bushels.....	583½
Strawberries, quarts.....	2,499
Turnips, bushels.....	1,122½
Tomatoes, bushels.....	499
Tomatoes, strawberry bushels.....	9½

FARM STOCK

Horses	17
Cows	4
Chickens	150

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

**GENERAL INFORMATION DIRECTORY—MANHATTAN STATE
HOSPITAL, WEST**

E. C. Dent, M. D. Superintendent

All official communications with regard to the Manhattan State Hospital, West, should be addressed to the Superintendent.

Post-office address, Ward's Island, station U, New York city.

Telephone, No. 1696 Eighteenth Street.

WARD'S ISLAND DIVISION

Accessible by steamer from foot of East One Hundred Sixteenth street, 1 p. m.

Visiting days, Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Visiting hours, 1 to 3 p. m.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND DIVISION

Accessible by steamer from foot of East One Hundred Sixteenth street, 1 p. m. Thursdays.

Visiting day, Thursday.

Visiting hours, 1 to 3 p. m.

Telephone, No. 1697 Eighteenth Street.

VISITING OF PATIENTS*Extracts from Regulations*

"The superintendent shall regulate and determine the times at which patients may be visited by their friends; and no visitor shall be allowed to see a patient without his consent."

"Friends of patients will be allowed to see them when their condition admits of it, but each patient may only be visited once in two weeks, unless special permission is given by the superintendent, on account of the patient's illness, or for other sufficient reason."

"Visitors will not be admitted on Sundays, unless by special pass from the superintendent, and then only from 1 p. m. to 3 p. m."

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

“Visitors are expressly forbidden to furnish money, wine, liquor or tobacco to any inmate of the hospital, or to deliver to or receive from a patient, any letter, parcel or package, without the knowledge and permission of the medical superintendent.”

“No attendant shall receive any perquisite or present from any patient, or friend of a patient, or sell to, or buy anything from a patient.”

“The physicians attached to the hospital will attend in the offices at the usual visiting hours, and will cheerfully and fully answer all questions addressed to them, as to the conditions and prospects of the different patients. Friends of patients are requested to apply to the physicians for information, and not the attendants, who are not qualified to judge of such matters. Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the superintendent and will be promptly answered.”

“Friends of patients should give notice of any change of residence, in order that they may be notified without delay in the event of the patient’s death.”

“Visits from others than relatives of patients will only be permitted when satisfactory evidence is presented that such visits have the sanction of the patient’s nearest relative.”

“Visits from committees of lodges or benevolent societies, made with a view of testing a patient’s sanity, will on no account be permitted. The superintendent will certify as to the patient’s condition whenever such certification is needed.”

“Visitors of all kinds must first apply at the office of the superintendent, and are forbidden to enter the wards or other parts of the hospital buildings in any other way.”

ADMISSIONS

The following rules must be observed in the removal of patients to the Manhattan State Hospital:

1. Patients must be in a condition of bodily cleanliness.
2. Patients must be provided with the following:
 - (a) One full suit of underclothing.

Manhattan State Hospital, West—Annual Report

(b) One full suit of outer clothing, including headwear, boots or shoes.

Between the last day of October and the last day of March there shall be provided, in addition to the foregoing, a suitable overcoat for men patients and a suitable shawl or cloak for women patients, also gloves. Considering the great danger always present of the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into institutions where large numbers of people are congregated, and to avoid, as far as possible, the introduction of such diseases by means of wearing apparel, the clothing referred to above must in all cases be new.

CORRESPONDENCE OF PATIENTS

Each patient is permitted to write to some relative or friend once in two weeks, and oftener if necessary, in the discretion of the superintendent. In the case of patients unable from any cause to write, the superintendent directs some proper person to write for such patients at suitable intervals if they so desire.

All letters are forwarded at once, unless they are obscene, profane, illegible or too incoherent to be understood, and the postage is furnished by the hospital.

Letters detained for the reasons stated above are forwarded at once to the office of the State Commission in Lunacy.

Letters addressed to the Governor, Attorney-General, judges of courts of record, districts attorneys or the State Commission in Lunacy are forwarded without examination.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL
AT CENTRAL ISLIP
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

CHAPTER 30

Annual Report of the Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip

OFFICERS

BOARD OF MANAGERS

HENRY E. HOWLAND	GEORGE E. DODGE
ELEANORA KINNICUT	JOHN McANERNEY
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN	LOUISA PIERPONT MORGAN
HENRY H. HOLLISTER	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

HENRY E. HOWLAND.....	President
GEORGE E. DODGE.....	Secretary
WILLIAM H. KIMBALL.....	Treasurer

NON-RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS

Board of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons

AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.	B. SACHS, M. D.
WHITMAN V. WHITE, M. D.	EDWARD D. FISHER, M. D.
WALTER R. GILLETTE, M. D.	ALLAN McLANE HAMILTON, M. D.
EDWARD G. JANEWAY, M. D.	JOSEPH D. BRYANT, M. D.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, M. D.	WILLIAM H. THOMSON, M. D.
WILLIAM B. SAVAGE, M. D.	FREDERICK PETERSON, M. D.

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS

G. A. SMITH, M. D.....	Superintendent
M. B. HEYMAN, M. D.....	Second Assistant Physician
C. G. BRINK, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
H. R. HUMPHRIES, M. D.....	Junior Physician
W. G. RYON, M. D.....	Junior Physician
M. B. RUGGLES, JR., M. D.....	Medical Interne
J. L. DEVLIN, M. D.....	Medical Interne
W. J. McKEE.....	Resident Steward

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

CENTRAL ISLIP, October 1, 1900

Hon. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*

Dear Sir.—I respectfully submit to your Board, as required by law, my report as superintendent of Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip for the year ending September 30, 1900. It will, with that of your treasurer, supplement the report of your Board and constitute the first annual report of this as a separate hospital.

The bill dividing the Manhattan State Hospital into three separate and distinct hospitals was signed by the Governor and became a law on April 25th.

MOVEMENT IN POPULATION

On October 1, 1899, there were remaining in the hospital 761 men and 295 women, a total of 1,056.

During the year we received by transfer from Ward's Island 127 men and 112 women, a total of 239.

The discharges during the year included 5 men and 2 women, a total of 7.

Forty-five deaths occurred during the year, of which 28 were men and 17 women, leaving a resident population on October 1, 1900, of 855 men and 388 women, a total of 1,243.

The total number under treatment during the year was 888 men, 407 women, a total of 1,295. The smallest number under treatment during the year was 761 men, 295 women, a total of 1,056.

The average number under treatment during the year was 786 men, 338 women, a total of 1,124.

AMUSEMENTS

During the year those important factors in the treatment of the insane, namely amusement and recreation, have received special attention.

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

Upon Decoration Day and Labor Day field-day sports were held by the patients upon the athletic field of the hospital, refreshments in the form of ice cream and cake, lemonade and candy being served, and prizes were awarded to the successful competitors.

Upon July 4th field-day exercises were held by both patients and employees, refreshments being served as before, and in the evening a display of fireworks was given.

The music at each of the above occasions was furnished by the hospital band, which has increased in numbers and efficiency during the year. This band has also during the summer months given three weekly outdoor concerts, which have been greatly appreciated and enjoyed by all.

Early in the season a baseball team was organized among the employees of the hospital, and games have been played with the teams of neighboring towns upon Saturday afternoons at the baseball grounds of the hospital. These games have added materially to the enjoyment of the patients, the majority of them displaying a keen interest in them, and being always ready to applaud a victory for the home team, or a good play on either side. Music was also furnished upon these occasions by the hospital band.

Besides the foregoing outdoor amusements, the patients have participated in games of croquet, and, in a few instances among the male patients, instruction was given in golf.

The usual indoor amusements have been continued, in the form of cards, dominos, checkers and other hall games. Progressive euchre parties have been conducted. Upon occasions select vaudeville entertainments were given by home and hired talent, and were greatly appreciated. In this feature of amusement we have heretofore been handicapped, owing to the lack of a suitable place in which to hold them.

Since the occupation of the new buildings of Group D, one of the old wards vacated is being remodelled for use as an amusement hall, and, upon the completion of this work, we hope for a material advancement in this necessary form of entertainment.

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

Weekly dances for the women patients have been held upon Thursday evenings during the year, the music being furnished by the hospital orchestra.

Upon Thanksgiving day, Christmas and New Year's, dances were held, both men and women patients participating. As these mixed dances have been so successful and have added so much to the enjoyment of the patients, it is our purpose to continue them.

Beginning in June a new feature of recreation was introduced, namely, that of a semimilitary inspection of the men patients and employees. On Sunday afternoons, weather permitting, the men patients, accompanied by the men employees, and headed by the hospital band, march to the athletic field, where an inspection, after the military style, is held by the officers of the hospital. This has become a source of great enjoyment for the patients, and they now look forward with pleasure to the weekly drill. As another result of this feature, it has been noticed that there is a marked improvement in the appearance of both the patients and employees, much care being exercised by both to present a good appearance. The patients also use this occasion to present letters and other communications to the officers of the hospital. Each succeeding inspection shows a marked improvement over the preceding one. Where at first patients were unable to form in ranks properly, or to keep step to the music, they are now able to do both without assistance.

In connection with the subject of amusements it is well to mention the amount of enjoyment and recreation which the patients have derived from reading. The library of the hospital consists at present of 621 volumes, all by standard authors, having been enlarged by the addition of 192 books this year. These books are issued weekly to the different wards, and an average weekly issue of 50 books is recorded by the librarian.

OCCUPATION

In the laying out of employment and occupation every effort has been made to select such work as would be best suited to the mental and physical condition of the individual patient.

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

There is no branch of industry at this hospital in which patients' labor is not represented.

In addition to the large amount of grading, terracing, road-making, tree-planting and landscape gardening that has been done in the past year, workers have been trained for the shoe-shop, the product of which supplies with boots, shoes and slippers all of our patients, both men and women, with articles of a good character, surpassing in finish the product of prisons, etc.

In the tailor shop almost all of the clothes used by the men patients are made and repaired, many of the patients being capable of doing excellent work.

The mat and broom shop employs the more skillful men workers—mats, brooms and brushes are made in abundance for our varied needs.

In the sewing-room a large amount of work is being done, mattresses, pillowcases and sheets being made for the wards and all repairs attended to, and in addition to this almost all of the wearing apparel for the women is made here.

The bakery, although very small and cramped, furnishes us with sufficient bread daily for our needs. We employ ten men patients in the bakery constantly.

Two laundries are in operation, both of which are antiquated and inadequate for our needs. In one laundry we employ thirty-five women and in the other fifteen men.

The serving of meals in the different dining-rooms is done entirely by patients chosen for that purpose, and the compliments bestowed upon our dining-room service by the Commission shows the quality of work done in this direction.

In the greenhouses patients are employed in propagating flowers all the year and supply the wards with quantities of cut flowers and potted plants. Under the supervision of the farmer and gardeners our patients have brought these departments to a high grade of efficiency. Our produce exhibited at the Suffolk County fair and at the American Institute fair, New York, received at both places honorable mention and diplomas.

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

A number of our stronger patients find employment in the boilerhouse and coalyard.

The percentage of men patients employed is 85 per cent.; women, 89 per cent.; average, 87 per cent.

CHANGE IN THE MEDICAL STAFF

On November 28, 1899, Dr. Julius A. Boyle was appointed medical interne.

On July 14, 1900, Dr. M. B. Ruggles, Jr., was appointed medical interne.

On September 16, 1900, Dr. James L. Devlin was appointed medical interne.

On October 1, 1899, Dr. Charles E. Norris resigned.

On June 1, 1900, Dr. Julius Boyle, medical interne, resigned.

On July 1, 1900, Dr. Robert Mason, medical interne, resigned.

MEDICAL SERVICE

There is nothing new to note under this head. The usual routine work among this chronic class of insane has been pursued with diligence and careful attention to details. The principal treatment at this hospital consists of occupation, recreation and diversion. We have been particularly free of epidemics and contagious diseases during the year, and the ordinary intercurrent bodily ills were treated along the usual rational lines. 32 of the forty-five deaths occurred in those between 40 and 80 years of age. The percentage of deaths of the whole number treated was 3.475.

TRAINING SCHOOL

The training school, which was organized October 1, 1896, has been conducted with success. All of the members of the senior classes passed the final examinations, the general average being very satisfactory.

The course of instruction extends over a period of two years and consists of lectures and recitations given by the superintendent.

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

ent and the medical staff, with additional instruction by the supervisors and hospital chef. In addition to the course of lectures and recitations, practical clinical instruction on the wards and in the preparation of food for the sick is given to the members of the school by the medical staff, with the assistance, in special subjects, by the supervisors and chef.

All candidates must pass an entrance examination, also an examination at the end of the junior and senior years. Other examinations are held at various times during the year.

IMPROVEMENTS, NEW BUILDINGS, ETC.

The principal improvements during the year are as follows:

Brick smokestack 110 feet high for power house of Old Colony erected and completed.

NEW COLONY

Work on the New Colony was commenced in January of 1899, and to October 1, 1900, the following has been accomplished:

Work was begun on Cottage F of Group 4, and that group is now advanced as follows:

All the brick work (except the mantels) is completed, as are the roofs and ventilators. The rough flooring is all laid; also the concrete for the floors in the fire-proof sections. The plastering is completed, the steel ceilings are erected and painted, casings for windows and doors in place, outside and inside iron stairways are erected, also the wooden stairways to attics. Tile floors in water sections of Cottage F complete and workmen are now in Cottage E. Porch work is well advanced, the frame work is up, roofs are tinned and floors and ceilings finished. Sashes are all fitted, weighted and painted. Plumbers have rough work completed and considerable finished work erected. Marble setters are at work and have their work in this group nearly completed. All the drainage pits are built and the conductors from the roof are connected with them. Junction boxes and conduits for the electric work are installed in the first and second stories. Nothing has been done toward the heating save putting up the register faces over the heat and vent flues.

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN

Brick work all completed, also roofs and ventilators; rough flooring all laid; plastering completed; all floors in water sections and kitchen ready for tile; all casings erected; sashes all fitted and finished except the trimmings; all stairways (except basement) are erected; plumbing complete except the Albeene stone in kitchen and marble in water sections; electric and steam heat work advanced as in Group 4.

POWERHOUSE AND COALSHED

Outside walls up to height for roof trusses and the stack up about 30 feet.

GROUP 3

Brick work complete; roofs and all ventilators finished, except those on the Central building; rough flooring all laid; also concrete in water section, and the same is ready for tile; plastering completed except small amount in Central building; steel ceilings in two cottages erected and primed; sashes fitted and painted; all stairways (except basement) erected; plumbing and electric work in same condition as in Group 4.

GROUP 2

Brick work, except the areaways, completed; roofs completed on all cottages except Cottage D and part of dining-room; rough flooring in place; plumbers have rough work installed; electric work complete in cottages A, B and part of dining-room.

GROUP 1

Excavations for basement completed except for Cottage D.

BOILERS, FLOORS, ELECTRICAL WORK

Boilers from the Fitzgibbon Company are on the ground and are to be placed in position as soon as the boiler-house is inclosed. A large quantity of finished flooring is in the buildings, but can

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

not be laid until the heat is installed. Nothing has been done in regard to the electric work in the basements, as no definite plans have been made as to how it is to be done.

IMPROVEMENTS EXTRAORDINARY

Four new boilers and two boiler feed pumps installed in present power-house.

Coal trestle for unloading coal erected.

Extension of 100 feet to wagon shed.

Old wooden lavatories in Groups A, B and C removed and more modern plumbing installed.

Replaced floors in Groups D, E and F.

Laid cement floors in power-house and engine-room.

Fire equipment apparatus, consisting of pipe lines and hydrants for D 4, 5 and 6, installed.

Two chicken-houses built.

Run-around track for railroad scales laid.

Grate bars for two sets of boilers changed to be suitable for burning buckwheat coal.

Installation of our own local telephone system, which formerly was rented at \$10 per station per year.

Extension of railroad switch to New Colony engine-house, laid 1,175 feet.

IMPROVEMENTS ORDINARY

will be found in full detail under the reports of the engineer, carpenter, plumber, painter, etc.

EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, WITH APPROXIMATE COST, FOR THE ENSUING FISCAL YEAR

The necessity of these improvements has long been pressing, and now, in view of the fact that our New Colony will be ready for occupancy this year, the necessity becomes greater, and I can not urge too strongly that they be allowed us.

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

Administration building	\$30,000
Bakery and equipment	10,000
Furniture for Groups 1 and 2, New Colony.....	56,000
Extension to stable for accommodation of thirty horses and converting the stable into a carriage and wagon house, in connection with the present one, which is very much too small.....	6,000
New cow barn, including silos, milkroom, etc., capac- ity, 200 cows.....	10,000
Vegetable cellar	2,500
Cement floor in coalyard.....	2,000
Tramway and cars for delivering food to dining-rooms.	2,800
Cement walks between pavilions and dining-room in each group	1,000
Shade trees, shrubbery, etc.....	500
Extension to piggery to accommodate 100 hogs.....	700
Hook and ladder truck, complete.....	575
Fire hose wagon.....	440

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are indebted to the Olympic Club, of Bay Shore, L. I., the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, of New York, Rev. R. L. Brydges, of Islip, Mr. W. J. Johnson, New York city, for books, magazines, illustrated and weekly papers which were received from time to time during the year.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

To the gentlemen of the State Commission in Lunacy I tender my grateful thanks for their painstaking attention to our various and numerous wants, and also for their valuable suggestions and good advice given us on so many occasions.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

I desire to thank the officers and employees of the hospital for their loyal support and untiring efforts and successful execution of all duties intrusted to them.

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

BOARD OF MANAGERS

To your board I am deeply grateful for the uniform kindness and cordial support you have given me in the discharge of my various duties and for the kind consideration you have always shown me in the frequent and trying problems for which I had to call upon you for advice, and for the great interest you have taken and efforts you have made for the welfare of the hospital in every particular. It is my honor and pleasure to remain,

Yours respectfully

G. A. SMITH

Superintendent

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

SPECIAL TABLE No. 1

Medical Service, October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

Number of physicians.....	5
Ratio of physicians to patients.....	1 to 224.8
Annual per capita cost of medical service.....	\$8.119

SPECIAL TABLE No. 2

Employees, October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

Total number of employees.....	190
Ratio of all employees to patients.....	1 to 5.91
Ratio of attendants to patients.....	1 to 9.95
Per capita cost of all employees.....	\$52.776

SPECIAL TABLE No. 3

Recoveries

Percentages: None.

SPECIAL TABLE No. 4

Deaths

Percentages:

On number admitted from Ward's Island.....	18.83
On average daily population.....	4
On whole number treated.....	3.475
On number discharged.....	.643

SPECIAL TABLE No. 5

Statement of the Quantities of Staple Articles Purchased from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

Flour, barrels.....	1,575
Meats, fresh, pounds.....	228,019
Meats, smoked and salt, pounds.....	13,753
Sugar, pounds.....	65,816
Coffee, pounds.....	14,792
Tea, pounds.....	4,192
Butter, pounds.....	44,866
Eggs, dozen.....	17,680
Coal, tons.....	5,717

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

SPECIAL TABLE No. 6

Statement Showing Average Purchase Price and Per Capita Cost of
Staple Articles of Consumption for the Period from October 1, 1899,
to September 30, 1900

	Average price	Per capita cost
Flour, per barrel.....	\$3.375	\$4.728
Meats, fresh, per pound.....	.068	13.841
Meats, salt, per pound.....	.093	1.142
Poultry, per pound.....	.12	.24
Sugar, per pound.....	.052	3.089
Coffee, per pound.....	.113	1.495
Tea, per pound.....	.221	.825
Butter, per pound.....	.23	9.181
Eggs, per dozen.....	.18	2.846
Cheese, per pound.....	.111	1.012
Milk, condensed, per quart.....	.114	5.82
Liquor, distilled, per gallon.....	1.72	.016

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30,
1900

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1899.....	761	295	1,056
By transfers from Ward's Island.....	127	112	239
Total number under treatment during year	888	407	1,295
Daily average population.....	786	338	1,124
Capacity of institution.....	686	289	967
Discharged during the year:			
As improved	5	1	6
As unimproved		1	1
Died	28	17	45
Whole number discharged during the year..	33	19	52
Remaining October 1, 1900.....	855	388	1,243

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

Date of opening.....	May, 1889
Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	1,000
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$1,300,000 00
Value of personal property.....	85,000 00
Acreage under cultivation.....	257

Receipts during year, maintenance fund:

Balance on hand June 1, 1900.....	\$508 38
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	61,300 00
From private patients, clothing manufacturing fund, form 916.....	2,439 14
From reimbursing patients.....	45 50
From all other sources.....	111 65
Amount required to pay maintenance vouchers...	2,867 77

Total receipts for maintenance..... \$67,272 44

Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements....	\$238,333 53
Total receipts from manufacturing fund.....	.....

Disbursements during year for maintenance:

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries.....	\$3,592 38
Estimate No. 2. For wages.....	21,310 74
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores.....	20,797 63
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs.....	6,149 16
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds.....	1,458 94
Estimate No. 6. For clothing.....	4,588 25
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding....	404 75
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.....	573 96
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light.....	5,515 11
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	224 00
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses..	3,790 40
Estimate No. 12. For transportation.....	11 31

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.. \$63,414 63

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

TABLE NO. 2—(Concluded)

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	\$238,333 53
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund.....	600 00
Total disbursements, clothing manufacturing fund.....	3,100 66
<hr/>	
Balances October 1, 1900:	
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	\$3 20
<hr/>	
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	\$420 00
Women	360 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	240 00
Women	168 00
<hr/>	
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 11
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 51
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	87%
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$9,716 30
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	8,850 00
<hr/>	

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

(None admitted)

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1900, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute						1
Mania, chronic			2			15
Melancholia, acute				1		
Melancholia, chronic			6			68
Paranoia						1
General paralysis			1			6
Dementia, primary					1	20
Dementia, terminal			36	1		126
Imbecility with maniacal attacks				1		
Total			45	3	1	287

TABLE No. 5

Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

(None admitted)

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

TABLE No. 6
Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Five to ten years.....	1	.....	1
Unascertained.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific infectious diseases :						
Erysipelas				2	....	2
Dysentery				3	1	4
Tuberculosis	7	5	12	53	19	72
Constitutional diseases :						
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus	1	....	1	1	....	1
Diseases of the digestive system :						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and œsophagus				1	....	1
Diseases of the intestines	1	....	1	9	1	10
Diseases of the liver .....	...	1	1	5	1	6
Diseases of the peritoneum					4	4
Diseases of the respiratory system :						
Diseases of the lungs	5	....	5	17	2	19
Diseases of the circulatory system :						
Diseases of the pericardium				1	....	1
Diseases of the heart	6	7	13	34	8	42
Aneurism		1	1	....	1	1
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands :						
Hodgkin's disease, Addison's disease and myxœdema					1	1
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	2	1	3	14	2	16
Diseases of the nervous system :						
Diseases of the spinal cord				1	....	1
Diseases of the meninges				1	....	1
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	5	....	5	22	6	28
Epilepsy .....	....	1	1	....	1	1
Mental diseases :						
General paralysis of the insane.	1	....	1	7	....	7

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

Table No. 7—(Concluded)

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
The intoxications; heat-stroke; obesity:						
Heat stroke.....				2	.....	2
Debility of old age.....				2	.....	2
Accident				3	.....	3
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin				2	1	3
Malignant new growths or cancer.....		1	1	6	3	9
Total.....	28	17	45	191	46	237

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total
No hereditary tendency.....	2	.....	2
Unascertained	1	.....	1
Total	3	.....	3

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total
Single	3	.....	3
Total	3	.....	3

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total
Common school.....	2	.....	2
Unascertained	1	.....	1
Total	3	.....	3

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

TABLE No. 11

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....
One to three months.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....
Three to six months.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Nine months to one year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	.....	1
One year to eighteen months.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Eighteen months to two years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Two to three years.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
Three to four years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10	6	16
Four to six years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	12	11	23
Six to ten years.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	15	2	.....	.....	56	16	72
Ten to twenty years.....	.....	.....	.....	14	6	20	1	.....	1	74	9	83
Twenty years and over.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7	1	.....	.....	34	3	37
Unascertained ..	24	12	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	28	17	45	28	17	45	172	46	237	191	46	237
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths).....	10.7	10.4	10.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8	10

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since
October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 20 to 25 years	1	.....	1
From 30 to 35 years	2	.....	2
Total	3	.....	3

TABLE No. 13

Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year
and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 40 to 50 years	1	.....	1

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 20 to 25 years ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 25 to 30 years ..	2	1	3	7	4	11
From 30 to 35 years ..	1	2	3	14	6	20
From 35 to 40 years ..	5	2	7	30	5	35
From 40 to 50 years ..	9	6	15	47	15	62
From 50 to 60 years ..	5	5	10	48	12	60
From 60 to 70 years ..	4	1	5	30	4	34
From 70 to 80 years ..	2	.....	2	9	.....	9
From 80 to 90 years ..	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Total	28	17	45	191	46	237

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

(None admitted)

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Three to six months		1	1
Six to nine months	4		4
Nine months to one year	2		2
One year to eighteen months	9	1	10
Eighteen months to two years	17	4	21
Two to three years	16	17	33
Three to four years	27	7	34
Four to five years	35	15	50
Five to ten years	223	189	412
Ten to fifteen years	242	71	313
Fifteen to twenty years	140	48	188
Twenty to thirty years	138	29	167
Thirty years and upwards	2	6	8
Total	855	388	1,243

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc				1		1
Laborers				1		1
No occupation				1		1
Total				3		3

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
United States.....				1	.....	1
Ireland.....				1	.....	1
England.....				1	.....	1
Total.....				3	.....	3

{ Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 100 per cent were both of foreign birth.

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

(None admitted)

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	Men	Women	Total
Albany			
Allegany			
Broome			
Cattaraugus			
Cayuga			
Chautauqua			
Chemung			
Chenango			
Clinton			
Columbia			
Cortland			
Delaware			
Dutchess			
Erie			
Essex			
Franklin			
Fulton			
Genesee			
Greene			
Hamilton			
Herkimer			
Jefferson			
Kings			
Lewis			
Livingston			
Madison			
Monroe			
Montgomery			
New York	229	110	339
Niagara			
Oneida			
Onondaga			
Ontario			
Orange			
Orleans			
Oswego			
Otsego			
Putnam			
Queens			
Rensselaer			
Richmond			

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

TABLE NO. 20—(Concluded)

COUNTIES	Men	Women	Total
Rockland.....			
St. Lawrence.....			
Saratoga.....			
Schenectady.....			
Schoharie.....			
Schuyler.....			
Seneca.....			
Steuben.....			
Suffolk.....			
Sullivan.....			
Tioga.....			
Tompkins.....			
Ulster.....			
Warren.....			
Washington.....			
Wayne.....			
Westchester.....			
Wyoming.....			
Yates.....			
Unascertained.....	626	278	904
Total.....	855	388	1,243

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

INFORMATION AND EXTRACTS FROM REGULATIONS

SCHEDULE OF TRAINS

Leave Long Island City for Central Islip, 8.40 a. m., 11.10 a. m.; Sundays, 9.14 a. m.

Leave Central Islip, 2.14 p. m., 4.03 p. m.; Sundays, 5.56 p. m.

Hospital Long Distance Telephone, 19 Islip; telegraph, Central Islip, Long Island.

Railroad tickets at reduced rates can be obtained at the Hospital or at the city office, No. 1 Madison avenue.

The superintendent shall regulate and determine the times at which patients may be visited by their friends; and no visitor shall be allowed to see a patient without his consent.

Friends of patients will be allowed to see them when their condition admits of it, but each patient may only be visited once in two weeks, unless special permission is given by the superintendent, on account of the patient's illness, or for other sufficient reason.

Visitors are expressly forbidden to furnish money, wine, liquor, or tobacco to any inmate of the hospital, or to deliver to, or receive from a patient, any letter, parcel or package without the knowledge and permission of the superintendent.

No attendant shall receive any perquisite or present from any patient, or friend of a patient, or sell to, or buy anything from a patient.

The physicians attached to the hospital will attend in the office at the usual visiting hours, and will cheerfully and fully answer all questions addressed to them, as to the condition and prospects of the different patients. Friends of patients are requested to apply to the physicians for information, and not the attendants, who are not qualified to judge of such matters. Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the superintendent, and will be promptly answered.

Friends of patients should give notice of any change of resi-

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

dence, in order that they may be notified without delay in the event of the patient's death.

Visits from other than relatives of patients will only be permitted when satisfactory evidence is presented that such visits have the sanction of the patient's nearest relative.

Visits from committees of lodges or benevolent societies made with a view of testing a patient's sanity, will on no account be permitted. The superintendent will certify as to the patient's condition whenever such certification is needed.

Visitors of all kinds must first apply at the office of the superintendent, and are forbidden to enter the wards or other parts of the hospital buildings in any other way.

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

BROOM AND MAT SHOP REPORT

Articles Made

Floor brooms	1,406
Whisk brooms	110
Hair brooms	39
Doormats.	396
Ouspidor mats	173
Shoebrushes.	197
Scrub brushes.	203
Dust brushes	202
Window brushes	79
Stovebrushes.	4
Dandy.	3
	<hr/>
	2,812
	<hr/>

SHOESHOP REPORT

Articles Made

	Pairs
Men's boots	340
Men's shoes	232
Women's shoes	236
Slippers.	50
	<hr/>
	858
	<hr/>

Articles Repaired

	Pairs
Men's boots	1,779
Men's shoes	639
Women's shoes	334
	2,752
	<hr/>
Harness pieces, repaired.	98
	<hr/>

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

LAUNDRY REPORT

Number of Pieces Laundered

Aprons.	28,562
Aprons, scrub	3,774
Aprons, waitress	2,617
Apron straps	2,544
Blankets.	3,433
Bedticks.	477
Blue overalls	1,960
Blue jumpers.	1,740
Burlaps, meat	1,100
Canvas hats	540
Coats.	4,795
Chemises, muslin	19,912
Chemises, knit	9,980
Chemises, flannel	8,110
Corset covers	680
.....	2,443
.....	5,504
.....	3,638
.....	5,854
.....	6,464
.....	5,112
.....	5,227
.....	11,842
.....	12,410
.....	15,902
.....	3,918
.....	1,457
.....	330
.....	2,496

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

Pajamas.	118
Shirts.	60,738
Shirts, under	50,449
Shirts, night	580
Sheets.	143,419
Socks, pairs	40,297
Stockings.	19,015
Spreads.	3,706
Towels.	528,158
Tablecloths	5,743
Table napkins	4,368
Ties.	10,192
Vests, under	322
Window curtains, pairs.	792
Wrappers.	153
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Total.	1,201,191
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TAILOR SHOP REPORT

Clothing Made

Winter caps	1,123
Mittens (pairs)	700
Canvas hats	362
Trousers (men's size).	1,066
Coats.	666
Vests.	300
Drill jackets	302
Drill pants	284
Overall jackets	65
Overall pants	21
Winter overcoats	4
Bathrobes.	18
<hr/>	
Total	4,911
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Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

Clothing Repaired

Overcoats.....	285
Coats.....	509
Vests.....	505
Trousers.....	507
<hr/>	
Total	1,806
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STATEMENT SHOWING THE KINDS AND QUANTITIES
OF FARM PRODUCE, INCLUDING FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC., RAISED DURING THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

Fresh Meats and Sundries

Beef, pounds	500
Chicken, pounds	807½
Lamb, pounds	129
Pork, fresh, pounds	8,193
Veal, pounds	97
Lard, pounds	1,100
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Farinaceous Foods

Rye flour, barrels.....	13
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Dairy Products

Eggs, dozen	2,232
Milk, cows', quarts.....	19,331
<hr/>	

Fresh Vegetables

Asparagus, bushels	2,360
Beans, Lima, bushels.....	17
Beans, string, bushels.....	416
Beets, bushels	289
Cauliflower, heads	1,605

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

Cabbage, heads	18,048
Carrots, bushels	258
Celery, dozen	286
Corn, sweet, dozen	2,787
Cucumbers, barrels	5
Egg plant, heads	414
Kale, heads	400
Kohlrabi, quarts	16
Lettuce, barrels	29
Leeks, bushels	19
Onions, bushels	525
Okra, bushels	4
Oyster plant, bushels	5
Rhubarb, bushels	3,994
Potatoes, sweet, bushels	58½
Potatoes, bushels	4,123
Parsnips, bushels	260
Peppers, bushels	10
Parsley, bushels	5½
Peas, bushels	37
Radishes, barrels	13
Spinach, barrels	23
Squash	3,920
Turnips, bushels	1,540 ² ₃
Pumpkins	155
Tomatoes, bushels	325½
Tomatoes, strawberry, bushels	11

Fruits

Grapes, pounds	767
Apples, barrels	108
Pears, bushels	41½
Strawberries, quarts	2,570
Currants, quarts	439
Raspberries, quarts	88
Gooseberries, quarts	143

Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip—Annual Report

Blackberries, quarts	66
Melons, musk and water.....	5,366
Peaches, bushels	1
Peanuts, bushels	50

Farm Feed

Corn fodder, tons.....	9
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Bedding

Straw, tons	19
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**STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF VEGETABLES
SHIPPED TO WARD'S ISLAND FROM OCTOBER 1, 1899,
TO APRIL 30, 1900**

Beets, barrels	32
Cabbage, barrels	109
Carrots, barrels	31
Cauliflower, heads	30
Peppers, box	1
Parsnips, barrels	20
Potatoes, barrels	16
Potatoes, sweet, barrels.....	5
Strawberry tomatoes, box.....	1
Sweet corn, barrels	6
Onions, barrels	26
Turnips, barrels	409

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital
AT GOWANDA, N. Y.
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

CHAPTER 31

Seventh Annual Report of the Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital

To the State Commission in Lunacy

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to transmit to you the seventh annual report of the Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital.

EDWIN H. WOLCOTT

President

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

FORMER MANAGERS

WILLIAM TOD HELMUTH, M.D. H. M. PAINE, M. D.

ASA STONE COUCH, M. D. S. LOUIS SOULE, Esq.

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GEORGE F. ADAMS, M. D.....First Assistant Physician

CLARENCE A. POTTER, M. D.....Junior Physician

STEWARD

EARL R. QUACKENBUSH

MATRON

OLIVE A. CARPENTER

COUNSEL

CHARLES W. TERRY

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF MANAGERS

To the State Commission in Lunacy, Albany, N. Y.

Gentlemen.—The board of managers of the Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital make the following report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900, being its seventh annual report, together with the reports of the superintendent and treasurer for the same period.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Under the by-laws adopted by the board two standing committees were created, viz., an executive committee, a visiting committee.

The following are the members thereof, elected at a meeting of the board in December last, to wit:

Executive committee.—Dr. Edwin H. Wolcott, O. P. Letchworth, Dr. George W. Seymour and Fred J. Blackmon.

Visiting committee.—Dr. Frank D. Ormes and Fred J. Blackmon.

CONDITION OF THE HOSPITAL

The buildings generally continue in good repair. One of the farm barns has been painted since our last report. The other barns are in much need of paint and some general repairs. The water tower and tank will require painting during the ensuing year to prevent rusting of the iron work. The cottage has been moved to near the power house and connected with the sewer and with the steam and water supply and fitted up in proper shape for the reception of patients and will accommodate in the neighborhood of twelve convalescent patients. There has also been constructed during the year a silo, and arrangements have been made for a root cellar, both of which will materially add to the economical management and welfare of the hospital.

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

SANITARY CONDITIONS

The sanitary conditions of the hospital buildings remain perfect. The farm buildings, however, have no sewer connections.

NEW BUILDINGS

The board repeats the recommendations made in its report a year ago relative to the building of another wing and also favors the building of two wings similar to those now completed.

REASONS

a. The administration building, power house, kitchen, dining-room, bakery, laundry, etc., now completed are adequate for the care and accommodation of many more patients than can now be cared for in the two wings now completed, and additional expenditures for new wings in the future will be much less per capita than in the past, based upon the expenditures already made, as compared with the number of patients that the hospital is capable of caring for at this time. To illustrate, the present hospital cost something over \$500,000 and will accommodate about 325 patients; two more wings would cost about \$150,000 and would double the capacity of the institution.

b. An increase in patients would not require a corresponding increase in the administration and working force of the hospital, and consequently a decrease in the per capita cost of maintenance. To illustrate, double the number of patients would only require possibly one more assistant physician and a few attendants.

c. The present wards are overcrowded and patients do not receive the space per capita contemplated by the State Care System, and there are not now facilities for proper classification of patients.

d. The hospital has not a sufficient number of patients capable of doing manual labor to work the hospital farm to the best advantage. More patients necessarily would mean more patients capable of manual labor and consequently better results obtainable from the farm.

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

WORKING FORCE OF THE HOSPITAL
OFFICERS

There has been no change in officers on the medical staff since our last report. Each continues attentive to his duties and each appears to have the interests of the hospital at heart.

ATTENDANTS AND NURSES

What has been said of the officers of the hospital is true generally of attendants and nurses. In our last report the board observed that the duration of employment of attendants and nurses, and particularly male attendants, was not as continuous as to insure the best possible service, and we gave as apparent reasons—small wages and little opportunity for advancement. We desire to add a further reason, viz., want of proper facilities for recreation when off duty. The contentment and even the welfare of employees demand a certain amount of recreation and relaxation from duty and from the environs of a hospital. The employees of this hospital are largely precluded from these rights. The hospital is nearly two miles from Gowanda, and employees have no means of reaching that place except by walking. In the first place the walk is too long and quite impossible in bad weather, and especially for women.

If a conveyance was provided for the use of employees, to run from the hospital to the village at appropriate intervals during the afternoon and evening, it is believed that the want of opportunity for recreation would be largely eliminated, and that it would redound to the welfare both of the employees and the hospital. The facilities so furnished could be used in other parts of the day to other hospital uses. We recommend that provision be made accordingly.

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO MANAGEMENT

The gas well heretofore drilled and spoken of at length in our last report still continues to produce gas without any apparent loss in force or volume and is supplying fuel for the kitchen, bakery and laundry. It cost about \$2,200 to drill and equip it,

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

and it is now saving to the State \$2,100 in fuel each year and has already more than paid for itself. Under authority recently given by your honorable Commission, another well has been drilled about one-half mile east of the present well and gas has been struck with somewhat more force and volume than the other one, and it will materially affect the interest of the hospital, not only in giving an opportunity to preserve the other, but in increasing the supply of gas for other purposes. Investigation and observation, however, discloses the fact that it is questionable wisdom, however much gas we may have, to use it directly as fuel under the power-house boilers, on account of the immense quantities required for a given result as compared with the same result obtained from the same quantity of gas through the modern gas engine. The modern gas engine is simply an automatic explosion of gas in a cylinder expelling a piston. The power produced is very great compared with the quantity of gas consumed. All the power used by the hospital for laundry machinery, electric lights, ventilation and hot-air fans and the pumping of water can be produced through a gas engine vastly cheaper than through the ordinary steam boiler. A 50-horse gas engine will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,500, and actual results from investigation of gas engines used in Gowanda show that such an engine will consume less than \$10 per month of gas at 15 cents per M. Of course gas now being produced at the wells, this power will cost practically nothing, beyond that it dispenses with much labor by way of firemen and engineers. We recommend due investigation upon the part of your honorable Commission to the substituting of the gas engine for power.

WATER

The water question remains unsolved by your honorable Commission. We are advised that the scheme formerly formulated has not been successful and the contractor has abandoned his contract.

The board offers this solution, which it believes is a practical and comparatively a costless one—i. e., store the water from the

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

springs which flow out from below the present wells and then pump the water to the buildings with power furnished by a gas engine.

VISITATIONS

During the year your honorable Commission has visited the hospital and the board has held its regular quarterly meetings there. Other citizens of distinction have also visited the hospital.

All of which is respectfully submitted

EDWIN H. WOLCOTT

F. D. ORMES

G. W. SEYMOUR

NORRIS MOREY

OGDEN P. LETCHWORTH

EUGENE H. PORTER

FRED J. BLACKMON

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF TREASURER

To the Board of Managers of the Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital

The treasurer of the hospital respectfully submits the following summary of his receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1900:

FOR DRAINAGE AND DRAINAGE MATERIAL

(Chapter 736, Laws of 1895.)

Amount on hand at last annual report.....	\$150 11
	<hr/>
	\$150 11
	<hr/>

SPECIAL FUND

Receipts

Received from Comptroller's drafts.....	\$8,406 23
	<hr/>

Disbursements

Paid vouchers drawn by superintendent and steward.	\$8,406 23
	<hr/>

MANUFACTURING FUND

Receipts

Received from general fund vouchers....	\$937 17	
Received from transfer from general fund.	4 86	
	<hr/>	\$942 03

Disbursements

Paid vouchers drawn by superintendent and steward.	144 00
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$798 03
	<hr/>

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

GENERAL FUND

Receipts

Amount on hand from last report.....	\$186 05	
Received from Comptroller's drafts....	74,217 43	
Received from reimbursing patients....	2,459 03	
Received from private patients.....	1,268 75	
Received from steward's returns.....	623 23	
Received from over-paid vouchers.....	44 82	
Received from costs, legal actions.....	40 00	
	<hr/>	\$78,839 31

Disbursements

Officers' salaries	\$9,757 28	
Wages	22,114 96	
Provisions and stores.....	16,570 91	
Ordinary repairs	2,297 22	
Farm and grounds	3,998 76	
Clothing	1,665 47	
Furniture and bedding.....	1,572 76	
Books and stationery.....	983 26	
Fuel and lights	7,683 66	
Medical supplies	498 57	
Miscellaneous expenses	4,463 91	
Transportation of patients.....	1,268 41	
Manufacturing department	1,584 81	
Transfer to department	4 86	
Paid to State Treasurer.....	4,341 08	
	<hr/>	78,805 92
Balance on hand		<hr/> \$33 39 <hr/>

Respectfully

FRED J. BLACKMON

Treasurer

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT*To the Board of Managers*

Gentlemen.—In accordance with the requirements of law, I herewith submit the following report of the operation of this hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900:

The number of patients remaining in this hospital October 1, 1899, was 313, 157 men and 156 women. There was admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900, on original commitments from residences, 36 men and 37 women; total 73. By transfers from other institutions, 3 men and 1 woman; total 4. Making a total of 77 admissions during the year.

The total number under treatment during the year was 197 men and 193 women; total 390. There was discharged during the year as recovered, 19 men, 11 women; total 30. As improved, 6 men, 11 women; total 17. As unimproved, 7 men, 7 women; total 14. As died, 12 men, 6 women; total 18, which gives the whole number discharged 79.

From the above you will notice that we have discharged two more patients than we admitted. We have endeavored as far as possible to have the relatives of patients who could be readily and easily cared for at home, remove them, and in this way we have been able to discharge many old and terminal cases, in order to make room for the acute and curable.

There remained in this institution October 1, 1900, 153 men, 158 women; a total of 311. Of the 77 patients admitted there was but 1 under 15 years of age; he being a low grade imbecile boy, who will be transferred within the next month to the Rome Custodial Asylum. There were 2 admitted between the ages of 80 and 90; 4 between 70 and 80, and 9 from 60 to 70. Making a total of 15 over 60 years of age.

It is also interesting to note that during the two years we have been in operation, we have received by transfer and regular commitment, 7 patients between the ages of 80 and 90; 26 between 70

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

and 80, and 53 between 60 and 70. Making a total of 86 over 60 years of age out of 331 admissions. Of the 35 deaths we have had during this time, 16 have been of this 86 above the age of 60.

RECOVERIES

The percentage of recoveries is 9.4 per cent. on the average daily population. On the whole number treated, 7.7 per cent. On the number discharged 37.9 per cent.; and on the number admitted 38.9 per cent.

Of the 30 cases that recovered during the year, 22 were insane less than six months. This would give a percentage of recoveries where the duration of the disease was less than six months of 73.3 per cent.

It will readily be appreciated from this result that the earlier insane cases are sent to the modern hospital and placed under treatment, the better will be their chances of recovery.

DEATHS

The percentage of deaths during the year is as follows:

On number admitted 2.3 per cent.; on average daily population 5.3 per cent.; on whole number treated 4.6 per cent., and on number discharged 2.7 per cent.

Table No. 8 shows the hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the year. Here we find that there is heredity in 22 cases; no hereditary tendency in 39, and 16 unascertainable.

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS

During the year we have employed many patients in useful occupation, and the institution has been much benefited from this employment.

Fifty-three per cent. have been employed daily. Those who were strong and able bodied have been sent to the farm and garden, and have assisted in hauling coal, etc. Others have accompanied the florist, and accomplished much work in grading about the buildings and making roads and walks. We have also constantly

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

employed patients in the kitchens and congregate dining-room, and throughout the basements; with the seamstress, in the tailor shop, in the manufacture of mattresses and pillows, and on all the wards.

No employee is ever given the privilege of setting a patient at work, until the patient has been thoroughly examined by a ward physician and pronounced physically able to perform the class of labor he is to be set at. In all cases the patient should be willing, and at no time has any patient here been forced to perform any labor.

It is my belief that patients, physically able, and who are willing, do better if employed during certain hours of the day. The patient, however, should be carefully watched, and at no time should he be allowed to do any labor beyond his physical capacity.

The attendant in charge of patients employed about the institution or farm reports immediately to the physician of the ward on which the patient resides should he appear at any time not able to do the work required.

During our two years operation here my attention has never been called to any ill effect in any patient employed about this institution, but I have noticed from time to time that useful employment has been of great benefit in bringing about improvement in certain classes of insanity.

AMUSEMENTS

During the year we have had amusements at the hospital as often as we were able to obtain them from the outside, and as our money would allow. The Commission in Lunacy allow three cents per week per capita for amusements. This gives us about forty dollars a month, which does not go very far in paying fair class entertainers.

The hospital being situated 30 miles from Buffalo, and in the vicinity of a small village, very few entertainers come our way, nor are we able to induce them to come to Gowanda and entertain our patients at the price we pay, so to a large extent we have to depend upon ourselves for entertainment.

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

We have used considerable of our amusement fund in the purchase of games and musical instruments. During the past year we have purchased a pool table, a new upright piano, a "Regina" music box and a graphophone, and musical instruments for our orchestra.

We have had several attendants and patients who have been able to play on musical instruments, but none of them adapted to teach or lead. It has therefore been necessary for us to hire a leader who has instructed our orchestra, and led it on times when we have had a dance.

It is our custom during the winter months to give a dance every week and this draws heavily on our amusement fund. It seems to me that it would be only an act of justice to the smaller institutions if the Commission in Lunacy would allow them a larger amusement fund than is furnished by the three cents per capita rate. In an institution of two thousand inhabitants this would give them an amusement fund of \$60 a week or about \$250 a month, giving them \$20 a week more than this institution is allowed per month.

On this account they are able to provide for all their patients amusements several times a week, and to pay an extra amount to attendants who play in the orchestra, and also hire a leader at a good salary. Although we have but a few over three hundred patients, it seems to me that these patients have just as good a right to amusement, and as much of it, as those in the larger institutions, and considering amusements as a matter of treatment, it is my opinion that out of simple justice to our patients some increase in the amusement fund should be allowed. A thousand patients in the eastern portion of the State should not receive better treatment in this line than three hundred in the western portion of the State.

We have cleared out several groves, and placed in them park settees. These groves, during the summer months, are popular resorts for our patients. In the mornings and evenings, when the weather will permit, our patients go out walking in the charge of attendants and it is our endeavor to keep them out in the open

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

air as much as possible. As our roads and walks become more perfected and our lawns more thoroughly graded, our patients will have more places for exercise, which will be more satisfactory than at present.

It is our intention this year to set aside a portion of the lawn in front of the administration building, beyond the main road, as a recreation ground. Here we will provide a diamond for baseball, and we shall encourage in every way both patients and attendants to take an interest in athletics.

The Commission in Lunacy, the past year, has allowed us money for books. These have been received; some three hundred and thirty copies of popular fiction, history, biographies, etc., which form a good nucleus for a library. A certain amount of money is thus set aside every year for each hospital. These books have been catalogued, and a day each week set aside as library day, when books will be issued to such patients as will appreciate and properly care for them.

We have endeavored to give patients who could be trusted the liberty of going about the grounds on parole, and to some this privilege has been extended to the village and surrounding country, and when we acquire more wards, in order that we may the better classify our patients, we will be able to give them still more liberty and shall employ the "open door" method, wherever and whenever it is possible.

The first of each December it has been our custom to send to the relatives of our patients a notice, reminding them of the approach of Christmas, and asking them, if it be possible, that they send something in remembrance of the day to their relatives. This has become a marked feature of the holiday, and gives great pleasure to all of our patients.

TRAINING SCHOOL

The training school which was inaugurated the fall of the year we commenced operation is now on a firm foundation; the first graduation having taken place last spring; at which time the three who took the examination acquired the per cent. nec-

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

essary and received the State diploma. It was also gratifying to find that every member of the junior class passed the annual examination, and are now enrolled as seniors. Two, however, having resigned out of a class of twelve, we have left a senior class of ten. The new junior class numbers eight.

In August of 1898, this hospital received its first patients. With the exception of a supervisor and matron, who were trained nurses from the Middletown State Hospital, and two attendants, transferred from Buffalo and Middletown, we were compelled to care for patients with an untrained corps. This necessitated watchful care both night and day on the part of physicians and supervisors. It gives me pleasure to state that during this time we have had no accidents of a serious nature. With the advent now of the trained nurse on all of the wards, an improved condition is noticeable, due to the training that has been given these nurses in the past two years. Every effort has been made, and I believe with success, to bring our nurses up to a high standard, by careful and persistent teaching of the approved and modern method of caring for the insane.

MEDICAL SERVICE

There has been but one change in our staff during the year. In October, 1899, on account of the lack of funds for the purpose, it became necessary to temporarily reduce Dr. Potter to the position of interne. During the past year, however, he has been reinstated in his old position. Dr. G. Franklin Brewster, a recent graduate of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, has been with us during the past six months, performing the duties of an interne for the experience it would give him, and which he desired, but without any remuneration except maintenance. In this position Dr. Brewster has given efficient service. Dr. George F. Adams, my first assistant physician, and Dr. Clarence A. Potter, my junior physician, have been diligent, painstaking, energetic, and have given me their loyal support in operating the hospital.

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

In the matter of organization there has been much work, and especially so where large numbers of patients were transferred at once. The result, however, of treatment, and the present condition of our patients, is a sufficient reward for good work.

IMPROVEMENTS

There has been nothing added in the way of buildings during the past year. We have, from time to time, put repairs on the barns and other out-buildings, and throughout the wards. The cow barn has been cemented throughout, and new granaries built within it. We have added to this also a silo with a capacity for 125 tons of ensilage; sufficient to feed 30 cows for six months. Since the use of ensilage at this hospital there has been an increased supply of milk, with no increase in size of the dairy.

We have endeavored to keep at work at grading about the buildings, and much has been accomplished, but we have had a small force to do this work, and have, from time to time, had to take our employees and patients away from grading to labor at something more important about the farm. On this account, we have not accomplished as much as we could have desired, and have considerable left to do.

In the matter of making roads and laying out walks, the work has been very satisfactory, and our roads are in much better condition than they were last year, as are also our walks. We have, during the year, established electric lights about the grounds, following the course of the roads, which facilitate travel at night.

Along the roadsides we have planted maple and elm trees, the most of these being taken from the farm. It shall be our aim to continue, every year, the landscape gardening of the place, planting trees, shrubs and flower beds. A large portion having been graded and grass seed sown, we expect next year to have a good lawn.

During the year all of our wards and the bedrooms have been painted, and in consequence lend a very pleasant appearance.

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

We have also painted the offices, halls and apartments throughout the administration building, and will continue until every part of the institution is thus decorated.

NEEDS

In regard to the needs of the institution I can only reiterate what I said in my report of last year. We need new buildings, a new male and female wing, and steps should at once be taken to acquire a certain sum for these from the Commission in Lunacy.

Our wards are crowded, all of them, with patients of a class of the insane that should not be assembled together; especially in the interest of the acute and curable. These buildings could easily be built, on the present style of architecture, for \$150,000 and furnished, and at the commencement of the present year every effort should be made to acquire this sum, in order that the buildings may be started in the early spring.

As you know, the law, although giving to this hospital a district, allows us to receive patients from any part of the State, providing they are acute cases and the friends or relatives desire homeopathic treatment. The profession at large, throughout the State, especially in this vicinity, have desired to send patients of this description here. We have felt, however, in many cases, that on account of the crowded and unclassified condition of our wards, the patient should be sent somewhere else.

The institution should surely be put to the use for which it was incorporated, i. e., the care and treatment of the insane according to homeopathic principles, and sufficient room should be provided at the hospital to care for all those in this vicinity whose relatives desire for them treatment at this place.

It would therefore seem that other institutions throughout the State having now been built up, your Board should at once take up with the Commission the matter of new buildings at this hospital. With two new buildings we would need one more boiler of about the same power as the present ones, 150 horse power. There is ample room for two more boilers in our power house.

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

With double the number of patients our increased caring expense would be very little, and our per capita could then be reduced at least \$1 per week. Our per capita expense during the year ending September 30, 1899, with an average daily population of 216, was \$6.02 per week. During the last year, with an average daily population of 316, our per capita has been reduced to \$4.42. With an increase of 100 in average daily population, our per capita has decreased \$1.60. I would also state we have sufficient dynamo power to provide for this increase.

Another matter I would call your attention to, and which the institution is certainly in need of, is a stable for road and driving horses and carriages. The need is apparent, as in the large horse barn there is lack of room, which these horses and carriages now take up, and moreover it is almost impossible to keep them in good condition where they are now located. A horse and carriage barn should be erected somewhere in the vicinity of the institution, and need not cost over \$3,500.

I would also advise the extension of the electric lights to the barn and farm house. These have no protection whatever from fire at present. The employees at the house use lamps, and the laborers at the barn use lanterns, which are at all times dangerous, and if a fire should start at any time in any of the barns or farm house, all these buildings would certainly be consumed, with probably the live stock in them.

The wiring of these barns and the farm house could be accomplished at an expense not exceeding \$1,000, and may avert a possible loss to the State from fire.

The Commission in Lunacy have allowed \$4,700 for a new railroad switch which will be placed this fall, running from the main line of the Erie railroad to a position immediately back of the boiler house. This will eliminate the necessity of hauling coal, and not only save an expense of \$1,200 a year to the State, but also be a great saving to our roads, which the heavily loaded wagons cut up badly.

A new water supply has been decided upon by the State Architect and will be established this fall. It is the original proposi-

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

tion submitted last year, i. e., to gather together all the water from the springs south of the present pumping station into one large tank, and to siphon the water from the present wells into said tank, and then to force the water from this location into the large tank in the vicinity of the boiler house by the compressed air system, and from this location to pump the water either into the general system or into the large steel receptacle tank in the rear of the buildings. This plan will enable us to have our whole working force centered at the power house.

It is expected that this plan will increase our water supply from its present one of 35,000 gallons a day to at least 75,000, an adequate amount for a much larger hospital. This work will be accomplished before the winter is over.

It is expected the Commission will allow money for the drilling of a new gas well, when, if a quantity of gas is found, I would advise that the packing be taken out of the present well, and that it be drilled at least 300 feet deeper, with the idea of acquiring a larger supply. The present well, however, has been very satisfactory, having kept up its volume and a pressure of from 180 to 200 pounds daily, and has certainly paid the State for the experiment. Our estimate for the amount of coal this well has saved the State of New York, not including labor, for the past year is \$2,100.

The cottage which was moved from the vicinity of the barns into the grove south of the power house has had a foundation put under it, and is now being fitted up with electric lights, steam, water, etc., and during the fall will be made ready for the occupancy of ten female patients. There is no expectancy, however, that this cottage will relieve our wards, as the Commission in Lunacy are anxious to relieve some of the other crowded hospitals by transferring ten women to this institution.

We are also in need of a new ice house, which should be placed in the vicinity of the ponds east of the buildings, which would facilitate the harvesting of the ice and also the filling of the refrigerators during the hot season. It is estimated that one-third of the ice harvested is lost. We should have, therefore,

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

an ice house that would hold in the vicinity of 1,500 tons, allowing the hospital 1,000 tons for use during the year. Since being in operation, we have had to buy, during the latter part of the summer, ice at a high value.

With our own ice house we are able to harvest it easily at 35 cents a ton; while if we buy in the summer we must pay at least \$1.50 a ton for ice shipped from Buffalo. It would therefore seem a matter of economy to build at once a modern ice house of sufficient capacity to keep this institution supplied with ice.

Such a building could be erected, complete, for \$1,650.

A root cellar is also needed badly, which should not cost over \$1,000.

During the fall and winter we expect our gardener and florist to erect a propagating house in the vicinity of the boiler house, where we can easily acquire steam. This will facilitate work in the garden and on the grounds in the early spring.

The Commission in Lunacy at their last visit here, and in their report of same, recommended the ice and propagating houses, also the root cellar, and said they would give serious consideration to the matter of new buildings for this institution. We have asked for these buildings each year, and it is our belief that the State Commission appreciate now the positive necessity for them, and will be willing to allow money for the same.

Our wards are poorly furnished, a condition that was remarked by the State Commission on one of their visits, and I would recommend that money be asked for carpets for the hallways and sitting-rooms, more curtains for the windows, and lounges and easy furniture generally throughout the wards. There is no doubt but that the wards of this institution should be furnished as cheerfully and homelike as those of any other institution, and every effort should be made this winter to take up this matter and give our patients more pleasant surroundings in the building.

During the coming year the hospital should ask for wire to build up its line fences. Some work has been done concerning

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

this during the past year but it takes a large amount of fencing material to go around a farm of 500 acres, and the matter should be attended to as early as possible.

SERVICES

During the past year religious services have been conducted by different pastors of the principal churches. Rt. Rev. Charles A. Bragdon, of the Episcopal Church; Rev. John F. Tracy and Rev. P. J. Enright, of the Catholic Church; Rev. J. Emory Fisher, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. J. P. Countryman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church taking turns on different Sundays. At present the services are being held Sunday afternoons in the congregate dining-room.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I desire to express my thanks to the members of the board of managers for their hearty co-operation in the management of the hospital; also the State Commission in Lunacy for the many courtesies received during the past year.

To the steward, matron, supervisors, attendants and heads of departments I wish to express my personal sense of gratitude for the work they have accomplished.

The following list of papers have been received and distributed to the patients on the wards:

Erie County Press.

Gowanda Leader.

Buffalo News.

Franklinville Chronicle.

Buffalo Times.

Cattaraugus Republican.

We are under obligations to the members of the Gowanda band for an evening concert and to the ladies of the Presbyterian church, accompanied by "Prof. Makeover," for an evening's entertainment.

Flowers were received for our patients from the ladies of the village of Cattaraugus.

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Magazines and general reading matter was sent in by the W. C. T. U. of Collins Center and Mrs. A. M. Delong, of Gowanda.

Col. D. S. Alexander has favored us with valuable reports and maps.

Respectfully submitted

DANIEL H. ARTHUR

Superintendent

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF STEWARD

TO DANIEL H. ARTHUR, M. D., *Medical Superintendent*

I hereby respectfully submit the following report of departments under the steward's supervision for year ending September 30, 1900.

E. R. QUACKENBUSH

Steward

FARM AND GARDEN

During the year considerable loss on vegetables has been sustained owing to lack of suitable storage. Crops were light on account of the prolonged dry weather and the lack of ensilage for milch cows caused considerable expense in purchasing feed.

PRODUCTS USED AND SOLD

Hay, timothy, 93 tons 1,380 pounds.....	\$937 92
Oats, 1,107 bushels 24 quarts.....	364 00
Corn, 168½ bushels.....	72 38
Straw, 7 tons 1,400 pounds.....	50 85
Corn and oats, 5 tons 1,777 pounds.....	99 30
Corn on ear, 76 bushels.....	30 64
Chop feed, 6,437 pounds.....	51 49
Parsnips, 50 bushels.....	20 20
Beets, 131 bushels.....	42 55
Beef, 1,252 pounds.....	104 97
Pork, 6,008 pounds.....	408 63
Milk, 74,716 quarts.....	3,169 91
Eggs, 110½ dozens.....	16 87
Syrup, 40 gallons.....	30 00
Potatoes, 1,467 bushels.....	661 16
Tomatoes, 363½ bushels.....	196 05
Onions, 42½ bushels.....	23 40
Cabbage, 1,383 heads.....	57 32
Lettuce, 11,295 heads.....	112 95
Radishes, 3,250 bunches.....	65 00

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Green onions, 505 bunches.....	\$10 10
Spinach, 50½ bushels	15 78
Cauliflower, 79 heads.....	7 90
Apples, 81 bushels.....	56. 70
Carrots, 30 bushels.....	10 35
Turnips, 79½ bushels.....	24 90
Celery, 313 bunches.....	12 52
Squash, 944 pounds.....	15 62
Green beets, 49 bushels.....	9 80
Peas, green, 53½ bushels.....	34 73
Rhubarb, 34 bunches.....	1 36
Asparagus, 58 bunches.....	3 48
String beans, 26 bushels.....	19 50
Cucumbers, 400 dozens.....	32 00
Sweet corn, 1,070 dozens.....	107 00
Cherries, 10 quarts.....	40
Berries, 200 quarts.....	12 00
Cider apples, 200 bushels.....	40 00
Cow hides, 202 pounds.....	16 30
Ice, 800 tons at \$1.50.....	1,200 00
Horse keep, 11½ months.....	82 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,228 03
	<hr/>

EXPENDITURES

Amount of wages, per treasurer's report.....	\$1,993 84
Amount of supplies, per treasurer's report.....	3,872 08
Amount of balance.....	2,362 11
	<hr/>
	\$8,228 03
	<hr/>

LIVE STOCK INVENTORY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1900

Thirteen horses (carriage, 4; farm, 6; general use, 3)..	\$1,025 00
Twenty cows, new milch.....	800 00
Twelve cows, dry	360 00
Four heifers, yearling	80 00

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Two calves, heifer	\$16 00
Two calves, bull	10 00
One bull	35 00
Ten hogs, fat	100 00
Eight sows	96 00
Twenty-three shoats	115 00
Twenty-five pigs	50 00
One boar	15 00
One hundred hens	30 00
Seventy-nine chickens	16 00
Twenty ducks	6 00
Three turkeys	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,756 00
	<hr/>

LAUNDRY

This department shows great improvement over last year in the quality of work done. All flat work has to be carried by hand from the extractor on first floor to the mangle on second floor, which we soon expect to obviate by the addition of an elevator.

GOODS LAUNDERED

Shirts, bosom, 2,812 at 4 cents	\$112 48
Collars, 7,547, at 1 cent	75 47
Cuffs, 5,000, at 1 cent	50 00
Underwear (skirts, dresses, vests, drawers, etc.), 110,109 at 1 cent	1,101 09
Flat work (sheets, towels, tablecloths, pillowslips, etc.), 83,714 at 25 cents per 100	209 29
	<hr/>
	\$1,548 33
	<hr/>

EXPENDITURES

Amount for wages, per treasurer's report	\$796 00
Amount for supplies, per treasurer's report	469 04
Amount to balance	283 29
	<hr/>
	\$1,548 33
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**Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report
CARPENTER'S DEPARTMENT**

The locks in use throughout the hospital get out of order so easily that the carpenter spends at least one hour daily in repairing them.

Considerable time has been consumed in repairing old buildings on the farm.

ARTICLES MADE

One steamfitter's work bench.....	\$5 99
One easel, pine	2 25
Sixteen window screens.....	4 80
One wardrobe, pine, with door.....	7 50
One wagon seat	1 25
One clothes horse	2 00
One starching bench	1 50
Nine floor polishers, stone top	9 00
One watering trough for stock	4 25
One stand for palm	2 50
One razor box	2 35
One table, special, for medical journals.....	7 25
One spice box	1 00
Two table drawers	2 00
One closet, pine, for skeleton.....	10 00
One wagon box, farm	7 00
One wagon box, ice	10 00
One ice runway	2 35
Three barnyard gates	3 00
Two hay racks	20 97
Two barrel racks	2 15
One belt guard	3 00
Two cupboard doors	3 00
Two painters' horses	2 00
One ironing board, maple	1 35
Three broom racks	1 50
Two doors, batten.....	4 50
One cover to baker's trough	9 00
One baker's Vienna board	2 00

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Two wooden sinks, 2 compartment.....	\$10 00
One bulletin blackboard, 2 feet 6 inches by 4 feet.....	2 10
Two step ladders	2 50
One cake cupboard	2 15
One cupboard, Georgia pine.....	3 16
Nine tables, pine, oak legs, 3 feet by 8 feet.....	31 20
Two water cooler stands.....	1 00
Eight plant stands, 6 steps.....	14 98
	<hr/>
	\$202 55

Partitions to make serving room	\$20 00
Partitions to make sewing room.....	25 00
Hose cart house.....	12 00
Enclosing driveway to corridor.....	51 53
Fitting up cottage	75 00
Making granary, cow barn	65 00
Making wagon shed	21 00
Hen house addition	163 00
Piggery addition	60 00
Making milk-house	15 30
Repairing and setting cow stanchion.....	33 00
Repairing icehouse	30 00
Taking down old barn.....	18 00
Shelving in attic and tailor shop.....	32 65
General repairs	644 34
	<hr/>
	\$1,468 37

EXPENDITURES

Amount of wages, as per treasurer's report.....	\$575 00
Amount for supplies, as per treasurer's report.....	893 37
	<hr/>
	\$1,468 37

**Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report
TAILOR**

There has been in this department one patient part of the time, whose labor would about balance the time spent by the tailor in repairing old clothes.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED

128 coats, cloth, wool, at \$3.17.....	\$405 76
204 pants, cloth, wool, at \$1.69.....	344 76
65 vests, cloth, wool, at 95 cents.....	61 75
27 coats, white duck, at 92 cents.....	24 84
29 suits, denim, at \$1.25.....	36 25
3 coats, denim, at 75 cents.....	2 25
39 pants, denim, at 50 cents.....	19 50
2 suits, cloth, special, at \$8.69.....	17 38
222 outing shirts, at 47 cents.....	104 34
34 hickory shirts, at 45 cents.....	15 30
	<hr/>
	\$1,032 13
	<hr/>

EXPENDITURES

Amount for wages as per treasurer's report.....	\$432 00
Amount for supplies as per treasurer's report.....	417 34
Amount to balance	182 79
	<hr/>
	\$1,032 13
	<hr/>

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF MATRON

From September 30, 1899 to October 1, 1900

Sheets	704
Pillow slips	411
Towels	743
Skirts, canton flannel.....	58
Skirts, muslin	107
Dresses, gingham.....	187
Dresses, cashmere.....	1
Drawers	249
Chemise	152
Night dresses	175
Night shirts.....	155
White aprons	301
Mens' aprons	49
Aprons, operating.....	8
Aprons, rubber.....	3
Aprons, baker's.....	4
Aprons, canvas.....	3
Bureau covers.....	14
Mattress, operating table.....	1
Pillow, operating table.....	1
Caps, baker's.....	4
Silence cloths.....	2
Towels, ward.....	36
Milk strainers.....	12
Dish towels.....	24
Holders	25
Curtains, scrim, pairs.....	24
Curtains, muslin, pairs.....	6
Sash curtains.....	17
Curtain screens, bakery.....	51
Mitt jackets, pairs.....	18
Protection sheets....:.....	5

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Cushion covers.....	3
Table cloths.....	25
Sofa pillow covers.....	9
Shirt waists.....	9
Corset covers.....	2
Pillow ticks.....	8
Tray napkins.....	140
Table napkins.....	12
Screen curtains.....	57
Canvas waists	10
Bibs	52
Curtain straps.....	48
Stage curtain.....	1
Carriage cover.....	2
Mitts, pair.....	1
Mended pieces.....	3,242

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE No. 1

Showing movement of population for the year ending September 30, 1900

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining October 1, 1899.....	157	156	313
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1900:			
On original commitments:			
From residences.....	57	36	73
By transfers from other institutions for insane.....	3	1	4
Total number under treatment during year.....	197	193	390
Daily average population.....	156.41	160.01	316.42
Capacity of institution..	165	164	329
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	19	11	30
As improved	6	11	17
As unimproved	7	7	14
Died	12	6	18
Whole number discharged during the year.....	44	35	79
Remaining October 1, 1900.....	153	158	311

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 2

October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900

Date of opening	August 9, 1898
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	500
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$464,438 46
Value of personal property	42,362 59
Acreage under cultivation	309

Receipts during year, maintenance fund:

Balance on hand October 1, 1899, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	\$186 05
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	74,217 43
From private patients.....	1,268 75
From reimbursing patients	2,459 03
From all other sources	708 05

Total receipts for maintenance....	\$78,653 26
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Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements....	8,406 23
---	----------

Total receipts from manufacturing fund.....	942 03
---	--------

Disbursements during year for maintenance:

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries.....	\$9,757 28
Estimate No. 2. For wages.....	22,114 96
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores	16,570 91
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	2,297 22
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds.....	3,998 76
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	1,665 47
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding.....	1,572 76
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery	983 26
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light	7,683 66
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	498 57
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses	4,463 91
Estimate No. 12. For transportation.....	1,268 41

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	\$72,875 17
---	-------------

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 2—(Concluded)

Total disbursements during the year for extra-ordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	\$8,406 23
<hr/>	
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund	\$144 00
<hr/>	
Balances October 1, 1900:	
General maintenance fund.....	\$33 39
Manufacturing fund	798 03
<hr/>	
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	\$4.417
<hr/>	
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	\$30 00
Women	24 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	20 00
Women	14 00
<hr/>	
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1-13.14
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1-79.10
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	.5355
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year..	\$11,167 00
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	750 00
<hr/>	

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 3

Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year

CAUSES	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Moral:						
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.) ...	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above).	3	5	8	1	1	2
Religious excitement	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Physical:						
Intemperance	7	4	11	1	.....	1
Sexual excess	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Venereal diseases ...	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Masturbation	4	.....	4	3	.....	3
Accident or injury..	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Parturition and puer- perium .....	.....	4	4	.....	2	2
Change of life .....	.....	4	4	.....	2	2
Epilepsy .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Old age	3	5	8	.....	1	1
Epidemic influenza..	1	2	3	.....	2	2
Abuse of drugs	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
All other bodily dis- orders and ill health	2	6	8	1	3	4
Heredity	2	5	7	2	5	7
Congenital defect	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	40	37	77	9	16	25

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 4

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1900, and since October 1, 1888

FORM	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Admitted	Recovered	Died	Admitted	Recovered	Died
Mania, acute delirious.....				1		1
Mania, acute	18	17		36	26	
Mania, recurrent		2		8	3	
Mania, chronic	13		1	59		2
Melancholia, acute	13	11		28	15	
Melancholia, simple				1		
Melancholia, chronic	3		1	16		4
Paranoia	3			26		
General paralysis	6		5	16		5
Dementia, terminal	16		11	210		22
Epilepsy with insanity	3			19		1
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	2			12		
Total	77	30	18	432	44	35

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 5
Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year

CURABLE CONDITIONS	PRESENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			ADMITTED DURING YEAR			UNDER TREATMENT DURING YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Melancholia in acute forms.	3	5	8	8	6	14	11	11	22
{ First admission.....									
{ Second admission....									
{ Third admission....									
Mania in acute forms.....	4	3	7	8	7	15	12	10	22
{ First admission....				2	1	3	2	1	3
{ Second admission....									
{ Third admission....									
All other curable forms.....		2	2					2	2
{ First admission....									
{ Second admission....									
{ Third admission....									

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Continued)

CURABLE CONDITIONS		LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED—NOW READMITTED															
		UNDER 3 MONTHS		FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR		FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS		FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS		FROM 3 TO 4 YEARS		FROM 4 TO 5 YEARS		BETWEEN 5 AND 10 YEARS		AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Years	Months	Years	Months
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission . . .																
	Second admission . . .																
	Third admission . . .																
Mania in acute forms.	First admission . . .																
	Second admission . . .																
	Third admission . . .																
All other curable forms.	First Admission . . .																
	Second Admission . . .																
	Third Admission . . .																

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Concluded)

CURABLE CONDITIONS	DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING YEAR			AVERAGE LENGTH OF TREATMENT OF RECOVERED CASES. (LAST ATTACK)				DIED DURING YEAR			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER GROUPS			REMAINING AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR		
	Men	Women	Total	MEN		WOMEN		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
				Years	Months	Years	Months									
Melancholia in acute forms.	7	3	10	...	5.85	...	4.66	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	7	10
Second admission...
Third admission...
Mania in acute forms.	12	8	20	...	8	...	8.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
First admission...
Second admission...
Third admission...
All other curable forms.	2	2	...	...	...
First admission...
Second admission...
Third admission...

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 6

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	1	.....	1
One to three months.....	2	3	5	.....	4	4	3	4	7	1	5	6
Three to six months.....	2	1	3	11	1	12	4	1	5	13	5	18
Six to nine months.....	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	2	3	4	5	9
Nine months to one year.....	.....	1	1	3	2	5	.....	1	1	4	2	6
One year to eighteen months.....	3	1	4	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	1	2
Eighteen months to two years.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Two to three years.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Three to four years.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Four to five years.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Five to ten years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	19	11	30	19	11	30	26	18	44	26	18	44

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 7

Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Specific and infectious diseases:						
Tuberculosis.....		1	1	1	2	3
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Diseases of the intestines....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the bronchi.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the peritoneum..	2	.....	2	4	2	6
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the meninges....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)....	.....	2	2	2	3	5
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease.....	5	1	6	7	3	10
General paralysis of the in- sane.....	4	1	5	4	1	5
Malignant new growth or cancer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total	12	6	18	21	14	35

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 8

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Paternal branch.....	3	2	5	18	21	39
Maternal branch.....	3	4	7	16	25	41
Paternal and maternal branches.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	5
Collateral branches.....	3	6	9	18	32	50
No hereditary tendency..	23	16	39	81	98	179
Unascertained	7	9	16	84	37	118
Total	40	37	77	219	213	432

TABLE No. 9

Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

CIVIL CONDITION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	18	9	27	110	65	175
Married	16	17	33	80	104	184
Widowed	5	11	16	19	44	63
Divorced	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Total	40	37	77	219	213	432

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 10

Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

DEGREE OF EDUCATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Collegiate	1	1	2	6	3	9
Academic		1	1	9	14	23
Common school	32	34	66	141	141	282
Read and write	1	1	2	12	21	33
Read only	2	.....	2	14	10	24
No education	4	.....	4	17	13	30
Unascertained . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	20	11	31
Total	40	37	77	219	213	432

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 11

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Three to six months.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Six to nine months.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	1	2	3
Nine months to one year.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
One year to eighteen months.....	1	1	2	2	3	5	2	2	4	2	4	6
Eighteen months to two years.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Two to three years.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	3	2	5
Three to four years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	2
Four to six years.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	1	1	2
Six to ten years.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Ten to twenty years.....	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	3	6	9	1	.....	1
Twenty years and over.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Total	12	6	18	12	6	18	21	14	35	21	14	35
Average duration of insane life (giving years and tenths).....				7.7	11.	9.35				7.4	9.9	8.65

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years	1	.....	1	1	1	2
From 15 to 20 years	5	1	6	12	3	15
From 20 to 25 years	4	3	7	14	9	23
From 25 to 30 years	2	5	7	15	13	28
From 30 to 35 years	4	.....	4	18	18	36
From 35 to 40 years	3	4	7	21	27	48
From 40 to 50 years	12	8	20	60	54	114
From 50 to 60 years	4	6	10	39	41	80
From 60 to 70 years	2	7	9	21	32	53
From 70 to 80 years	1	3	4	12	14	26
From 80 to 90	1	.....	2	6	1	7
				219	213	432

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14

Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since
October 1, 1888

AGE	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 10 to 15 years..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 30 to 35 years..	1	1	2	1	1	2
From 35 to 40 years..	1	1	2	1	1	2
From 40 to 50 years..	4	1	5	5	2	7
From 50 to 60 years..	1	1	2	4	3	7
From 60 to 70 years..	4	.....	4	7	1	8
From 70 to 80 years..	1	2	3	1	5	6
From 80 to 90 years..	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total	12	6	18	21	14	35

TABLE No. 15

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients
admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

DURATION OF INSANITY	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	3	2	5
One to three months.....	1	6	7
Three to six months.....	6	4	10
Six to nine months.....	2	.....	2
One year to eighteen months.....	5	1	6
Two to three years	13	6	19
Three to four years.....	5	5	10
Four to five years.....	.....	4	4
Five to ten years	4	6	10
Ten to fifteen years.....	1	2	3
Twenty to thirty years .....	.....	1	1
Total	40	37	77

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16

Showing period of residence in asylum of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	4	2	6
One to three months	7	6	13
Three to six months	4	7	11
Six to nine months	6	3	9
Nine months to one year	4	10	14
One year to eighteen months	5	19	24
Eighteen months to two years	35	105	140
Two to three years	88	6	94
Total	153	158	311

TABLE No. 17

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Professional:						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.	1	.....	1	5	1	6
Commercial:						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.	6	.....	6	24	.....	24

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(Concluded)

OCCUPATION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agricultural and pastoral: Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.....	13	.....	13	67	.....	67
Mechanics at outdoor vocations: Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc....	6	.....	6	31	.....	31
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations: Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc....	1	2	3	13	2	15
Domestic service: Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.....	.....	8	8	.....	52	52
Educational and higher domestic duties: Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.....	.....	26	26	2	141	143
Commercial: Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Employed in sedentary occupation: Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.....	2	1	3	2	5	7
Laborers	9	.....	9	50	.....	50
No occupation	2	.....	2	22	11	33
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Total ..	40	37	77	219	213	432

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18

Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888

NATIVITY	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
United States.....	32	28	60	150	136	286
Scotland					1	1
England	2		2	5	4	9
Germany	3	2	5	8	9	17
Holland				1	1	2
Ireland	1	3	4	15	19	34
Poland	1		1	1		1
Switzerland					1	1
Sweden		1	1	17	12	29
Norway		1	1		1	1
Denmark		1	1		1	1
Canada		1	1	3	4	7
Italy	1		1	1		1
Nova Scotia.....					1	1
Austria				1		1
Unknown				17	23	40
Total	40	37	77	219	213	432

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of .33 per cent were both of foreign birth.

In .032 per cent the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In .011 per cent the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Albany			
Allegany			
Broome			
Cattaraugus	28		28
Cayuga			
Chautauqua	34	1	35
Chemung			
Chenango			
Clinton			
Columbia			
Cortland			
Delaware			
Dutchess			
Erie	5		5
Essex			
Franklin			
Fulton			
Genesee	2		2
Greene			
Hamilton			
Herkimer			
Jefferson			
Kings			
Lewis			
Livingston			
Madison			
Monroe	1		1
Montgomery			
New York			
Niagara	1	1	2
Oneida			
Onondaga	1		1
Ontario			
Orange			
Orleans			
Oswego			
Otsego			
Putnam			
Queens			
Rensselaer			

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(Concluded)

COUNTIES	Public	Private	Total
Richmond.....			
Rockland.....			
St. Lawrence.....			
Saratoga.....			
Schenectady.....			
Schoharie.....			
Schuyler.....			
Seneca.....			
Steuben.....	1		1
Suffolk.....			
Sullivan.....			
Tioga.....			
Tompkins.....			
Ulster.....			
Warren.....			
Washington.....			
Wayne.....			
Westchester.....			
Wyoming.....	2		2
Yates.....			
Soldiers' Home.....			
Total.....	75	2	77

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1900

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany						
Allegany						
Broome						
Cattaraugus	63	54	117			
Cayuga						
Chautauqua	73	89	162		1	1
Chemung						
Chenango						
Clinton						
Columbia						
Cortland						
Delaware						
Dutchess						
Erie	3	3	6	1		1
Essex						
Franklin						
Fulton						
Genesee		2	2			
Greene						
Hamilton						
Herkimer						
Jefferson						
Kings						
Lewis						
Livingston						
Madison						
Monroe	2	2	4	1		1
Montgomery						
New York						
Niagara	1	1	2		1	1
Oneida						
Onondaga	6		6			
Ontario						
Orange						
Orleans						
Oswego						
Otsego						
Putnam						
Queens						
Rensselaer						
Richmond						

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(Concluded)

COUNTIES	PUBLIC			PRIVATE		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Rockland
St. Lawrence
Saratoga
Schenectady
Schoharie
Schuyler
Seneca
Steuben	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk
Sullivan
Tioga
Tompkins
Ulster
Warren
Washington
Wayne
Westchester
Wyoming	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Yates
Unascertained	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Total	151	156	307	2	2	4

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
State Charities Aid Association
TO THE
State Commission In Lunacy
NOVEMBER 1, 1900

CHAPTER 32

Eighth Annual Report of the State Charities Aid Association to the State Commission in Lunacy

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MRS. WILLIAM B. RICE.....	Vice-President
HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.....	Vice-President
MISS LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER.....	Vice-President
HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.....	Treasurer
MRS. HENRY OOTHOUT.....	Librarian
MR. HOMER FOLKS.....	Secretary
MISS MARY VIDA CLARK.....	Assistant Secretary

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VISITORS TO STATE HOSPITALS

UTICA STATE HOSPITAL

Dr. W. E. FORD, 286 Genesee street, Utica
Pres. M. W. STRYKER, Hamilton college, Clinton.

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report**WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL**

Mrs. CLARA E. FIELD, Hector

Pres. ROBERT ELLIS JONES, Hobart college, Geneva

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL

Miss MYRA H. AVERY, 137 Academy street, Poughkeepsie

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL

Mrs. BERNARD BARTOW, 481 Delaware avenue, Buffalo

Mrs. WILLIAM BOOKSTAYER, Dunkirk

Mrs. GEORGE W. PATTERSON, Westfield

Mrs. HARVEY TEW, Jamestown

Miss ADA M. KENYON, Buffalo

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL

Dr. ROBERT G. COOK, 45 Park avenue, Rochester

Mrs. H. G. DANFORTH, 535 West avenue, Rochester

Mrs. A. H. HARRIS, 28 North Goodman street, Rochester

Prof. SAMUEL A. LATTIMORE, University of Rochester, Rochester

LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL

Miss BRADFORD, 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn

Miss ELIZA H. BROWN, 128 Montague street, Brooklyn

Mrs. DORA E. MILLER, 156 Montague street, Brooklyn

Mrs. R. W. ZENTLEY, 409 McDonough street, Brooklyn

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL

Miss FLORENCE M. RHETT, 122 East 34th street, New York

REPORT

November 1, 1900

To the State Commission in Lunacy

For several years past the inspection of the State hospitals for the insane has been mainly conducted from the central office. Gradually, however, availing ourselves of the legal provisions which authorize the appointment of local visitors of the Association for State Hospitals, we are getting a corps of trained visitors for these institutions.

During the past year eight new visitors have been appointed—four for the Rochester State Hospital, two for the Utica State Hospital, and two for the Willard State Hospital. These, with our older visitors, give us eighteen visitors for seven of the State hospitals. The reports received from these visitors are interesting and instructive. They speak of many improvements made in the hospitals during the past year; they deplore the continued overcrowding everywhere; at Willard, defective sanitation, overcrowding and an insufficient medical staff are especially dwelt upon as matters requiring correction; for Buffalo, a dining-room is urgently needed (strangely omitted from the original plans—these not of the present State architect) for the new Reception Pavilion, where the tables are laid in the wards, separated from the beds by a thin curtain only. Here also a residence for the Superintendent, apart from the main building is asked for, and should be granted. The commendations of the visitors are many, the criticisms few and mainly of the evils caused by overcrowding—a condition we have reason to believe will soon be remedied. An appropriation has also recently been made for new plumbing at Willard. This independent, outside testimony of intelligent and disinterested visitors to our State hospitals should be no less conducive to the welfare of the inmates than helpful to the

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

officers in charge of these institutions. Extracts from the reports of the visitors and a complete list of their names and addresses are appended.

The following table shows the total number of insane persons in State hospitals and private asylums on October 1, 1900, to have been 23,778, an increase of 755 over the previous year. Of this total number, 22,088 patients were in the eleven State hospitals (not including Matteawan), being 714 more than on October 1, 1899.

Census of State Hospitals and Private Institutions October 1, 1900			
	Men	Women	Total
Utica.....	549	558	1,107
Willard.....	1,122	1,144	2,266
Hudson River.....	982	1,109	2,091
Middletown.....	588	622	1,210
Buffalo.....	843	1,037	1,880
Binghamton.....	641	735	1,376
St. Lawrence.....	810	796	1,606
Rochester.....	248	302	550
Long Island.....	1,585	2,284	3,869
Manhattan, East.....	1,847	.....	1,847
Manhattan, West.....	199	2,533	2,732
Manhattan, Central Islip.....	855	388	1,243
Gowanda.....	153	158	311
	<hr/> 10,422	<hr/> 11,666	<hr/> 22,088
Matteawan (Criminal Insane).....	698	54	752
Private institutions.....	373	565	938
	<hr/> 11,493	<hr/> 12,285	<hr/> 23,778

In the year 1896, the year when the New York city asylums were reorganized as the Manhattan State Hospital, we were able to rejoice that, after ten years of unremitting effort, the reform, initiated and conducted by the Association, which sought to bring all the dependent insane of the State under State care and State maintenance, had at last been accomplished.

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

Accomplished—but not completed. Beyond this lay the vast task, for the Commission in Lunacy, of organizing the State Hospital service as a whole; of relieving overcrowding, by transfer of patients, by the alteration of old buildings, by the erection of new ones; of devising and establishing reforms in economy; of doing first what was absolutely necessary, of doing next what study and experience should determine.

For the history of the Commission is one of tentative growth, as well as that of a fearless execution of the requirements of the Insanity Law.

To-day, after years of constant effort, two distinct results have been attained, upon which we desire to congratulate the Commission and the public.

These are economy of administration, and the near termination of overcrowding.

Economy of Administration

The old extravagant days, before the establishment, in 1889, of the State Commission in Lunacy, when each State hospital got from the Legislature the largest appropriation it could, when, the better to enable it to do so, State Senators were not infrequently added as members of hospital boards, when the cost of a bed ran up to \$2,000 and \$3,000, when "architectural effects" of cut-stone tower and pinnacle were considered a necessary concession to "local pride"—those old extravagant days have passed away. Legislation has been obtained declaring that managers of State hospitals shall not be also members of the Legislature; another law (this a section of the State Care Act) declared that the per capita cost of buildings, fully equipped, including heating, lighting and furniture, should not exceed \$550. It was made obligatory that each State hospital should submit to the Commission in Lunacy a monthly estimate of expenditures, to be revised and approved by the Commission before payment by the Comptroller. And other safeguards were enacted.

At first there was much friction. The hospitals were accustomed to being extravagant and liked it; they objected to the careful scrutiny and cutting down of their estimates by the Com-

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

mission. They did not like the plain, little brick houses that were being put up on their hospital grounds, so out of keeping with their magnificent cut-stone buildings.

It was certainly not smooth sailing for the first members of the Lunacy Commission in those early days.

Not immediately, but gradually, the Commission was able to introduce reforms in the more economical management of the hospitals. Salary lists were cut down; certain staple articles, such as coffee, tea, farinaceous foods, wet groceries, canned vegetables and crockery, are now bought in wholesale quantities for all the hospitals under the "joint contract system," at a greatly reduced cost; a co-operative system has been introduced, whereby State hospitals having special advantages for so doing, provide certain manufactured articles, or farm products for the others. For instance, at one hospital, soap is made for all the others; at another, butter for several of the neighboring hospitals; at a third, the coffee-roasting and spice-grinding is done for all; two hospitals do the printing for the entire hospital system, the patients being used as compositors. And this co-operative system can be still further extended with excellent results. Professor W. O. Atwater, of Middletown, Conn., an authority upon the nutritive qualities of food, has been consulted, with the result, after careful experiments made by him, for over two years, at the St. Lawrence State Hospital, that nourishing, palatable and yet economical dietary lists, suitable for insane patients, have been prepared and are now in use. Fuel-saving boiler-plants have been put in, and economies in many other directions have been effected.

The result attained thus far is a diminution in the annual per capita cost of maintenance, including all salaries, and all expenses except those for extraordinary repairs and the construction of new buildings, from \$216.12 in 1892-93 (the year before the State assumed charge of the maintenance of the insane), to \$165.36 in 1900.

It may not be desirable to reduce the per capita expenses for maintenance below this very reasonable figure; and yet increased

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

experience and continued study of the subject, with perhaps further utilization of the labor of the chronic patients, may result in still greater economies not incompatible—this should always be kept in sight—with the proper care of these afflicted and dependent wards of the State.

And here we wish to protest against a certain false economy as regards salaries. It is cheaper in the end to employ a first-class gardener who can teach the patients to raise vegetables, than to employ several second-rate gardeners to do the work; or a master carpenter to teach carpentering; or a skilled dress-maker to teach the women; or a first class housekeeper or cook, who knows how to utilize all food materials. This has been done in some of the hospitals, but there is too great a disposition on the part of the Legislature to cut down the high priced salary list. No necessary expense should be spared to provide a good farmer, and skilled heads of the different industrial and housekeeping departments. Give these high salaries *now*; and the results later will be lower bills for farm products, repairs, clothes, meats, groceries, almost everything.

Overcrowding

It was comparatively easy to provide accommodations for the insane in poorhouses and county poorhouse asylums, after the appropriation asked for, in 1891, was granted. The State Care Act was passed in 1890, no appropriation being asked for then. The following year the Association asked for an appropriation of \$454,850. It promised the Legislature that this sum would suffice to erect and fully equip and furnish all the new buildings on the grounds of the existing State hospitals, required for the accommodation of all the insane in the poorhouse asylums. The full sum was granted with this understanding, and with the legal provision that the plans of buildings were to be approved by the Commission in Lunacy. This estimate, based upon calculations made by Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, then President of the Commission in Lunacy, and which allowed \$550 per capita for each patient, was not exceeded. Two years later the buildings

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

were completed, and the poorhouse asylum system was broken up.

When, however, in 1895 and 1896, the Brooklyn and New York city asylums were reorganized as the "Long Island" and "Manhattan" State Hospitals, the Commission found an herculean task before it. The neglect of their insane-poor by both these cities is still remembered, and their terribly overcrowded condition. While enormous improvements have been made in these hospitals by the State, the overcrowding is only now being relieved; for only this year has the last appropriation been made by the Legislature for the completion of a large group of buildings at Central Islip, designed to accommodate 2,260 patients, and made absolutely necessary by the legal requirement that, in 1901, all the insane shall be withdrawn from the city buildings on Hart's and Blackwell's Islands. Those on Hart's Island have already been withdrawn, in 1899; but, on October 1st last, there remained 850 patients on Blackwell's Island. The new Central Islip buildings are promised ready for occupancy by next summer, and should materially relieve the congested condition of hospitals in all parts of the State.

The Legislature has been generous in its appropriations for the relief of overcrowding. New buildings have been erected on the grounds of all the State hospitals during the past nine years, many of them groups of small cottages, in accordance with the excellent "Colony" system, and a new State hospital has been established at Gowanda, in Erie county. The latter is to be enlarged during the coming year, and additions are also to be made to the Rochester State Hospital, these being the two smallest hospitals in the State.

But the great overcrowding, with the great expenditure to relieve overcrowding, is practically at an end, and everyone will rejoice to know that, after this year, only the annual increase of insanity remains to be provided for.

This, at first sight, would seem a small matter. It is not so in reality; for the annual increase of insanity in this State, for several years past, has been over 700 patients. This means ad-

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

ditional accommodations to be planned for and provided, during the next three years, for over 2,100 patients.

The following figures, most kindly furnished from the office of the Commission in Lunacy, show how it is proposed by the Commission to meet this need. (12th annual report, State Commission in Lunacy.)

Overcrowding in the State Hospital system, October 1, 1900.....	2,000	
Patients to be withdrawn from city buildings on Blackwell's Island, in 1901, as required by law	850	2,850
<hr/>		
The above will be provided for by the comple- tion, in August, 1901, of the new Central Islip group of buildings, accommodating....	2,260	
Also, by proposed new cottage residences for superintendents and homes for medical staffs at Hudson River and Buffalo State Hospitals, leaving space in main buildings, for.....	500	2,760
<hr/>		
		90
To meet the annual increase of insanity, 700 patients per annum, there must be provided in the three years to come additional accommodations for.....	2,100	
<hr/>		
Total additional, by October 1, 1903.....	2,190	
<hr/> <hr/>		

It is proposed to provide for these:

1. By the erection of homes for employees (not necessarily fire-proof and therefore inex- pensive), outside of main buildings, thus leaving space for	600	
2. By new buildings for patients at Rochester..	500	
3. By new buildings for patients at Gowanda..	500	1,600
<hr/>		
		590
<hr/> <hr/>		

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

Leaving, according to the above estimate, about 600 patients still to be provided for, by October 1, 1903.

To accommodate these 600 patients various suggestions have been made, but no definite plan has yet been submitted to the Legislature by the Commission. We would respectfully offer a suggestion in regard to them, which will be given later.

That there should be nearly 23,000 dependent insane persons in this State, with an increase of insanity which, in ratio, exceeds the increase of the population of the State, is an appalling fact. One asks oneself: Where is this to end? All must be provided for, humanely and suitably. The Legislature, State officers, the Commission in Lunacy, managers and superintendents of State hospitals, all have unitedly and successfully given their best efforts to meet the demand, but the problem of the future still confronts them. The taxpayers of the State have been most generous, giving ungrudgingly over \$4,000,000 annually that these afflicted people may be properly cared for. It may be said that this sum is less than that paid under the old mixed system of part-State and part-county care, when the amount to be raised was divided into part-State and part-county tax, and not so prominently thrust into notice as is the present sum-total to be raised by State tax alone, but the fact remains that a very large sum must be paid annually for the care of the insane, however economically our hospitals may be conducted, if the standard of maintenance is kept up to what it should be.

Turning away from financial considerations; let us think of the sufferings of the patients,—the great army of sufferers,—and of the distress of their families. Let us recall the misery depicted on those many faces in the hospital wards. Much of this is inevitable; is all of it so? How many of these now hopeless cases could have been saved by skilful medical treatment before commitment? These are the questions which press for answer. How can this great increase of insanity be diminished? Where lies the remedy? Has everything possible been done in the way of prevention and cure?

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

Prevention and Cure of Insanity

The curative treatment of insanity is, as yet, in its infancy. The insane have been regarded for too long a period, even in this country, as persons for whom custodial care only is required. In many of our States large numbers of them are still to be found in jails and poorhouses. Advances here and elsewhere have undoubtedly been and are being made in the medical treatment of the insane, but very much in this direction remains to be done.

Insanity is not necessarily a disease confined to the brain, as is commonly supposed. The brain and the central nervous system are so intimately connected with every tissue and organ in the body that disease or disorders outside of the nervous system may be causes of insanity. Thus, mental symptoms may result from the defective assimilation of food, from impaired circulation, from malnutrition and from numberless other morbid conditions. In the nature of the case these causes are as obscure as they are numerous. To isolate them, to recognize them, to determine their mode of action is the most important object in the study of mental diseases to-day. For experience has shown that treatment directed toward causes is the only rational method of combating disease. The investigations which such work implies can only be carried on by the most industrious and skilful workers, and should be conducted by the very ablest of our most eminent alienists and neurologists.

Why should not the insane have the benefit of the best medical skill our county affords, and which is now so freely given gratuitously by the most distinguished members of the profession to patients suffering from other diseases in other hospitals of every city of this State? Indeed we have been assured by several of the most eminent neurologists and alienists of New York city that they will gladly serve as attending and consulting physicians if a reception hospital for the insane can be established at some accessible location.

The plan we would advocate for the accommodation of the 600 patients referred to above and others yet to be provided for, is the erection, in several of our largest cities, of comparatively

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

small Reception hospitals, or Psychopathic hospitals, as branches of existing State hospitals and governed by the same boards of managers. These hospitals, designed for the reception and temporary treatment of insane patients, should be organized on the same general plan as are the New York, Presbyterian, St. Luke's, St. Vincent's, Roosevelt, and Mount Sinai hospitals of this city, and other well-managed hospitals elsewhere, with a superintendent and nursing staff, resident physicians and attending and consulting physicians, who should be alienists and neurologists.

Into the reception hospital for New York city (a branch of the Manhattan State Hospital, and taking the place of the wards for the insane at Bellevue) would be gathered all cases of supposed insanity, as also recent cases of the committed insane; and here they should be examined and classified by the attending physicians before being treated either within the wards of the hospital or elsewhere. Persons found not to be insane would be transferred to municipal hospitals or alcoholic wards; cases of paresis or other marked form of incurable insanity would naturally be sent directly to the appropriate department on Ward's Island or to Central Islip. Cases possibly curable would doubtless be kept for a limited period in the reception hospital under the daily care and constant advice of the most eminent members of the profession, until it was thought best to send them on to the main hospital. There should be an outdoor department connected with the hospital, from which patients could be received into the wards voluntarily, whenever hospital care might be deemed desirable as a preventive measure. And the hospital should receive not only the destitute, but also private cases, those able to pay for themselves, that all may receive the benefits of the best neurologist and alienist skill that New York city can provide.

It is also desirable that the reception hospital should open its doors for clinical teaching. It is in the cities that are centered the medical schools which send out year after year graduates who know but little of mental diseases, because they have not had the proper facilities for studying them. Many of these young doctors begin their practice with very slight knowledge of a group

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

of diseases which they will inevitably, during their professional career, be called upon to treat.

It is also under the roof of the New York Reception or Psychological Hospital that the already established Pathological Institute would naturally find its home.

We are not unmindful of the recent advances in medical science made in Buffalo and others of our State hospitals, and for which the new building at Rochester will offer special facilities. The proposed reception hospitals are designed to form part of the existing State hospital system. Controlled by the same boards of managers as the main buildings, they will be in close touch with progressive scientific work wherever found, be this within or beyond the walls of the present buildings.

There is nothing new in what we are advocating. For many years psychopathic hospitals have been established in Vienna, Strasburg, Heidelberg, Leipsic and in other European cities. That of Giessen, opened in 1896, is the most recent and is considered the best by one of our most eminent neurologists, who visited that institution and others in 1899.

The Giessen Hospital contains about one hundred patients and consists of an administration or central building and four cottages on each side of it, for the two sexes. These cottages are designed for: (1) excited cases, (2) restless and suicidal cases, (3) quiet cases, (4) private or paying patients. The administration building contains the scientific departments. Besides the regular clinical instruction, there is also a policlinic for outdoor patients. These patients may or may not be admitted to the hospital, although this is always done when it is thought that timely hospital treatment may prevent insanity or serious mental disturbance.*

Among the strongest advocates in this country of the establishment of psychopathic hospitals is Dr. Frederick Peterson, who, for many years, has spoken and written most ably in their be-

* "Psychiatrische Klinik Zu Giessen," S. Karger, Berlin, 1899; "New Paths in Psychiatry," by Frederick Peterson, M. D., Philadelphia Medical Journal, June 11, 1898; "A Visit to the Newest Psychopathic Hospital," by Frederick Peterson, M. D., President of the New York Neurological Society, Medical News, January 20, 1930.

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

half, as also in behalf of the colony system and other enlightened measures for the insane. "Some of the Problems of the Alienist," an address delivered before the American Psychological Association, in 1899, should be read by all who are interested in the better care of the insane.*

Until overcrowding is relieved there can be no proper classification; without proper classification but little progress can be made towards curative treatment. Relief from overcrowding is at last in sight; and the time has come when all efforts should be directed towards the prevention and cure of insanity.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Board of Managers

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER

Chairman Committee on the Insane

NEW YORK, 105 EAST 22D STREET,

November 1, 1900

Note.—There is no place in New York city (Borough of Manhattan), where a person suffering from mental disorder can be received for early or preventive treatment; and there is no place in New York city (Manhattan), since the removal of the Bloomingdale Asylum to White Plains, to which a person seized with sudden and violent mania in a hotel or private house can be taken except to the wards for the insane at Bellevue.

* "Some of the Problems of the Alienist," by Frederick Peterson, M. D., *American Journal of Insanity*, Vol. LVI, No. 1, 1899.

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF VISITORS TO STATE HOSPITALS

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL

Since my appointment as visitor at the Willard State Hospital, dated July 14, 1900, I have visited the hospital for purposes of observation three times. Though this number of visits may seem insufficient to base any useful report upon, I have had previous acquaintance with the institution and have been familiar through many years with the State hospitals of Ohio and Michigan.

I beg leave to say that I have found the Willard State Hospital in excellent condition throughout, both as regards the medical and domestic side. The medical staff seem interested in their work and a spirit of cheerfulness pervades the whole colony.

I am especially impressed with the large number of patients who are under employment and also with the high development of the recreational side of hospital life. I regard the institution as in many respects a model one. Still, there are some criticisms I feel obliged to make. They fall under three heads—defective sanitation, overcrowding and a failure on the part of the State to provide a sufficient staff and some minor appliances which are necessary in the care of the sick.

As to defective sanitation, there is no doubt that the present water supply of the hospital is contaminated. This should be remedied at once. The plumbing of the entire institution, with the exception of the north-wing building, needs to be renewed. The present plumbing is dangerous and disgraceful. The closets are not vented; and the bathtubs are of a wretched character. I am glad that immediate improvement is in sight.

There are many evidences of overcrowding. The dining-rooms are too full, and extra tables have to be set in the hall, causing great inconvenience. The serving rooms and pantries are wretch-

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

edly insufficient, causing disorder and an apparent lack of neatness in serving the meals. There should be separate dining-rooms for attendants. There are some minor deficiencies referable to this cause (overcrowding) which it is not necessary to mention now.

It is evident that the present medical staff is overburdened, one of the assistant physicians having sole charge of 443 patients, another of 473 patients and a third of 550 patients. These patients are not acute cases, but even with the mildest of chronic cases it is impossible that one man should be able to give them proper care. While the number of attendants seems fairly adequate, an increase in the force is highly desirable, since it would make the employment of more patients possible. The supervision necessary to the employment of patients would seem to have both a medical and an economical justification.

I was astonished to find that but one operating table has to serve for both the male and female sick wards situated in separate buildings, being carried from one to the other as occasion demands.

It seems to me that the wards provided for consumptives are of a very rudimentary character. The isolation is not complete. This class of patients would be better provided for in separate cottages. It is evident also that it is difficult, on account of the crowded condition of the institution and its antique plan, to secure the quiet necessary for the recovery of some classes of the insane. The nurses' school seems to me one of the best parts of the institution, and the desire for a new building to serve as a nurses' home seems eminently reasonable. I am sure that a high grade of nursing service can best be procured by giving the women who work in it an enjoyable and dignified place to live in.

ROBERT ELLIS JONES

GENEVA, N. Y., *September 27, 1900*

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL

The visitors to the Rochester State Hospital appointed by the State Charities Aid Association have each made several visits to the hospital and make the following report:

There have been no additions to the hospital buildings which increase the capacity of the institution since the report of Miss Clark in 1897, but a soap factory has been built and the buildings on land purchased have been moved and altered so that they serve as a carpenter's shop and a mattress factory. One hundred and twenty-six acres of land have been bought adjacent to the hospital, within the last four years, so that there are now 154 acres, 104 of which are under cultivation.

Though the capacity of the hospital is 480, the number of patients at the time of one of our visits was 552; there was obvious overcrowding in some of the dormitories and smaller bed rooms in the women's wards.

At the present time the women nurses have rooms in the mansard adjacent to one of the wards and the men have theirs in the wards, but provision has been made for a nurses' home which, it is hoped, will be built immediately. Forty of the 69 nurses are graduates of the training school and the rest are pupils. Some of the employees, not classed as nurses, are also graduates of the school. The entrance and final examinations of the training school are those common to all the New York State hospitals.

During the winter there is a day school which 30 or 40 patients attend in which singing, drawing, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography are taught. There is also a sewing school, and instruction in calisthenics is given twice a week. During the winter an entertainment is held in the amusement hall at least once a week, either a dance or musical or theatrical performance. The hospital orchestra plays twice a week, in the wards in winter and on the lawn in summer. A base ball game is played each week in summer on the hospital grounds, and a

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

field day is had annually, at which the State Industrial School band plays. In addition to the ordinary indoor games, billiard and bagatelle tables are provided. Books and periodicals are provided for patients who want them, and growing plants are freely used in decorating the wards.

The amusement hall serves also as the chapel and the services are alternately Protestant and Catholic, one being held each Sunday morning.

In the new soap factory, in which soap is made for most of the State hospitals, 15 patients are employed in the winter, but only 6 or 8 in summer. Men patients also work in the tailor and shoe shops where all the clothing and shoes for those not clothed by relatives are made. The other occupations are those common to hospitals for the insane, and about 70 per cent. of all the patients are employed.

Seclusion and the protection sheet are the only forms of mechanical restraint used and are rarely resorted to. At the time of one visit there were three exceptional cases restrained and at another visit there were none.

A large number of patients enjoyed considerable freedom; at the time of our visit, 108 had parole of the grounds. Convalescent and quiet patients are allowed to go to the city alone. Relatives are allowed to visit patients at any time of day or night. The rules of the State Commission in Lunacy in regard to letter writing are followed, but many patients write frequently to their relatives.

The clothing furnished by the State is of good quality and varies in weight according to the season.

Patients are regularly bathed twice a week under the supervision of nurses, largely by the spray bath, in giving which a canvas cot is used for feeble patients. Those who wish to are allowed to bathe every day.

The bedding is kept clean and no odor was perceptible in the dormitories used for filthy patients. In many of the wards the bedding is aired most of the day and in others extra mattresses are provided so that they can be thoroughly aired.

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

Most of the patients eat in congregate dining-rooms where the food is served separately to each. The serving rooms are adjacent, so that the food is hot when the patient gets it. The linen is remarkably clean and the trays for bedridden patients are attractive. There is a small dining-room on each side for feeble patients and one for disturbed patients, and about 60 of the best workers eat in the attendants' dining-room.

Besides the nurses' home, it is practically decided that a new building will be erected for men, which will nearly double the capacity of the hospital and allow of better classification, as the present men's wards will then be used for women. If this improvement is made the great need of the hospital will be for more land, as 154 acres will not be sufficient for the outdoor employment of 900 or 1,000 patients. It is also desirable that the new buildings relieve the hospital of the necessity of using the mansard of the women's wing for patients.

S. A. LATTIMORE

HEBE B. HARRIS

EDWINA DANFORTH

ROBERT G. COOK

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *October 4, 1900*

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL

The certified capacity of the Hudson River State Hospital is somewhat over 2,000, perhaps 2,050, and on my last visit the actual census was 2,115. Since that time about 50 patients have been transferred to Binghamton, which does not entirely relieve the overcrowding.

There are three departments at the hospital, the Main Building, the Central Group, and the Cottage System.

* * *

During the year 1899 there were 24 graduates from the training school, but this year there are 12 each in the junior and senior classes. They have lectures by the staff, and examinations once a week, and two evenings a week they have instruc-

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

tion. All "charge" attendants (*i. e.* men nurses in charge of the men's dormitories) and head nurses are appointed from the graduates of the school, and the \$3 a month extra pay is a great incentive to study.

There is an excellent teacher, who is also a trained librarian, and who has charge of the library, and the instruction is good, but the number of patients attending the school is small. There are frequent entertainments, weekly dances, games, books, and papers, and flower culture, but I do not hear of frequent drives, boat rides or gymnastics. There are regular Sunday services of the Protestant and Catholic forms of religious worship, and the needs of the sick and dying have due attention.

The patients share in almost all the work of the hospital, and the hours per day depend upon the nature of the work. The physicians, on their daily rounds, decide as to the physical ability to work. There are a considerable number of patients on "parole," and the "rules" make every day of the week a visiting day and exchange of letters at the discretion of inmates and friends.

Baths are always given once a week; in most wards twice a week; with the very untidy, when necessary; and in the case of patients who wish to take their own baths daily the permission to do so is given them. There are few patients ever secluded or under protection sheets. I always see them, and have never found any secluded who were not apparently in a condition to warrant isolation.

Every possible facility is given for serving the food hot and the drink as well, and yet I question if it ever actually reaches the patients in that condition. The tableware and service seem to be all that could be expected.

Should a woman physician in charge of over 1,000 women patients, on duty every third night in case of very ill, dying or deceased patients, have the general supervision of the dining-rooms also?

The three recent urgent needs of the hospital—the removal of the morgue from the main building, cold storage, and suitable

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

quarters for the two physicians of the cottage system two miles distant, have been met. Attention should now be given to the disposal of sewage which at present empties into the Hudson river, and to the water supply. I would suggest the Vassar College system, "surface filtration," as a complete and inexpensive system of sewage.

MYRA H. AVERY

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., October, 1900

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL

Ward's Island (West)

The new buildings are well planned for light and ventilation and are provided with good plumbing. The old buildings are in fair condition, as a rule, and several that are not in good condition are now being altered so as to remedy some of their more serious defects. The four oldest pavilions, A, B, C, D, are in a very bad condition, with hardly a possibility of improvement short of rebuilding, as both walls and ceilings are cracked and crumbling. These wards are badly overcrowded. The inmates are principally epileptics and old people, who are obliged to sleep, eat and sit in the same ward.

There is great overcrowding in this hospital; some wards intended for thirty having nearly double that number of patients. The grade of nurses is higher than formerly, but is not as good as it should be, the wages being too low to command the best service.

Some of the female inmates are occupied in making clothing used in the institution, others in making rugs, mats and brushes, and others work in the laundry, kitchens and dining-rooms. Some of the male patients are employed as shoemakers or carpenters, others in making baskets and mats, others in the bakery, and still others on the grounds.

No mechanical restraints are used. For acute cases a larger number of nurses and attendants are provided.

Patients are allowed to wear their own clothing if they prefer; those that have no proper clothing are provided by the hospital.

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

The beds are excellent; the ventilation and dormitory service are good. A nurse is always on duty at night.

There is an improvement in the food as compared with last year. The table is served by patients, under the direction of paid attendants.

Central Islip

This is a comparatively new settlement for the insane. Most of the buildings are new, are well planned and well ventilated, except one dining-room, which is shortly to be altered. The overcrowding is still very great, but this will be remedied as soon as the buildings now being erected are completed. A large proportion of the men are employed in outdoor work, the grounds belonging to the hospital being extensive.

No mechanical restraints are used, an extra number of nurses and attendants being placed in charge of disturbed cases, as at Ward's Island.

The beds are good and the dormitories are well ventilated.

FLORENCE M. RHETT

NEW YORK, *October*, 1900

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL

The doors of the State Hospital are opened as willingly to the State visitor as to the patients who are seeking its care and protection; and every opportunity for investigation is courteously given by the superintendent and his efficient corps of assistants.

The building is one of the older ones in the State, consisting of the center, or administration building, with wings extending in a curve backward, on each side. These wings are occupied by the wards, five on each side. Within a few years a commodious reception pavilion has been erected, in which are two wards and a number of rooms which are used by the patients who have recently entered the hospital. The kitchen, laundry and shops are detached, standing in the rear of the main building, and a very modest home for the women nurses forms a part of the necessary equipment. No modern hospital would be built on this plan, but there are some advantages in the ease of supervision and of inspection.

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

The visits of inspection are not made with much regularity, but each one confirms your committee in the opinion before expressed, that the hospital is in excellent hands. The cleanliness of the building, the lack of the odor that usually pervades eleemosynary institutions, the cheerfulness of the rooms decorated with pictures and growing plants, the appearance of the patients who greet the physicians as their friends, all speak of watchful care, and constant endeavor to make the life, necessarily a sad one, at least one to be endured. The sanitary condition of the house is good, our abundant supply of water for all purposes obviating a common cause of complaint in other places. The bathrooms and closets are in especially good condition; the old tubs have been removed, as the spray bath seems to be preferred to the tub by the patients.

The curative effect of employment and entertainment is fully understood, and everything possible is done in this direction. Lectures illustrated with stereopticon slides are furnished, concerts given, and all forms of amusement and entertainment which could pleasantly affect the unfortunate inmates are provided. Religious services are held regularly. One of the pleasantest visits to the hospital took us to the third floor, where a pleasant sewing-room was filled with the patients, each of whom showed much interest in the portion of a garment on which she was sewing. The needs of the hospital are seen at a glance. The superintendent should have a comfortable residence at a little distance from the main building. It is impossible for him to obtain the needed rest and refreshment when he simply goes upstairs to a few rooms reserved for him. The reception pavilion should have a dining-room added; at present the tables are laid in the wards, a thin curtain being drawn between the beds and the tables, an arrangement certainly not conducive to the comfort of the occupants of the beds, or to the appetites of those sitting at the tables. The laboratory, while fairly well equipped, is lacking in many appliances for the high grade of scientific work that we have learned to expect in our

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

State hospitals. And we again protest against the chronic crowded condition of the wards.

Of one thing we wish to speak in words of most hearty approbation, and that is the effect on the attendance of the training school for nurses. The standard for service has been raised so much by this instruction that a better and more intelligent class of men and women are seeking the employment. The dignity of a profession calls them to a work trying in the extreme to a person of sensitive temperament, as it is chiefly a contact with the vagaries and perversions of human nature. Much has been accomplished by this training, and more is hoped for through giving the unfortunates in our State institutions the benefit of the advance in knowledge of bodily disease, as well as of disease of the mind, and the causes and pathology of the one disease which removes human characteristics from mankind.

FANNY H. BARTOW, Buffalo

ADA M. KENTON, Buffalo

BUFFALO, October, 1900

APPENDIX

THE INSANITY LAW

CHAPTER 545, LAWS OF 1896; AS AMENDED BY CHAPTERS 380, 634 AND 676 OF THE LAWS OF 1900, AND CHAPTERS 137, 546, 644 AND 645 OF THE LAWS OF 1901.

- Article
1. State commission in lunacy (§§ 1-16).
 2. Institutions for the care, treatment and custody of the insane (§§ 30-49).
 3. Commitment, care and discharge of the insane (§§ 60-77).
 4. Matteawan State Hospital for insane criminals (§§ 90-103).
 5. Laws repealed, when to take effect (§§ 110-111).

ARTICLE I

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

- Section
1. Short title.
 2. Definitions.
 3. Appointments, qualifications, terms of office and salaries of commissioners.
 4. Office and clerical force of commission.
 5. Official seal and execution of papers.
 6. General powers.
 7. Official visits.
 8. Regulations and forms.
 9. Annual report.
 10. State hospital districts; how defined.
 11. Change of hospital districts and reassignment of patients.
 12. Record of medical examiners.
 13. Record of patients.
 14. Institutions to furnish information to commission.
 15. Commission to provide for the prospective wants of the insane.
 16. Director of the pathological institute.

The Insanity Law

Section 1. Short title.—This chapter shall be known as the insanity law.

§ 2. Definitions.—When used in this chapter, the term poor person means a person who is unable to maintain himself and having no one legally liable and able to maintain him; the term, an indigent person, means one who has not sufficient property to support himself while insane, and the members of his family lawfully dependent upon him for support; the term institution means any hospital, asylum, building, buildings, house or retreat, authorized by law to have the care, treatment or custody of the insane; the term commission means the state commission in lunacy; the term patient means an insane person committed to an institution according to the provisions of this chapter.

§ 3. Appointment, qualifications, terms of office and salaries of commissioners.—There shall continue to be a state commission in lunacy, consisting of three commissioners, all of whom shall be citizens of this state. One of them, who shall be president of the commission, shall be a reputable physician, a graduate of an incorporated medical college, of at least ten years' experience in the actual practice of his profession, who has had five years' actual experience in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases or who has had two years' experience in the care and treatment of the committed insane. One of such commissioners shall be a reputable attorney and counsellor-at-law of the courts of this state of not less than ten years' standing. The third commissioner shall be a reputable citizen. Each commissioner shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars and twelve hundred dollars in lieu of his traveling and incidental expenses, payable monthly. The full term of office of a commissioner shall be six years. Where the term of office of a commissioner expires at a time other than the last day of December, the term of office of his successor is abridged so as to expire on the last day of December preceding the time when such term would otherwise expire and the term of office of each commissioner thereafter appointed shall begin on the first day of January. The commissioners shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. (Thus amended by chapter 137, Laws of 1901.)

§ 4. Office and clerical force of commission.—The commission shall be provided by the proper authorities with a suitably furnished office in the state capitol, where it shall hold stated meetings at least once in three months. It may hold other meetings, at such office or elsewhere, as it may deem necessary. It may employ a secretary, a stenographer and such other employees as

The Insanity Law

may be necessary. The salaries and reasonable expenses of the commission and of the necessary clerical assistants shall be paid by the treasurer of the state on the warrant of the comptroller, out of any moneys appropriated for the support of the insane.

§ 5. Official seal and execution of papers.—The commission shall have an official seal. Every process, order or other paper issued or executed by the commission, may, by the direction of the commission, be attested, under its seal, by its secretary or by any member of the commission, and when so attested shall be deemed to be duly executed by the commission.

§ 6. General powers.—The commission is charged with the execution of the laws relating to the custody, care and treatment of the insane, as provided in this act not including feeble-minded persons and epileptics as such and idiots. They shall examine all institutions, public and private, authorized by law to receive and care for the insane, and inquire into their methods of government and the management of all such persons therein. They shall examine into the condition of all buildings, grounds and other property connected with any such institution, and into all matters relating to its management. For such purpose each commissioner shall have free access to the grounds, buildings and all books and papers relating to any such institution. All persons connected with any such institution shall give such information, and afford such facilities for any such examination or inquiry as the commissioners may require. The commission may, by order, appoint a competent person to examine the books, papers and accounts, and also into the general condition and management of any institution to the extent deemed necessary and specified in the order. The commission may endeavor to secure legislation from congress to provide more effectually for the removal of alien and non-resident insane, and may expend a reasonable sum therefor, from the moneys appropriated for the use of the hospitals.

§ 7. Official visits.—The commission, or a majority thereof, shall visit every such state hospital jointly or by a majority of the commission and every such private institution by one member of the commission at least twice in each calendar year. Such visits shall be made on such days and at such hours of the day or night, and for such length of time, as the visiting commissioner may choose. But each commissioner may make such other visits as he or the commission may deem necessary. Each visit shall include, to the fullest extent deemed necessary, an inspection of every part of each institution, and all the out-houses, places, buildings and grounds belonging thereto or used in connection therewith. The commissioners shall, from time to time,

The Insanity Law

make an examination of all the records and methods of administration, the general and special dietary, the stores and methods of supply, and, as far as circumstances may permit, of every patient confined therein, especially those admitted since the preceding visit, giving such as may require it suitable opportunity to converse with the commissioners apart from the officers and attendants. They shall, as far as they deem necessary, examine the officers, attendants and other employes, and make such inquiries as will determine their fitness for their respective duties. At the next regular or special meeting of the commission, after any such visit, the visiting commissioners shall report the result thereof, with such recommendations for the better management or improvement of any such institution, as they may deem necessary. But such recommendations shall not be contrary to the doctrines of the particular school of medicine adopted by such institutions. The commissioners shall, from time to time, meet the managers or responsible authorities of such institutions, or as many of the number as practicable, in conference, and consider, in detail, all questions of management and improvement of the institution, and shall also send to them, in writing, if approved by a majority of the commissioners, such recommendation in regard to the management and improvement of the institution as they may deem necessary or desirable.

§ 8. Regulations and forms.—The commission shall make such regulations in regard to the correspondence of the insane in custody as in its judgment will promote their interests, and it shall be the duty of the proper authorities of each institution to comply with and enforce such rules and regulations. All such insane shall be allowed to correspond without restriction with the county judge and district attorney of the county from which they were committed. The books of record and blank forms for the official use of the hospitals shall be uniform, and shall be approved by the commission.

§ 9. Annual report.—The commission shall, annually, report to the legislature its acts and proceedings for the year ending September thirtieth last preceding, with such facts in regard to the management of the institutions for the insane as it may deem necessary for the information of the legislature, including estimates of the amounts required for the use of the state hospitals and the reasons therefor; and also the annual reports made to the commission by the board of managers of each state hospital and by the state charities aid association. The commission shall determine from time to time, the capacity of each of the state hospitals, and shall incorporate a statement of such capacity in its annual report to the legislature.

The Insanity Law

§ 10. State hospital districts; how defined.—The state commission in lunacy shall divide the state into as many state hospital districts as there are state hospitals. No county shall be divided in such classification, unless more than one of the existing state hospitals be situated within such county. Whenever the commission shall deem it necessary to more conveniently care for the insane in the various hospitals, it may change the limits of such hospital districts. When a new state hospital shall be established they shall again divide the state into hospital districts. Before any such change or re-establishment of hospital districts shall be made, the board of managers of each such hospital shall be notified by the commission that they may be heard in regard thereto at a specified time and place. Such hospital districts shall be so defined that the number of patients in each district shall be in proportion, as nearly as practicable, to the accommodations which are or may be provided by the state hospital or hospitals within such district. The hospital districts in which the Long Island State Hospital and the Manhattan State Hospital are located may be subdivided to provide for the commitment of patients to each of the parts of such hospitals established by section thirty-six of this chapter.

§ 11. Change of hospital districts and reassignment of patients.—When a change or re-establishment of state hospital districts shall be made, or a new state hospital district created, the commission shall make a report thereof, designating the counties included within each district affected thereby, and file the same with the secretary of state, and send a copy to the managers and superintendent of each state hospital, and to each judge of a court of record, each county superintendent of the poor, and each county clerk in the state, to be filed in his office.

§ 12. Record of medical examiners.—Any physician who receives a certificate as a medical examiner in lunacy shall file such original certificate in the office of the clerk of the county where he resides, and forward a certified copy thereof to the office of the commission within ten days after such certificate is granted. The commission shall keep in its office a record showing the name, residence and certificate of each duly qualified medical examiner, and shall immediately file in its office, when received, each duly certified copy of a medical examiner's certificate, and advise the examiner of its receipt and filing. No examiner shall be qualified until he has received from the commission an acknowledgment of the receipt and filing of his certificate.

§ 13. Record of patients.—The commission shall keep in its office, and accessible only to the commissioners, their secretary and clerk, except by the consent of the commission or one of its

The Insanity Law

members, or an order of a judge of a court of record, a record showing:

1. The name, residence, sex, age, nativity, occupation, civil condition and date of commitment of every patient in custody in the several institutions for the care and treatment of insane persons in the state; and the name and residence of the person making the petition for commitment, and of the persons signing such medical certificate, and of the judge making the order of commitment.

2. The name of the institution where each patient is confined, the date of admission, and whether brought from home or another institution and if from another institution, the name of such institution, by whom brought, and the patient's condition.

3. The date of the discharge of each patient from such institution since the fifteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and whether recovered, improved or unimproved, and to whose care committed.

4. If transferred, for what cause, and to what institution; and if dead, the date and cause of death.

§ 14. Institutions to furnish information to commission.—The authorities of the several institutions for the insane shall furnish to the commission the facts mentioned in the last preceding section, and such other obtainable facts relating thereto as the commission may, from time to time, in the just and reasonable discharge of its duties, require of them, with the opinion of the superintendent thereon, if requested. The superintendent or person in charge of such institutions, whether public or private, must, within ten days after the admission of an insane person thereto, cause a true copy of the medical certificate and order on which such person shall have been received, to be made and forwarded to the office of the commission; and when a patient shall be discharged, transferred or shall die therein, such superintendent or person in charge shall, within three days thereafter, send the information to the office of the commission, in accordance with the forms prescribed by it.

§ 15. Commission to provide for the prospective wants of the insane.—The commission shall provide sufficient accommodations for the prospective wants of the poor and indigent insane of the state. To prevent overcrowding in the state hospitals, it shall recommend to the legislature the establishment of other state hospitals, in such parts of the state as in their judgment will best meet the requirements of such insane. It shall also furnish to the legislature in each year, an estimate of the probable number of patients who will become inmates of the respective state hos-

The Insanity Law

pitals during the year beginning October first next ensuing, and the cost of all the additional buildings and equipments, if any, which will be required to carry out the provisions of this chapter relating to the care, custody and treatment of the poor and indigent insane of the state. No money shall be expended by the managers of a state hospital for the erection of additional buildings or for unusual repairs or improvements of state hospitals, except upon plans and specifications to be approved by the commission. The cost of such buildings as are to be occupied by patients erected on the grounds of existing state hospitals, including the necessary equipment for heating, lighting, ventilating, fixtures and furniture, shall, in no case exceed the proportion of five hundred and fifty dollars per capita for the patients to be accommodated therein. No municipality of the state shall have the power to modify or change plans or specifications for the erection, repair or improvement of state hospital buildings or the plumbing or sewerage connected therewith. The commission may secure a blanket policy of insurance covering any or all of the buildings, property or fixtures of the state hospitals.

§ 16. Director of the pathological institute.—The commission shall, after a special civil service examination therefor, appoint a director of the pathological institute, who shall perform, under the direction of the commission, such duties relating to pathological research as may be required for all of the state hospitals for the insane. His office and laboratory shall be in the city of New York. He shall receive an annual salary to be fixed by the commission, subject to the approval of the governor.

§ 17. Hospital attorneys.—The commission shall appoint an attorney for each state hospital, who shall conduct all of the legal business required to be done for or on account of such hospital, at a stated sum to be fixed by the commission, and which shall be a charge upon the maintenance account, and paid in the same manner as other expenses of the hospitals.

ARTICLE II.**INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE, TREATMENT AND CUSTODY OF THE INSANE.**

Section 30. State hospitals for the poor and indigent insane.

31. Managers of state hospitals and their terms of office.

32. Appointment and removal of managers.

33. General powers and duties of boards of managers.

34. Appointments of resident officers by managers.

The Insanity Law

- Section 35. General powers and duties of superintendent.
36. The general and medical superintendents of the Long Island and Manhattan state hospital.
 37. Monthly meetings of superintendents.
 38. Salaries of officers and wages of employes.
 39. Monthly estimates of expenses; contingent fund.
 40. Powers and duties of treasurer.
 41. Monthly statement of receipts and expenditures; vouchers.
 42. Actions to recover moneys due the hospital.
 43. General powers and duties of the steward.
 44. Purchases.
 45. Official oath.
 46. Actions against commissioners in lunacy, or officers or employes of state hospitals.
 47. Private institutions for the insane.
 48. Recommendations of commission.
 49. Visitors to state hospitals.

Section 30. State hospitals for the poor and indigent insane.—There shall continue to be the following hospitals for the care and treatment of the poor and indigent insane of the state which are hereby declared to be corporations; but other insane persons, who are residents of the state, may be admitted when there is room therein for them:

1. Utica State Hospital, at the city of Utica, in the county of Oneida.
2. Willard State Hospital, in the town of Ovid, county of Seneca.
3. Hudson River State Hospital, near the city of Poughkeepsie, in the county of Dutchess.
4. Buffalo State Hospital, in the city of Buffalo, county of Erie.
5. Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital, at Middletown, in the county of Orange.
6. Binghamton State Hospital, at Binghamton, in the county of Broome.
7. Rochester State Hospital, at the city of Rochester, in the county of Monroe.
8. Saint Lawrence State Hospital, near the city of Ogdensburg, in the county of Saint Lawrence.
9. Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane, in the town of Gowanda, county of Cattaraugus.
10. Long Island State Hospital, at Kings Park, Suffolk county, Long Island.
11. Manhattan State Hospital, in New York city and at Cenislip, Suffolk county.

The Insanity Law

§ 31. Managers of state hospitals and their terms of office.—Each state hospital shall be under the control and management of its present board of managers or trustees, subject to the statutory powers of the commission, and to the provisions of this section as to the modification of their terms of office and the number of such trustees. Such trustees or managers shall hereafter be termed managers. On or before the thirty-first of December, after this chapter takes effect, and at which time the terms of the managers then in office shall expire, the governor shall appoint a board consisting of seven members for each state hospital by so arranging terms of one, two, three, four, five, six and seven years, that a term shall expire on the thirty-first day of December in each year, beginning with the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven. If a vacancy occur otherwise than by expiration of term, the appointment of a manager to fill such vacancy shall be for the unexpired term of the manager whose office became vacant; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital at Middletown, in the county of Orange, where the number of managers shall be thirteen.

§ 32. Appointment and removal of managers.—The managers and their successors appointed after the appointment and classification made pursuant to the preceding section, shall severally be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, as often as a vacancy shall occur by expiration of term, or otherwise; and they may severally continue in office until their successors are appointed and have qualified; and they shall be subject to removal by the governor upon cause shown and an opportunity to be heard. All managers hereafter appointed shall reside in the hospital district in which the hospital is situated for which they are respectively appointed, but no person shall be eligible to the office of manager who is either an elective state officer or a member of the legislature, and if any such manager shall become a member of the legislature or such elective state officer, his office as manager shall be vacant. All the managers of the Middletown State Homeopathic hospital and of the Gowanda State Homeopathic hospital may be appointed from any portion of the state and shall be adherents of homeopathy. If any manager fails for one year to attend the regular meetings of the board of which he is a member, his office shall be vacant, and the board by resolution shall so declare, and a certified copy of every such resolution shall forthwith be transmitted by the board to the governor.

§ 33. General powers and duties of boards of managers.—Subject to the statutory powers of the commission, each board of

The Insanity Law

managers shall have the general direction and control of all the property and concerns of the institution over which they are respectively appointed, not otherwise provided by law. They may acquire and hold in the name of and for the people of the state of New York by grant, gift, devise or bequest, property to be applied to the maintenance of insane persons in and for the general use of the hospital. All lands necessary for the use of state hospitals shall be acquired by condemnation as lands for public use are acquired, except those by gift, devise or purchase, the terms of which purchase shall be approved by the commission and the state comptroller. No public street or road for railroad or other purposes shall be opened through the lands of a state hospital, unless the legislature, by special act, consents thereto. The managers shall not receive any compensation for their services, but shall receive actual and necessary traveling and other expenses, to be paid after audit as other current expenditures of the hospital. Each board shall:

1. Take care of the general interests of the hospital and see that its design is carried into effect, according to law, and its by-laws, rules and regulations.

2. Establish such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary and expedient for regulating the appointment and duties of officers and employes of the hospital, and for the internal government, discipline and management of the same.

3. Maintain an effective inspection of the hospital, for which purpose a majority of the board shall visit the hospital at least every three months, and the whole board once a year, and at such other times as may be prescribed in the by-laws.

4. Keep in a book provided for that purpose, a fair and full record of their doings, which shall be open at all times to the inspection of the governor of the state, the commissioners in lunacy, or any person appointed by the governor, the commission in lunacy, or either house of the legislature to examine the same.

5. Cause to be typewritten within ten days after each meeting of such managers, or a committee thereof, the minutes and proceedings of such meeting, and cause a copy thereof to be sent forthwith to each member of such board and to the commission.

6. Enter in a book kept by them for that purpose, the date of each of their visits, and the condition of the hospital and patients, and all such managers present shall sign the same.

7. Make to the commission, in October of each year, a detailed report of the results of their visits and inspection, with suitable suggestions and such other matters as may be required of them by the commission, for the year ending on the thirtieth day of September preceding the date of such report.

The Insanity Law

8. Investigate, hear and determine the truth of all charges made against the superintendent, treasurer or other officer or employe of a hospital, appointed and removable by them, issue subpoenas and take and hear testimony in respect to such charges. A witness attending before such board shall be entitled to the same fees as a witness attending before a court of record or a judge thereof, which shall be paid as other hospital charges.

The resident officers shall admit such managers into every part of the hospital and its buildings, and exhibit to them on demand all the books, papers, accounts and writings belonging to the hospital or pertaining to its business, management, discipline or government, and furnish copies, abstracts and reports whenever required by them.

§ 34. Appointments of officers by managers.—Each of such boards shall continue to appoint for its hospital, as often as vacancies occur therein:

1. A superintendent, who shall be a well-educated physician and a graduate of an incorporated medical college, of at least five years' actual experience in an institution for the care and treatment of the insane. The superintendents and all assistant-physicians of homeopathic hospitals for the insane shall be homeopathic physicians, but such homeopathic physicians shall not be eligible to appointment in or transfer to state hospitals that are not for homeopathic treatment.

2. A treasurer, who shall keep all the books, records and papers pertaining to his official duties, in an office situated where the board of managers may direct, who shall give an undertaking to the people of the state for the faithful performance of his trust, with sureties to be approved by the county judge of the county or a justice of the supreme court of the judicial district in which such hospital is located, and in such amount as the comptroller of the state shall name. Such superintendent may be removed by a vote of a majority of the board of managers for cause stated in writing, and after an opportunity has been given him to be heard; and such action shall be final. The treasurer may be removed at the pleasure of the board.

§ 35. General powers and duties of superintendent.—The superintendent of each hospital shall be its chief executive officer, and in his absence or sickness, the first assistant physician or other officer designated by the superintendent shall perform the duties and be subject to the responsibilities of the superintendent. Subject to the by-laws and regulations established by the board of managers, the superintendent shall have the general superintendence of the buildings, grounds and farm, together with their furniture, fixtures and stock, and the direction and control of all persons therein, and shall:

The Insanity Law

1. Personally maintain an effective supervision and inspection of all parts of the hospital and generally direct the care and treatment of the patients. To this end the superintendent shall personally examine the condition of each patient, within five days after his admission to the hospital, and shall regularly visit all of the wards or apartments for patients at such times as the rules and regulations of the hospital shall prescribe.

2. Appoint such resident officers, including a woman physician and such employes as he may think proper and necessary for the economical and efficient performance of the business of the hospital and prescribe their duties and discharge any of such employes in his discretion. The number of such resident officers and employes shall be determined by the commission. The superintendent may remove any resident officer for cause stated in writing, after an opportunity to be heard, and such action of the superintendent shall be final. Upon any such removal he shall make a record thereof, with the reasons therefor, under the appropriate head in one of the books of the hospital.

The superintendent, assistant physicians, including the woman physician, steward and matron shall constantly reside in the hospital, or on the premises, and shall be designated the resident officers of the hospital. The assistant physicians, including the woman physician, shall be graduates of an incorporated medical college, and shall possess such other qualifications as may be required by law.

3. Transmit, by mail, to the commission in lunacy, within five days after any such discharge, information of such discharge, and of the cause thereof. The commission shall preserve the name of such officer, or employe, with the facts relating to his discharge, in a book provided for that purpose.

4. Appoint such number of special policemen as may be determined, whose duty it shall be, under the orders of the superintendent, to arrest and return to the hospital insane persons who may escape therefrom, and to preserve peace and good order in such hospital and to fully protect the grounds, buildings and patients. Such policemen shall possess all the powers of peace officers on the grounds and premises of such hospital and to the extent of one hundred yards beyond such grounds. The appointment of special policemen, in pursuance hereof, shall not be deemed to supersede, on the grounds and premises of such hospital, the authority of peace officers of the jurisdiction within which such hospital is located.

5. Give such orders and instructions as he may deem best calculated to insure good conduct, fidelity and economy in every department of labor and expense.

The Insanity Law

6. Maintain salutary discipline among all who are employed in the institution and enforce strict compliance with his instructions and uniform obedience to all rules and regulations of the hospital.

7. Establish and supervise a training school for attendants and nurses, under rules and regulations of the hospital.

8. Cause full and fair accounts and records of all his doings and of the entire business and operations of the hospital, to be kept regularly, from day to day, in books provided for that purpose.

9. See that all such accounts and records are fully made up to the last day of September in each year, and that the principal facts and results, with his report thereon, be presented to the managers within thirty days thereafter, who shall incorporate it in their report to the commission.

10. Keep a book, in which he shall cause to be entered at the time of reception of any patient, his name, residence and occupation, and the date of such reception, by whom brought and by what authority and on whose petition committed, and an abstract of all orders, warrants, requests, petitions, certificates and other papers accompanying such person.

§ 36. Special provisions relating to Long Island State Hospital and Manhattan State Hospital.—The Long Island State Hospital is divided into two parts: The part located at Kings Park shall be known as "Long Island State Hospital at Kings Park;" the part located at Flatbush in the borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, shall be known as "Long Island State Hospital at Flatbush." Manhattan State Hospital is divided into three parts: The part located on Ward's Island known as the men's department shall be known as "Manhattan State Hospital East;" the part located on Ward's Island known as the women's department shall be known as "Manhattan State Hospital West;" the part located at Central Islip as "Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip." The jurisdiction of the boards of managers of the Long Island State Hospital and Manhattan State Hospital shall extend to all parts of each of such hospitals, and their powers and duties in respect to such hospitals shall not be affected, except as expressly stated in this section. The treasurers of Long Island State Hospital and of Manhattan State Hospital shall continue to be appointed by the boards of managers of such hospitals, respectively, as provided by section thirty-four of this chapter, and the powers and duties of each of such treasurers shall continue to apply to both parts of each of such hospitals, notwithstanding the provisions of this section. Each part of each of such hospitals shall, except as otherwise provided in this

The Insanity Law

section, be deemed a state hospital and all the provisions of this chapter relating to the management, maintenance and control of state hospitals and the appointment of resident officers, attendants and employes therein shall apply to each such part. The board of managers of Manhattan State Hospital shall appoint a superintendent for Manhattan State Hospital East; and a superintendent for the Manhattan State Hospital West; and a superintendent for Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip; the board of managers of Long Island State Hospital shall appoint a superintendent for the Long Island State Hospital at Kings Park, and a superintendent for the Long Island State Hospital at Flatbush. Such appointments shall be made in the manner provided by section thirty-five of this chapter and the superintendents so appointed shall have the same qualifications and possess the same general powers and duties as the superintendents of other state hospitals. All the provisions of this chapter relating to superintendents of state hospitals shall apply as far as practicable to the superintendent of each of such parts. Patients shall be committed to and received at each part of Long Island State Hospital and Manhattan State Hospital in accordance with rules to be established by the state commission in lunacy. The commission may also adopt rules regulating the transfer of such patients from one part to another of such hospitals.

§ 37. Meetings of superintendents.—The superintendents of the several state hospitals, or their representatives, including the superintendents of each part of Long Island and Manhattan State hospitals and, in the discretion of each board of managers, one member of each board to be designated by it, shall meet at least once in each two months, on a day to be appointed by the commission, at the office of the commission at Albany, or at such other place as may be designated by it, to consult with such commission with reference to matters relating to the care and maintenance of the state hospitals and particularly with reference to the purchase of supplies for their use.

§ 38. Salaries of officers and wages of employes.—The commission, from time to time, with the approval in writing of the governor, secretary of state and comptroller, shall fix the annual salaries of the resident officers and treasurers of the state hospitals, which shall be uniform for like services. They shall classify the other officers and employes into grades, and determine the salaries and wages to be paid in each grade, which shall be uniform in all the hospitals. The salaries and wages shall be included in the monthly estimates and paid in the same manner as other expenses of the state hospitals. Food supplies shall be

The Insanity Law

allowed to officers and employes and the families of the superintendents, first assistant physicians and stewards. Food supplies shall continue to be allowed the families of the assistant physicians, residing at the hospitals on January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six. Such families shall consist only of the wives and minor children of such officers; no other persons, except those regularly employed, shall be allowed rooms and maintenance, except at a rate to be fixed by the commission; such supplies shall be drawn from the supplies provided for general hospital use. With the approval of the commission, officers or employes of state hospitals, may be permitted to live outside of such hospitals, and shall receive such sums in lieu of the quarters or supplies furnished by the hospitals, as may be equitable.

§ 39. Monthly estimates of expenses; contingent fund.—The superintendent of each of the state hospitals shall at least once in each two months as the commission may determine cause to be prepared triplicate estimates in minute detail, of the expenses required for the hospital of which he is superintendent, for the ensuing two months. He shall submit two of such triplicates to the commission and file the third copy in the office of the superintendent. The commission may revise estimates for supplies or other expenditures either as to quantity, quality, or the estimated cost thereof, and shall certify that it has carefully examined the same and that the articles contained in such estimate, as approved or revised by it, are actually required for the use of the hospital, and shall thereupon present such estimate and certificate to the comptroller. Upon the revision and approval of such estimate by the commission, the comptroller shall authorize the boards of managers to make drafts on the comptroller, as the money may be required for the purposes mentioned in such estimates, which drafts shall be paid on the warrant of the comptroller out of the funds in the treasury of the state held for the care of the insane and the maintenance of state hospitals. In every such estimate, there shall be a sum named, not to exceed one thousand dollars, as a contingent fund for which no minute detailed statement need be made. No expenditure shall be made from such contingent fund, except in case of actual emergency, requiring immediate action and which can not be deferred without incurring loss or danger to the hospital or the inmates thereof. No money shall be expended for the use of any of the state hospitals, except as provided in this section. Libraries may be furnished to any state hospital by the regents of the university of the state of New York, subject to regulations adopted by them and the commission, the expense of which shall be included in the monthly estimates of the hospital.

The Insanity Law

The comptroller shall deposit in banks in the city of New York sufficient sums of money to meet any drafts that may be made for expenditures for or on account of the Manhattan and Long Island State hospitals. Any general expense necessarily incurred by the commission for or on account of the state hospitals shall be apportioned to such hospitals on the basis of the number of patients, and included in the estimates of such hospitals, made as provided in this section under the direction of the commission.

§ 40. Powers and duties of treasurer.—The treasurer of each hospital shall:

1. Have the custody of all moneys received from the comptroller on account of estimates made by the superintendent and revised and approved by the commission, and keep an accurate account thereof.

2. Have the custody of all bonds, notes, mortgages and other securities and obligations belonging to the hospital.

3. Receive all money for the care and treatment of private patients and other sources of revenue of the hospital.

4. Deposit all such money in a bank designated by the comptroller conveniently near the hospital, in his name as treasurer, and send each month to the comptroller, to the commission and to the board of managers a statement, showing the amount so received and deposited, and from whom and for what received, and when such deposits were made. Such statement of deposit shall be certified by the proper officer of the bank receiving such deposit. The treasurer shall make an affidavit to the effect that the sum so deposited is all the money received by him, from any source, of hospital income, up to the time of the last deposit appearing on such statement. A bank designated by the comptroller to receive such deposits shall, before any deposit is made, execute a bond to the people of the state, in a sum approved by the comptroller, for the safe keeping of the funds deposited.

5. Pay out the money deposited for the uses of the state hospital, upon the voucher of the steward, approved by the superintendent in accordance with the estimates made by the superintendent and revised and approved by the commission.

6. Keep full and accurate accounts of all receipts and payments, in the manner directed in the by-laws and according to books and forms prescribed and furnished by the commission.

7. Balance all accounts on his books, annually, on the last day of September, and make a statement thereof and an abstract of the receipts and payments of the past year and deliver the same, within ten days, to the executive committee of the managers, who shall compare the same with the books and vouchers and verify the results by further comparison with the books of the

The Insanity Law

steward, and certify in regard to the correctness thereof to the managers at their next meeting.

8. Render an account of the state of the books and the funds and other property in his custody, whenever required by the managers, or the commission.

9. Execute a release and satisfaction of a mortgage, judgment or other lien or debt in favor of the hospital, when paid.

10. Receive all moneys for or on account of the sale of lands of the hospital of which he is treasurer.

§ 41. Monthly statements of receipts and expenditures; vouchers.—The treasurer of each state hospital shall, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, make to the comptroller and to the commission a full and perfect statement of all the receipts and expenditures, specifying the several items, for the last preceding calendar month. Such statement shall be verified by the affidavit of the treasurer attached thereto, in the following form:

I,, treasurer of the state hospital, do solemnly swear that I have deposited in the bank designated by law for such purpose, all the moneys received by me on account of the hospital during the last month, and I do further swear that the foregoing is a true abstract of all the moneys received and payments made by me or under my direction as such treasurer during the month ending on the day of, 18..

There shall also be attached thereto the affidavit of the steward, to the effect that the goods and other articles therein specified were purchased and received by him, or under his directions, at the hospital; that the goods were purchased at a fair cash market price and paid for in cash, or on credit, not exceeding thirty days, and that he, or any person in his behalf, had no pecuniary or other interest in the articles purchased; that he received no pecuniary or other benefit therefrom in the way of commission, percentage, deductions or presents, or in any other manner whatever, directly or indirectly; that the articles contained in such bill were received at the hospital; that they conformed in all respects to the invoiced goods received and ordered by him, both in quality and quantity. Such statement shall be accompanied by the voucher showing the payment of the several items contained in the statement and the approval thereof by the superintendent, the amount of such payment and for what the payment was made. Such approval may be contained on an audit sheet, which shall refer to each voucher approved by the superintendent, giving the number of voucher, the name of the claimant and the amount at which it was approved. Such vouchers shall be examined by the commission and compared with the estimates made for the month for which the statement is rendered, and if found correct shall

The Insanity Law

be indorsed and forwarded by the commission, with the statement to the comptroller. If any voucher is found objectionable, the comptroller shall indorse his disapproval thereon, with the reason therefor, and return it to the treasurer, who shall present it to the superintendent for correction, and when corrected return it to the comptroller. All such vouchers shall be filed in the office of the comptroller.

§ 42. Actions to recover moneys due the hospital.—The treasurer of any state hospital may bring an action in the name of the hospital, to recover for the use thereof:

1. The amount due upon any note or bond in his hands belonging to the hospital.

2. The amount charged and due, according to the by-laws of the hospital, for the support of any patient therein, or for actual disbursements made in his behalf for necessary clothing and traveling expenses, and to enforce any liability created by statute for the care and support of the insane.

3. Upon any cause of action accruing to the hospital.

§ 43. General powers and duties of the steward.—The steward, under the direction of the superintendent, shall be accountable for the careful keeping and economical use of all furniture, stores and other articles provided for the hospital, and under the direction of the superintendent, shall:

1. Make all purchases for the hospital and preserve the original bills and receipts thereof, and keep full and accurate accounts of the same.

2. Prepare and keep the pay-rolls of the hospital.

3. Keep the accounts for the support of patients and expenses incurred in their behalf, and furnish the treasurer statements thereof as they fall due.

4. Notify the treasurer of the death or discharge of any reimbursing or pay patient, within five days after such death or discharge.

§ 44. Purchases and contracts.—All purchases of supplies for the use of the hospital shall be made for cash or on credit or time, not exceeding sixty days; every voucher shall be duly filled up, and with every abstract of vouchers paid, there shall be proof on oath that the voucher was properly filled up and the money paid. No expenditures for supplies or other purposes shall be made by the board of managers of any state hospital for the benefit of such hospital, by contract or otherwise, unless in conformity with the provisions of this act in relation to estimates. No manager or officer of a hospital shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material, labor or supplies for the use of the hospital, nor shall any manager or officer act as attorney or

The Insanity Law

counsel for such hospital. Contracts subject to the approval of the commission shall be entered into jointly, by the representatives of the managers of the state hospitals, for such staple articles of supplies, as it may be found feasible by the commission, to purchase for the use of the hospital. Such contracts shall not be let except in conformity with the provisions of this act relating to estimates. The state hospitals may manufacture such supplies and materials to be used in any of such hospitals as can be economically made therein.

All goods for the use of the hospitals shall be bought, as far as practicable, of manufacturers or their immediate agents. All contracts if let, shall, subject to the provisions of section thirty-nine, relating to estimates, be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders. An officer, manager, or employe of a state hospital shall not receive a gift or reward for himself or the hospital from any person, firm or corporation dealing in goods, or supplies suitable or necessary for the use of the hospital. The superintendents of the state hospitals shall meet with the commission at least once in two months, and, when not otherwise provided for, each superintendent or his representative shall be deemed to be the representative of the board of managers of the hospital of which he is the superintendent, for the purpose of entering into contracts for the joint purchase of supplies for all the state hospitals under the provisions of this section, and, if the majority of such representatives determine on joint purchases, such joint purchases shall apply and be for the benefit of all the state hospitals, and the commission may designate one such representative to sign a contract in behalf of all the hospitals.

§ 45. Official oath.—Each superintendent, treasurer and steward of a hospital, before entering upon his duties as such, shall take the constitutional oath of office and file the same in the office of the secretary of state.

§ 46. Actions against commissioners in lunacy, or officers of state hospitals.—No civil action shall be brought in any court against the commission or a commissioner in lunacy, or an officer or manager of a state hospital, for alleged damages because of any act done or failure to perform any act, while discharging their official duties, without leave of a judge of the supreme court, first had and obtained. Any just claim for damages against such commission or commissioner, officer or employe for which the state would be legally or equitably liable, may be paid out of any moneys appropriated for the care of the insane.

§ 47. Private institutions for the insane.—No person, association or corporation shall establish or keep an institution for the care, custody or treatment of the insane, for compensation or hire,

The Insanity Law

without first obtaining a license therefor from the commission. Every application for such license shall be accompanied by a plan of the premises proposed to be occupied, describing the capacities of the buildings for the uses intended, the extent and location of grounds appurtenant thereto, and the number of patients proposed to be received therein, with such other information, and in such form, as the commission may require. The commission shall not grant any such license without first having made an examination of the premises proposed to be licensed, and being satisfied that they are substantially as described, and are otherwise fit and suitable for the purposes for which they are designed to be used, and that such license should be granted. The commission may, at any and all times, examine and ascertain how far a licensed institution is conducted in compliance with the license therefor, and after due notice to the institution and opportunity for it to be heard, the commission having made a record of the proceeding upon such hearing, may, if the interests of the inmates of the institution so demand, for just and reasonable cause then appearing and to be stated in its order, amend or revoke any such license by an order to take effect within such time after the service thereof upon the licensee, as the commission shall determine.

§ 48. Recommendations of commission.—The authorities of each institution for the insane shall place on file in the office of the institution, the recommendations made by the commissioners as a result of their visit, for the purpose of consultation by such authorities, and for reference by the commissioners upon their visits.

§ 49. Visitors to state hospitals.—Justices of the supreme court are authorized to appoint visitors to state hospitals, upon nominations of the state charities aid association, as provided by law.

§ 50. Manhattan State Hospital; lease of property.—The transfer of the institutions, formerly known as the New York City Asylums for the Insane, to the custody and control of the Manhattan State Hospital, made pursuant to chapter two of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and the lease and conveyance described in section two of such chapter are hereby ratified and confirmed. The lease of the island known as Ward's Island, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and the equipment, fixtures and furniture of the asylums for the insane located on such Island, executed as prescribed in section two of chapter two of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall continue and remain in full force and effect until the same shall either be surrendered by the state or terminated by the city of New York. Such lease may be surrendered at any time by the state, or the same may be terminated by the city of New York by fifteen years' notice, in writing, signed by the mayor of such

The Insanity Law

city, to the comptroller of the state. If such lease is terminated by the city of New York, the city shall pay to the state, the value, at the time of such termination, of all buildings that may have been erected and of all improvements that may have been made by the state on the premises as to which the lease is terminated. The amount so to be paid shall be determined by appraisal of five competent, disinterested persons, two of whom shall be named by the governor, two by the mayor of the city of New York, and the fifth by the four persons so named. In case such lease is surrendered or terminated, as provided in this section or otherwise, adequate provision shall thenceforth be made by the state for the care and custody of all insane persons who may be inmates of the institution affected.

§ 51. Manhattan State Hospital; docks, ferryboats and removal of dead bodies.—The managers of the Manhattan State Hospital are hereby authorized to acquire by purchase or by lease, in the city of New York, at some point as nearly opposite Ward's Island as may be available, a dock which shall be suitable for the purpose of a landing and a depot for the general use of the hospital; also to purchase or lease one or more suitable steam ferry boats to be used for such hospital. All of such purchases or leases shall be subject to the approval of the commission. Until the state provides a cemetery for the use of the hospital the commissioners of public charities of the city of New York shall continue to remove the dead bodies of insane patients from Ward's and Blackwell's Islands, and to provide for the burial of the unclaimed dead as prescribed by law prior to the passage of chapter two of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and also to afford transportation by their steam ferry boats for such bodies as are claimed by friends at the hospital, such removal to be made within twenty-four hours after receipt of notice from the general superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital.

§ 52. Acquisition of real property for use of state hospitals by condemnation.—The state commission in lunacy may acquire, under the condemnation law, such real estate, right or interest therein as may be necessary for the construction, maintenance and accommodation of a state hospital, if unable to agree with the owner thereof for its purchase. The proceedings for the purpose of acquiring such real estate, right or interest therein, shall be instituted and maintained in the name of the People of the State of New York, by the attorney-general or by such counsel as the governor or attorney-general may designate for that purpose, upon the certificate of such commission as to the necessity of acquiring such real estate, right or interest therein, approved and endorsed by the governor.

The Insanity Law

§ 53. Erection, repairs and improvements of state hospital buildings.—All plans and specifications for the erection, repairs and improvements of state hospital buildings shall be prepared by the state architect, and he may employ such experts, engineers and assistants as may be necessary for the proper conduct of such work, whose compensation shall be fixed by said architect, with the approval of the commission, and shall be paid by the treasurer of the hospital where the work is to be performed, out of any moneys allotted by the commission for that purpose. Contracts for such erection, repairs and improvements may be let for the whole or any part of the work to be performed, and in the discretion of the managers of such hospitals, such contracts may be sublet. The comptroller and the commission shall determine to what extent and for what length of time advertisements are to be inserted in newspapers for proposals for the erection, repairs or improvements of state hospital buildings. A preliminary deposit, or certified check drawn upon some legally incorporated bank in this state, shall in all cases be required as an evidence of good faith, upon all proposals for buildings, repairs and improvements, to be deposited with the treasurer of the hospital for which the work is to be performed, in an amount to be determined by the state architect. All contracts for the erection, repairs or improvements to hospitals, shall contain a clause that the contract shall only be deemed executory to the extent of the moneys available, and no liability shall be incurred by the state beyond the moneys available for the purpose. The commission is directed, to the fullest extent deemed practicable, to provide additional buildings for the removal of the insane from Hart's Island and Blackwell's Island departments of the Manhattan State Hospital and from Flatbush department of the Long Island State Hospital.

ARTICLE III**COMMITMENT, CUSTODY AND DISCHARGE OF THE INSANE****Section 60. Order for commitment of an insane person.**

61. Medical examiners in lunacy; certificates of lunacy.
62. Proceedings to determine the question of insanity.
63. Appeal from order of commitment.
64. Costs of commitment.
65. Liability for care and support of poor and indigent insane.
66. Liability for the care and support of the insane, other than the poor and indigent.

The Insanity Law

Section 67. Duties of local officers in regard to the insane.

68. Duty of committee and others to care for the insane; apprehension and confinement of a dangerous insane person.
69. Patients admitted under special agreement.
70. Entries in case book.
71. Transfer of patients when hospital is overcrowded.
72. Investigation into the care and treatment of the insane.
73. Habeas corpus.
74. Discharge of patients.
75. Clothing and money to be furnished discharged patients.
76. Transfer of non-resident patients.
77. Insane Indians.

§ 60. Order for commitment of an insane person.—A person alleged to be insane, and who is not in confinement on a criminal charge, may be committed to and confined in an institution for the custody and treatment of the insane, upon an order made by a judge of a court of record of the city or county, or a justice of the supreme court of the judicial district, in which the alleged insane person resides or may be, adjudging such person to be insane, upon a certificate of lunacy made by two qualified medical examiners in lunacy, accompanied by a verified petition therefor, or upon such certificate and petition, and after a hearing to determine such question, as provided in this article. The commission shall prescribe and furnish blanks for such certificate and petitions, which shall be made only upon such blanks. An insane person shall be committed only to a state hospital, a duly licensed institution for the insane, or the Matteawan State hospital, or to the care and custody of a relative or committee, as hereinafter provided. No idiot shall be committed to or confined in a state hospital. But any epileptic or feeble-minded person becoming insane may be committed as an insane person to a state hospital for custody and treatment therein.

§ 61. Medical examiners in lunacy; certificates of lunacy.—The certificate of lunacy must show that such person is insane and must be made by two reputable physicians, graduates of an incorporated medical college, who have been in the actual practice of their profession at least three years, and have filed with the commission a certified copy of the certificate of a judge of a court of record, showing such qualifications in accordance with forms prescribed by the commission.

Such physicians shall jointly make a final examination of the person alleged to be insane within ten days next before the grant-

The Insanity Law

ing of the order. The date of the certificate of lunacy shall be the date of such joint examination. Such certificate of lunacy shall be in the form prescribed by the commission, and shall contain the facts and circumstances upon which the judgment of the physicians is based and show that the condition of the person examined is such as to require care and treatment in an institution for the care, custody and treatment of the insane.

Neither of such physicians shall be a relative of the person applying for the order or of the person alleged to be insane, or a manager, superintendent, proprietor, officer, stockholder, or have any pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, or be an attending physician in the institution to which it is proposed to commit such person.

§ 62. Proceedings to determine the question of insanity.—Any person with whom an alleged insane person may reside or at whose house he may be, or the father or mother, husband or wife, brother or sister, or the child of any such person, and any overseer of the poor of the town, and superintendent of the poor of the county in which any such person may be, may apply for such order, by presenting a verified petition containing a statement of the facts upon which the allegation of insanity is based, and because of which the application for the order is made. Such petition shall be accompanied by the certificate of lunacy of the medical examiners, as prescribed in the preceding section. Notice of such application shall be served personally, at least one day before making such application, upon the person alleged to be insane, and if made by an overseer or superintendent of the poor, also upon the husband or wife, father or mother or next of kin of such alleged insane person, if there be any such known to be residing within the county, and if not, upon the person with whom such alleged insane person may reside, or at whose house he may be. The judge to whom the application is to be made may dispense with such personal service, or may direct substituted service to be made upon some person to be designated by him. He shall state in a certificate to be attached to the petition his reason for dispensing with personal service of such notice, and if substituted service is directed, the name of the person to be served therewith.

The judge to whom such application is made may, if no demand is made for a hearing in behalf of the alleged insane person, proceed forthwith to determine the question of insanity, and if satisfied that the alleged insane person is insane, may immediately issue an order for the commitment of such person to an institution for the custody and treatment of the insane. If, however, it appears that such insane person is harmless and his

The Insanity Law

relatives or a committee of his person are willing and able to properly care for him, at some place other than such institution, upon their written consent, the judge may order that he be placed in the care and custody of such relatives or such committee. Such judge may, in his discretion, require other proofs in addition to the petition and certificate of the medical examiners.

Upon the demand of any relative or near friend in behalf of such alleged insane person, the judge shall, or he may upon his own motion, issue an order directing the hearing of such application before him at a time not more than five days from the date of such order, which shall be served upon the parties interested in the application and upon such other persons as the judge, in his discretion, may name. Upon such day, or upon such other day to which the proceeding shall be regularly adjourned, he shall hear the testimony introduced by the parties and examine the alleged insane person if deemed advisable, in or out of court, and render a decision in writing as to such person's insanity. If it be determined that such person is insane, the judge shall forthwith issue his order committing him to an institution for the custody and treatment of the insane, or make such other order as is provided in this section. If such judge can not hear the application he may, in his order directing the hearing, name some referee, who shall hear the testimony and report the same forthwith, with his opinion thereon, to such judge, who shall, if satisfied with such report, render his decision accordingly. If the commitment be made to a state hospital, the order shall be accompanied by a written statement of the judge as to the financial condition of the insane person and of the persons legally liable for his maintenance as far as can be ascertained. The superintendent of such state hospital shall be immediately notified of such commitment, and he shall, at once, make provisions for the transfer of such insane person to such hospital.

The petition of the applicant, the certificate in lunacy of the medical examiners, the order directing a further hearing as provided in this section, if one be issued, and the decision of the judge or referee, and the order of commitment shall be presented at the time of the commitment to the superintendent or person in charge of the institution to which the insane person is committed, and verbatim copies shall be forwarded by such superintendent or person in charge and filed in the office of the state commission in lunacy. The relative, or committee, to whose care and custody any insane person is committed, shall forthwith file the petition, certificate and order, in the office of the clerk of the county where such order is made, and transmit a certified copy of such papers, to the commission in lunacy, and procure and retain another such certified copy.

The Insanity Law

The superintendent or person in charge of any institution for the care and treatment of the insane may refuse to receive any person upon any such order, if the papers required to be presented shall not comply with the provisions of this section, or if in his judgment, such person is not insane within the meaning of this statute, or if received, such person may be discharged by the commission. No person shall be admitted to any such institution under such order after the expiration of five days from and inclusive of the date thereof.

§ 63. Appeal from order of commitment.—If a person ordered to be committed, pursuant to this chapter, or any friend in his behalf is dissatisfied with the final order of a judge or justice committing him, he may, within ten days after the making of such order appeal therefrom to a justice of the supreme court other than the justice making the order, who shall cause a jury to be summoned as in case of proceedings for the appointment of a committee for an insane person, and shall try the question of such insanity in the same manner as in proceedings for the appointment of a committee. Before such appeal shall be heard, such person shall make a deposit or give a bond, to be approved by a justice of the supreme court, for the payment of the costs of the appeal, if the order of commitment is sustained. If the verdict of the jury be that such person is insane, the justice shall certify that fact and make an order of commitment as upon the original hearing. Such order shall be presented, at the time of the commitment of such insane person, to the superintendent or person in charge of the institution to which the insane person is committed and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the commission by such superintendent or person in charge and filed in the office thereof. Proceedings under the order shall not be stayed pending an appeal therefrom, except upon an order of a justice of the supreme court, and made upon a notice, and after a hearing, with provisions made therein for such temporary care or confinement of the alleged insane person as may be deemed necessary.

If a judge shall refuse to grant an application for an order of commitment of an insane person proved to be dangerous to himself or others, if at large, he shall state his reasons for such refusal in writing, and any person aggrieved thereby may appeal therefrom in the same manner and under like conditions as from an order of commitment.

§ 64. Costs of commitment.—The costs necessarily incurred in determining the question of the insanity of a poor or indigent person and in securing his admission into a state hospital, and the expense of providing proper clothing for such person, in ac-

The Insanity Law

cordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the commission, shall be a charge upon the town, city or county securing the commitment. Such costs shall include the fees allowed by the judge or justice ordering the commitment to the medical examiners. If the person sought to be committed is not a poor or indigent person, the costs of the proceedings to determine his insanity and to secure his commitment, as provided in this article, shall be a charge upon his estate, or shall be paid by the persons legally liable for his maintenance. If in such proceedings, the alleged insane person is determined not to be insane, the judge or justice may, in his discretion, charge the costs of the proceedings to the person making the application for an order of commitment, and judgment may be entered for the amount thereof and enforced by execution against such person.

§ 65. Liability for care and support of poor and indigent insane.—All poor and indigent insane persons not in confinement under criminal proceedings, shall, without unnecessary delay, be transferred to a state hospital and there wholly supported by the state. The costs necessarily incurred in the transfer of patients to state hospitals shall be a charge upon the state. The commission shall secure from the patient's estate and from relatives or friends who are liable or may be willing to assume the costs of support of inmates of state hospitals supported by the state, reimbursement, in whole or in part, of the money thus expended, either directly or through the treasurers of the respective hospitals, as provided in section forty-two of this act. (Thus amended by chapter 546, Laws of 1901.)

The commission may appoint agents, whose duty it shall be to secure from relatives and friends who are liable therefor, or who may be willing to assume the cost of support of any of the inmates of state hospitals as are being supported by the state, reimbursement in whole or in part of the money so expended. The compensation of each agent shall not exceed five dollars a day, and the necessary traveling and other incidental expenses incurred by him, to be approved by the comptroller. The commission may fix a rate to be paid for the support of the inmates of state hospitals by relatives liable for such support or by those not liable for such support, but willing to assume the cost thereof; but such rate shall be sufficient to cover a proper proportion of the cost of maintenance and of necessary repairs and improvements. The maintenance of any inmate of a state hospital committed thereto upon a court order arising out of any criminal action or proceeding shall be paid by the county from which such inmate was committed.

§ 66. Liability for the care and support of the insane other

The Insanity Law

than the poor and indigent.—The father, mother, husband, wife and children of an insane person, if of sufficient ability, and the committee or guardian of his person and estate, if his estate is sufficient for the purpose, shall cause him to be properly and suitably cared for and maintained.

The commission and the superintendent of the poor of the county, and the overseer of the poor of the town where any such insane person may be, or in the city of New York, the commissioners of public charities may inquire into the manner in which any such person is cared for and maintained; and if, in the judgment of any of them, he is not properly or suitably cared for, may apply to a judge of a court of record for an order to commit him to a state hospital under the provisions of this article, but such order shall not be made unless the judge finds and certifies in the order that such insane person is not properly or suitably cared for by such relative or committee, or that it is dangerous to the public to allow him to be cared for and maintained by such relative or committee.

The costs and charges of the commitment and transfer of such insane person to a state hospital shall be paid by the committee, or the father, mother, husband, wife or children of such person, to be recovered in an action brought in the name of the people by the commission, the superintendent of the poor of the county, or the overseer of the poor of the town where such insane person may be, or in the city of New York in the name of the commissioners of public charities. In all claims of the state upon relatives liable for the support of a patient, or upon moneys or property held by said patient, the state shall be deemed a preferred creditor.

§ 67. Duties of local officers in regard to their insane.—All county superintendents of the poor, overseers of the poor and other city, town or county authorities, having duties to perform relating to the insane poor, are charged with the duty of seeing that all poor and indigent insane persons within their respective municipalities, are timely granted the necessary relief conferred by this chapter, and, when so ordered by a judge, as herein provided, or by the commission, shall see that they are, without unnecessary delay, transferred to the proper institutions provided for their care and treatment as the wards of the state. Before sending a person to any such institution, they shall see that he is in a state of bodily cleanliness and comfortably clothed with new clothing, in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the commission. The commission may, by order, direct that any person it deems unsuitable therefor shall not be so employed or act as such attendant.

The Insanity Law

Each patient shall be sent to the state hospital, within the district embracing the county from which he is committed, except that the commission may, in their discretion, direct otherwise, but private or public insane patients, for whom homeopathic care and treatment may be desired by their relatives, friends or guardians, may be committed to the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital, or to the Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital, from any of the counties of the state, in the discretion of the judge granting the order of commitment; and the hospital to which any patient is ordered to be sent shall, by and under the regulations made by such commission, send a trained attendant to bring the patient to the hospital. Each female committed to any institution for the insane shall be accompanied by a female attendant, unless accompanied by her father, brother, husband or son. After the patient has been delivered to the proper officers of the hospital, the care and custody of the municipality from which he is sent shall cease.

§ 68. Duty of committee and others to care for the insane; apprehension and confinement of a dangerous insane person.—When an insane person is possessed of sufficient property to maintain himself, or his father, mother, husband, wife or children are of sufficient ability to maintain him, and his insanity is such as to endanger his own person, or the person and property of others, the committee of his person and estate, or such father, mother, husband, wife or children must provide a suitable place for his confinement, and there maintain him in such manner as shall be approved by the proper legal authority. The county superintendent of the poor and the overseers of the poor of towns and cities, the commissioners of public charities in the city of New York, and the commissioners of charities and correction in the city of Brooklyn, are required to see that the provisions of this section are carried into effect in the most humane and speedy manner.

Upon the refusal or neglect of a committee, guardian or relative of an insane person to cause him to be confined, as required in this chapter, the officers named in this section shall apply to a judge of a court of record of the city or county, or to a justice of the supreme court of the judicial district in which such insane person may reside or be found, who, upon being satisfied, upon proper proofs, that such person is dangerously insane and improperly at large, shall issue a precept to one or more of the officers named, commanding them to apprehend and confine such insane person in some comfortable and safe place; and such officers in apprehending such insane person shall possess all the powers of a peace officer executing a warrant of arrest in a

The Insanity Law

criminal proceeding. Unless an order of commitment has been previously granted, such officers shall forthwith make application for the proper order for his commitment to the proper institution for the care, custody and treatment of the insane, as authorized by this chapter, and if such order is granted, such officer shall take the necessary legal steps to have him transferred to such institution. In no case shall any such insane person be confined in any other place than a state hospital or duly licensed institution for the insane, for a period longer than ten days, nor shall such person be committed as a disorderly person to any prison, jail or lockup for criminals, unless he be violent and dangerous, and there is no other suitable place for his confinement, nor shall he be confined in the same room with a person charged with or convicted of crime.

Any person apparently insane, and conducting himself in a manner which in a sane person would be disorderly, may be arrested by any peace officer and confined in some safe and comfortable place until the question of his sanity be determined, as prescribed by this chapter. The officer making such arrest shall immediately notify the superintendent of the poor of the county, or the overseers of the poor of the town or city, or, in the city of New York, the commissioners of public charities, or, in the city of Brooklyn, the commissioners of charities and correction, who shall forthwith take proper measures for the determination of the question of the insanity of such person.

§ 69. Patients admitted under special agreement.—The managers of a state hospital may authorize the superintendent to admit thereto, under special agreement, insane patients, who are residents of the state, other than poor and indigent insane persons, when there is room for such insane therein. But no patient shall be permitted to occupy more than one room in any state hospital, nor shall any patient, his friends or relatives, be permitted to pay for his care and treatment therein a sum greater than ten dollars a week. Such patients, when so received, shall be subject to the general rules and regulations of the hospital. The amount agreed upon for the maintenance of such insane persons in a state hospital, shall be secured by a properly executed bond, and bills therefor shall be collected monthly.

§ 70. Entries in case book.—Every superintendent or other person in charge of an institution for the care and treatment of the insane, shall, within three days after the reception of a patient, make, or cause to be made, a descriptive entry of such case in a book exclusively set apart for that purpose. He shall also make or cause to be made entries from time to time, of the mental state, bodily condition and medical treatment of such patient during

The Insanity Law

the time such patient remains under his care, and in the event of the discharge or death of such person, he shall state in such case book the circumstances thereof, and make such other entries at such intervals of time and in such form as may be required by the commission.

§ 71. Transfer of patients when hospital is overcrowded.—When the building of any state hospital shall become overcrowded with patients, or the number of buildings shall be reduced by fire, or other casualties, or for other cause, the commission may, in its discretion, cause the transfer of patients therefrom, or direct that patients required to be sent thereto, be transferred to another state hospital, where they can be conveniently received, or make, in special emergencies, temporary provision for their care, preference to be given in such transfers to a hospital in an adjoining rather than in a remote district. The expenses of such transfer shall be chargeable to the state, and the bills for the same, when approved by the commission, shall be paid by the treasurer of the state, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of any moneys provided for the support of the insane.

§ 72. Investigation into the care and treatment of the insane.—When the commission has reason to believe that any person adjudged insane is wrongfully deprived of his liberty, or is cruelly, negligently or improperly treated, or inadequate provision is made for his skillful medical care, proper supervision and safe keeping, it may ascertain the facts, or may order an investigation of the facts by one of its members. It, or the commissioner conducting the proceeding, may issue compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, and exercise the powers conferred upon a referee in the supreme court. If the commission deem it proper, it may issue an order directed to any or all institutions, directing and providing for such remedy or treatment, or both, as shall be therein specified. If such order be just and reasonable, and be approved by a justice of the supreme court, who may require a notice to be given of the application for such approval, it shall be binding upon any and all institutions and persons to which it is directed, and any wilful disobedience of such order shall be a criminal contempt and punishable as such. Whenever the commission shall undertake an investigation into the general management and administration of any institution for the insane, it may give notice to the attorney-general of any such investigation, and the attorney-general shall appear personally or by deputy and examine witnesses who may be in attendance. The commission, or any member thereof, may at any time visit and examine the inmates of any county or city almshouse, to ascertain if insane persons are kept therein.

The Insanity Law

§ 73. Habeas corpus.—Any one in custody as an insane person is entitled to a writ of habeas corpus, upon a proper application made by him or some friend in his behalf. Upon the return of such writ, the fact of his insanity shall be inquired into and determined. The medical history of the patient, as it appears in the case book, shall be given in evidence, and the superintendent or medical officer in charge of the institution wherein such person is held in custody, and any proper person, shall be sworn touching the mental condition of such person.

§ 74. Discharge of patients.—The superintendent of a state hospital, on filing his written certificate with the secretary of the board of managers, may discharge any patient, except one held upon an order of a court or judge having criminal jurisdiction in an action or proceeding arising out of a criminal offense at any time, as follows:

1. A patient who, in his judgment, is recovered.
2. Any patient who is not recovered but whose discharge, in the judgment of the superintendent, will not be detrimental to the public welfare, or injurious to the patient; provided, however, that before making such certificate, the superintendent shall satisfy himself, by sufficient proof, that friends, or relatives of the patient are willing and financially able to receive and properly care for such patient after his discharge.

When the superintendent is unwilling to certify to the discharge of an unrecovered patient upon request, and so certifies in writing, giving his reasons therefor, any judge of a court of record in the judicial district in which the hospital is situated may, upon such certificate and an opportunity of a hearing thereon being accorded the superintendent, and upon such other proofs as may be produced before him, direct, by order, the discharge of such patient, upon such security to the people of the state as he may require, for the good behavior and maintenance of the patient. The certificate and the proof and the order granted thereon shall be filed in the clerk's office of the county in which the hospital is situated, and a certified copy of the order in the hospital from which the patient is discharged. The superintendent may grant a parole to a patient not exceeding thirty days, under general conditions prescribed by the commission.

The commission may, by order, discharge any patient in its judgment improperly detained in any institution. A poor and indigent patient discharged by the superintendent, because he is an idiot, or an epileptic, not insane, or because he is not a proper case for treatment within the meaning of this chapter, shall be received and cared for, by the superintendent of the poor or other authority having similar powers, in the county from which he was

The Insanity Law

committed. A patient, held upon an order of a court or judge having criminal jurisdiction, in an action or proceeding arising from a criminal offense, may be discharged upon the superintendent's certificate of recovery, approved by any such court or judge.

§ 75. Clothing and money to be furnished discharged patients.—No patient shall be discharged from a state hospital without suitable clothing adapted to the season in which he is discharged; and if it can not be otherwise obtained, the steward shall, upon the order of the superintendent, furnish the same, and money not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to defray his necessary expenses until he can reach his relatives or friends, or find employment to earn a subsistence.

§ 76. Transfer of non-resident patients.—If an order be issued by any judge, committing to a state hospital a poor or indigent person, who has not acquired a legal settlement in this state, the commission in lunacy shall return such insane person, either before or after his admission to a state hospital, to the country or state to which he belongs, and for such purpose may expend so much of the money appropriated for the care of the insane as may be necessary, subject to the audit of the comptroller.

§ 77. Insane Indians.—Poor and indigent insane Indians living within this state or upon any of the Indian reservations shall be committed to, confined in, and discharged from the state hospitals for the insane in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as other poor and indigent insane persons; and all the provisions of this chapter shall apply to the Indians residing within this state the same as to other persons.

ARTICLE IV**STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE CRIMINALS**

- Section 90. Establishment and purposes of the Matteawan State Hospital.
- 91. Medical superintendent.
 - 92. Medical superintendent as treasurer of the hospital.
 - 93. Salaries of resident officers.
 - 94. Powers and duties of medical superintendent and assistants.
 - 95. Monthly estimates.
 - 96. Power of removal.
 - 97. Transfer of insane convicts to the Matteawan State Hospital.

The Insanity Law

Section 98. Disposal of insane convicts after expiration of term of imprisonment.

99. Convicts on recovery, to be transferred to prison.

100. Certificates of conviction to be delivered to medical superintendent and copy filed.

101. Transfer from state hospital to Matteawan State Hospital.

102. Authority to recover for the support of patients.

103. Tenure of office.

104. Communications with patients.

Section 90. Establishment and purposes of the Matteawan State Hospital.—The grounds, buildings and property located at Matteawan, in the county of Dutchess, and used for the purposes of the hospital for insane criminals, are hereby declared to be the Matteawan State Hospital, to be used for the purpose of holding in custody and caring for such insane persons as may be committed to the said institution by courts of criminal jurisdiction, and for such convicted persons who may be declared insane while undergoing sentence at any of the various penal institutions of the state.

§ 91. Medical superintendent.—The superintendent of state prisons shall, whenever there is a vacancy, appoint a medical superintendent for the Matteawan State Hospital, who shall be a well educated physician of at least five years' actual experience in a hospital for the care and treatment of the insane. The superintendent of state prisons, subject to the approval of the state commission in lunacy, shall make by-laws and regulations for the government of the hospital and the management of its affairs.

§ 92. Medical superintendent as treasurer of the hospital.—The medical superintendent shall be the treasurer of the hospital, and before entering upon his duties, shall file with the comptroller of the state his undertaking to the people with sureties to be approved by the superintendent of state prisons, to the effect that he will faithfully perform his trust as such treasurer. He shall have the custody of the moneys, securities and obligations belonging to the hospital, and shall open with some bank, in the vicinity of the hospital, to be selected with the approval of the comptroller, an account in his name as such medical superintendent, and immediately deposit in such bank all moneys received by him as such medical superintendent and treasurer, and shall draw therefrom only for the use of the hospital and in the manner provided by the by-laws and upon the order of the steward, specifying the object of each payment. He shall keep a full and accurate account of the receipts and payments, as directed by the by-laws, and of such other matters as the super-

The Insanity Law

intendent of state prisons and the state commission in lunacy may prescribe, and balance all his accounts, annually, on the thirtieth day of September, and within ten days thereafter deliver to the superintendent of state prisons, a statement thereof and an abstract of such receipts and payments for the past year. His books and vouchers shall at all times be open to the inspection of the superintendent of state prisons and the commission, and they may at any time require of him a statement of his accounts and of the funds and property in his custody.

§ 93. Salaries of resident officers.—The superintendent of state prisons shall, from time to time, determine the annual salaries and allowances of the resident officers, provided they do not in the aggregate exceed twelve thousand dollars; and the same shall be paid quarterly, on the last days of March, June, September and December, by the treasurer of the state, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the medical superintendent, on his presenting a bill of particulars thereof signed by the steward, and properly certified by such medical superintendent.

§ 94. Powers and duties of medical superintendent and assistants.—The medical superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the hospital and shall:

1. Have the general superintendence of the building and grounds, together with their furniture, fixtures and stock, and the direction and control of all persons therein, subject to the rules and regulations adopted by the superintendent of state prisons, with power to assign their respective duties.

2. Appoint such number of assistant physicians, not to exceed one for each two hundred inmates or fraction thereof, as the necessities of the institution may require, also a steward and matron, all of whom and the medical superintendent, shall reside in the hospital, and shall be known as the resident officers thereof.

3. Appoint such and so many attendants and other subordinate employes as he may think proper and necessary for the economical and efficient administration of the affairs of the hospital, and prescribe their several duties and places, and fix, with the approval of the superintendent of state prisons, their compensation, and discharge any of them at his sole discretion; but in every case of discharge, so occurring, he shall, forthwith, enter the same with the reasons therefor, under an appropriate heading, in one of the record books of the hospital.

4. Give, from time to time, such orders and instructions as he may deem best calculated to insure good conduct, fidelity and economy in every department of labor and expense.

The Insanity Law

5. Maintain salutary discipline among all who are employed by the institution, and enforce strict compliance with all instructions and orders given by him, and uniform obedience to all the rules and regulations of the hospital.

6. Cause full and fair accounts and records of all his doings, and of the entire business and operations of the institution to be kept regularly, from day to day, in books provided for that purpose, in the manner and extent prescribed in the by-laws.

7. See that all accounts and records are fully made up to the last day of September in each year, and present the principal facts and results, with his report thereon, to the superintendent of state prisons, within forty days thereafter. The resident officers, before entering upon their duties as such, shall severally take and file in the office of the secretary of state, the constitutional oath of office. The first assistant physician shall perform the duties and be subject to the responsibilities of the superintendent in his sickness or absence. The steward may personally purchase any supplies for the use of such hospital, but only in the name of the medical superintendent, and in each instance by his direction and not otherwise.

§ 95. Monthly estimates.—The medical superintendent shall cause an estimate to be made monthly, in accordance with forms to be approved by the state comptroller, of all moneys necessary for the support and maintenance of the hospital, which may be required to supplement the deficiencies in the earnings thereof. Such estimate shall be submitted to and examined by the superintendent of state prisons, who, if he is satisfied that it is correct, and that the articles named therein are actually needed for the support and maintenance of the hospital, shall certify to the same, and on production of such estimate so certified, to the comptroller, he shall draw his warrant on the state treasurer for the amount thereof, and the state treasurer shall pay such amount to the medical superintendent of the hospital, out of any money in the treasury appropriated for the support of such hospital.

§ 96. Power of removal.—The superintendent of state prisons may remove the medical superintendent, for cause shown, and an opportunity to such superintendent to be heard thereon, and such officer shall not be reappointed to the office of medical superintendent, or to any other position in said hospital.

§ 97. Transfer of insane convicts to the Matteawan state hospital.—Whenever the physician of either of the state prisons, county penitentiaries, or of the state reformatory or other penal institutions, shall report in writing to the warden or other officer in charge thereof, that any convict confined therein is, in his opinion, insane, such warden or other officer shall apply to a judge

The Insanity Law

of a court of record to cause an examination to be made of such person by two legally qualified examiners in lunacy, other than a physician connected with such state prison, penitentiary, reformatory or penal institution, qualified to act as medical examiners in lunacy. Such examiners shall be designated by the judge to whom the application is made. Such examiners, if satisfied, after a personal examination, that such convict is insane, shall make a certificate to such effect in the form and manner prescribed by this chapter for the commitment of insane persons to state hospitals. Such warden or other person in charge shall apply to a judge of a court of record for an order transferring such convict to the Matteawan state hospital, accompanying such application with such certificate in lunacy. Such judge, if satisfied that such convict is insane, shall issue such order of transfer, and such warden or other officer in charge shall thereupon cause such convict to be transferred to the Matteawan state hospital and delivered to the medical superintendent thereof. At the time of such transfer, the certificate in lunacy and order of transfer shall be presented to such medical superintendent, and a copy thereof shall be placed on file in the office of the superintendent of state prisons. Such insane convict shall be received into such hospital and detained there until legally discharged. Such warden, or other officer in charge, before transferring such insane convict, shall see that he is bodily clean, and is provided with a new suit of clothing similar to that furnished to convicts on their discharge from prison. The costs necessarily incurred in determining the question of insanity, including the fees of the medical examiners, shall be a charge upon the state or the municipality at whose expense the institution from which the transfer is made or sought to be made is maintained.

§ 98. Disposal of insane convicts after expiration of term of imprisonment.—Whenever any convict in the Matteawan State Hospital, under and by virtue of this act, shall continue to be insane at the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced, he may be retained therein until he has recovered or is otherwise legally discharged. The medical superintendent of such hospital may discharge and deliver any patient whose sentence has expired, and who is still insane, but who, in the opinion of the superintendent is reasonably safe to be at large, to his relatives or friends who are able and willing to comfortably maintain him, without further public charge; and such patient may, in the discretion of the medical superintendent, be provided with the whole or a portion of such allowances as are hereinafter granted to recovered convicts. Whenever any convict, who, by reason of his insanity, shall have been retained beyond the date of the expira-

The Insanity Law

tion of his sentence shall recover, he may be discharged by the medical superintendent, and such convict shall be entitled to ten dollars in money, suitable clothing and a railroad ticket to the county of his conviction or to such other place as he may designate at no greater distance. Similar allowances shall be made to patients committed by order of a court and who may be discharged. Any convict in the Matteawan State Hospital, whose term of imprisonment has expired by commutation or otherwise, and who is not recovered may, upon an order of the commission in lunacy, be transferred to any institution for the insane.

§ 99. Convicts on recovery to be transferred to prison.—Whenever any convict, who shall have been confined in such hospital as an insane person, shall have recovered before the expiration of his sentence, and the medical superintendent thereof shall so certify in writing to the agent and warden or other officer in charge of the institution, from which such convict was received or to which the superintendent of state prisons may direct that he be transferred, such convict shall forthwith be transferred to the institution from which he came by the medical superintendent of the hospital, or if received from one of the state prisons, to such state prison as the superintendent of state prisons may direct; and the agent and warden shall receive such convict into such institution, and shall, in all respects, treat him as when originally sentenced to imprisonment. Any inmate not a convict, held upon an order of a judge, in a criminal proceeding, may be discharged therefrom, upon the superintendent's certificate of recovery, made to and approved by such court or judge.

§ 100. Certificate of conviction to be delivered to medical superintendent and copy filed.—Whenever any convict shall be transferred to the Matteawan State Hospital, the agent and warden or other officer in charge of the prison, penitentiary, reformatory or other penal institution from which such convict is transferred, shall cause a correct copy of the original certificate of conviction of such convict to be filed in the office of the warden or officer in charge, and shall deliver the original certificate to the medical superintendent of such hospital; and whenever any such convict shall be transferred to any penal institution from such hospital, as hereinbefore provided, the medical superintendent shall deliver to the agent and warden, or other officer in charge of such institution, such original certificate, which shall be filed in the clerk's office of the same.

§ 101. Transfer from state hospitals to Matteawan State Hospital.—The commission in lunacy may, by order in writing, transfer any insane inmate of a state hospital, committed thereto upon the order of a court of criminal jurisdiction, to the Matteawan State

The Insanity Law

Hospital, and the county in which the criminal charge arose or conviction or acquittal was had, if the person was then a resident of that county, shall defray all the expenses of such person while at the Matteawan State Hospital and the expenses of returning him to such county or from such hospital to one of the other state hospitals; in any other case such expenses shall be a charge against the state.

§ 102. Authority to recover for the support of patients.—The medical superintendent of the hospital is hereby authorized to recover for the support of any patient therein, chargeable under the law to either counties or penitentiaries, in an action to be brought, in the name of the people of the state of New York, against the county or penitentiary, for the maintenance of said patient.

§ 103. Tenure of office.—Nothing in this article shall be construed to affect the tenure of office of any of the present officers of the hospital.

§ 104. Communications with patients.—No person not authorized by law or by written permission from the superintendent of state prisons shall visit the Matteawan State Hospital, or communicate with any patient therein without the consent of the medical superintendent; nor without such consent shall any person bring into or convey out of the Matteawan State Hospital any letter or writing to or from any patient; nor shall any letter or writing be delivered to a patient, or if written by a patient be sent from the Matteawan State Hospital until the same shall have been examined and read by the medical superintendent or some other officer of the hospital duly authorized by the medical superintendent. But communications addressed by such patient to the county judge or the district attorney of the county from which he was sentenced, shall be forwarded, after examination by such medical superintendent, to their destination.

SECTION 113, CHAPTER 546, LAWS 1896**ADMISSION OF INSANE PATIENTS FROM CRAIG COLONY**

Discharge of Patients.— * * * Should an epileptic become insane, such patient, if a state patient, shall be sent to the state hospital of the district of which he was a resident just prior to his admission to the colony in the manner prescribed by law. The bills for the reasonable expenses incurred in the transportation of state patients to and from the state hospitals after they have been approved in writing by the State Commission in Lunacy, shall be paid by the treasurer of the state on the warrant of the comptroller from the funds provided for the support of the state hos-

The Insanity Law

pitals. In case the relatives, guardians or friends of such an insane patient desire that he become an inmate of any state hospital situated beyond the limits of the district of which he was formerly a resident, and there be sufficient accommodations in such state hospital, he shall be received there in the manner provided by law for the transfer of other insane persons. Private patients, who may become insane, shall be committed, as prescribed by law, subject to the regulations of the state commission in lunacy, to such institution for the insane as may be designated by the relatives, guardians or friends of such insane person, all traveling and other expenses of removal to be paid by them. After any patient has been delivered to the managers or officers of such hospital or institution, the care and custody of the managers of the colony over such insane person shall cease; and after any patient shall, as aforesaid, be so certified to be insane as prescribed by law, such patient shall come under the supervision of the State Commission in Lunacy.

ARTICLE V

LAWS REPEALED; WHEN TO TAKE EFFECT

Section 110. Laws repealed.

111. When to take effect.

Section 110. Laws repealed.—Of the laws enumerated in the schedule hereto annexed, that portion specified in the last column is repealed.

§ 111. When to take effect.—This chapter shall take effect on July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

SCHEDULE OF LAWS REPEALED

Revised Statutes, pt. 1, ch. 20, tit. 3.....			All.
Laws of—	Chapter.	Sections.	
1838.....	218.....	All.	
1874.....	446.....	All, except tit. I, §§ 21, 22, 26.	
1875.....	264.....	All.	
1875.....	574.....	All.	
1876.....	121.....	All.	
1878.....	47.....	All.	
1878.....	86.....	All.	
1879.....	45.....	All.	
1879.....	280.....	All.	
1880.....	61.....	1.	

The Insanity Law

Laws of—	Chapter.	Sections.
1880.....	164.....	All.
1881.....	49.....	All.
1881.....	190.....	All.
1883.....	193.....	All.
1884.....	289.....	All.
1884.....	515.....	All.
1885.....	178.....	All.
1885.....	462.....	All.
1886.....	215.....	All.
1886.....	318.....	All.
1886.....	545.....	All.
1887.....	343.....	All.
1887.....	375.....	All.
1887.....	629.....	All.
1888.....	451.....	All.
1889.....	56.....	All.
1889.....	283.....	All.
1889.....	427.....	All.
1890.....	126.....	All.
1890.....	132.....	All.
1890.....	243.....	All.
1890.....	273.....	All.
1891.....	335.....	All.
1893.....	81.....	All.
1893.....	214.....	All.
1893.....	247.....	All.
1893.....	323.....	All.
1893.....	614.....	All.
1894.....	707.....	All.
1895.....	172.....	All.
1895.....	628.....	All, except §§ 2, 3.
1895.....	693.....	All.
1895.....	855.....	All.
1896.....	2.....	All, except §§ 1 and 9 Manhat- tan State Hos- pital act.
1897.....	460.....	All.
1898.....	636.....	All.

SUBSIDIARY AND UNREPEALED STATUTES

RELATING TO THE

Insane and Institutions for their Care and Treatment

CHAPTER 446, LAWS OF 1874

(TITLE 1.)

* * * * *

When the governor may order the removal of criminals to the state lunatic asylum; proceedings where sanity is restored.—

§ 21. The governor shall possess the same powers conferred upon courts of oyer and terminer, in cases of persons confined under conviction for offenses for which the punishment is death. And whenever any person under sentence of death shall be declared insane and irresponsible, by a commission duly appointed for that purpose the governor may, in his discretion, order his removal to the state lunatic asylum for insane criminals, there to remain until restored to his right mind; and it shall be the duty of the medical superintendent of such asylum, whenever in his opinion, said convict is cured of his insanity, to report the fact to the state commission in lunacy and a justice of the supreme court of the district in which said asylum is situated, who shall thereupon inquire into the truth of such fact; and if the same be proved to their satisfaction, they shall so certify it under their official hands and seals to the clerk of the court in which such convict was sentenced, and cause him, the said convict, to be returned to the custody of the sheriff of the county whence he came and at the expense thereof, there to be dealt with according to law. (Thus amended by L. 1876, ch. 267.) * * *

Persons in confinement under other than civil process; appearing to be insane, county judge to institute investigation; when judge may discharge or order removal to asylum; person to be remanded or discharged; county to pay expenses; may recover amount paid.—

§ 26. If any person in confinement under indictment or under sentence of imprisonment, or under a criminal charge, or for want of bail for good behavior, or for keeping the peace, or for appearing as a witness, or in consequence of any summary conviction, or by order of any justice, or under any

The Insanity Law

other than civil process, shall appear to be insane, the county judge of the county where he is confined shall institute a careful investigation, call two legally qualified examiners in lunacy, neither of whom shall be a physician connected with the institution in which such person so to be examined is confined, and other credible witnesses, invite the district attorney to aid in the examination, and, if he deem it necessary, to call a jury, and for that purpose if fully empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses and jurors, and if it be satisfactorily proved that he is insane, said judge may discharge him from imprisonment and order his safe custody and removal to a state asylum, where he shall remain until restored to his right mind, and then the superintendent shall inform the said judge and district attorney so that the person so confined may, within sixty days thereafter, be remanded to prison and criminal proceedings resumed or otherwise discharged, or if the period of his imprisonment shall have expired, he shall be discharged. When such person is sent to an asylum the county from which he is sent shall defray all his expenses while there, and of sending him back if returned, but the county may recover the amount so paid from his own estate, if he have any, or from any relative, town, city or county that would have been bound to provide for and maintain him elsewhere. The fees of the medical examiners called as witnesses, and the other necessary expenses for such investigation, shall be audited and allowed at a reasonable sum by said judge, and upon the presentation of the order made by him, such fees and expenses shall be paid by the county treasurer of the county where such person is confined, as a county charge.

(Thus amended by chapter 417, Laws 1898.)

Sections of the Amended Constitution of 1894 Relating to the Commission in Lunacy

Article 8, section 11. The legislature shall provide for * * * a state commission in lunacy, which shall visit and inspect all institutions, either public or private, used for the care and treatment of the insane (not including institutions for epileptics or idiots); * * *

§ 12. The members of * * * the said commission shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; and any member may be removed from office by the governor for cause, an opportunity having been given him to be heard in his defense.

§ 13. Existing laws relating to institutions referred to in the foregoing sections and to their supervision and inspection, in so far as such laws are not inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution, shall remain in force until amended or repealed by the legislature. The visitation and inspection herein provided for, shall not be exclusive of other visitation and inspection now authorized by law * * *

§ 15. Commissioners of the State Commission in Lunacy, now holding office, shall be continued in office for the term for which they were appointed, respectively, unless the legislature shall otherwise provide. The legislature may confer upon the commissioners * * * any additional powers that are not inconsistent with other provisions of the constitution.

CHAPTER 381, LAWS OF 1895

AN ACT to protect human life.

Section 1. All hospital buildings used for general hospital purposes, or hospitals or asylums for the insane, or any hospital buildings which are more than two stories high, other than those which are fireproof in their construction, shall have properly constructed iron stairways on the outside thereof, with suitable doorways leading thereto from each story above the first, for use in case of fire. It shall be the duty of the trustees, managers, owners or proprietors of such hospitals or asylums to cause such stairways to be constructed and maintained. If the trustees or own-

The Insanity Law

ers of any hospital as herein described, except those owned and maintained by a city, a county, or the state, shall fail to provide such stairways before the first day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, then the local authorities shall proceed to erect such stairways, and the cost thereof may be recovered by an action at law from the property of said hospital.

§ 2. The district attorney of each county is hereby charged with the execution of this statute, except in the case of hospitals erected or maintained by the state, city or by a county.

§ 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-five. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any institution in any of the cities or counties of this state, which the fire department of said city or district attorney of the county shall certify in writing to be fireproof to an extent which will not require the appliances and fixtures provided for in this act. The certificate exempting institutions from the operations of this act shall be filed during the month of January in each year, in the office of the county clerk of the county.

CHAPTER 535, LAWS OF 1895

AN ACT to protect the lives of the inmates of public buildings of state institutions and to protect said buildings against destruction by fire.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of each superintendent or chief executive officer of each of the public institutions of the state, supported wholly or partly by the funds of the state, to provide that the following regulations for the protection of the inmates of said buildings and the buildings be complied with: There shall be provided a sufficient number of standpipes, with connections or outlets on each floor, to which a length of fire hose shall be attached, to properly protect the entire floor surface. All fire hose must be tested at least once in three months under the direction of the engineer, and employes must be trained in its use. Not less than six portable fire extinguishers for each floor of each building, hand grenades and fire pails kept constantly filled with water and used for no other purpose shall be provided. Bathtubs shall be kept filled with water during the night and pails ready for use placed near them. Suitable steps must be provided under windows used as exits to fire-escapes and all fire-escapes must be properly inclosed with wire netting. Wards of the state, if physically and mentally able, must be required to occasionally go up and down the outside iron stairways which must be provided in order to become accustomed to their use. If gas is used, the pressure shall be regulated by governor that the

The Insanity Law

flow may be as nearly uniform as possible. All swinging gas jets in closets, clothes-rooms, employes' room and in rooms occupied by wards of the state must be protected by wire screens. Gas stoves must be used only when absolutely necessary, and if used must be suitably inclosed with metal. Kerosene oil must not be used for lighting purposes unless the institution is not fully provided with gas or electric lights; and if such oil is used it must be of the highest fire test commercially obtainable. Candles must only be used in an emergency, and on the express authorization of the superintendent or chief executive officer. None but safety matches, or those which can be used only on specially prepared surface, must be allowed in or about the institution, and, so far as possible, matches must be dispensed with and electric torches be supplied. All lanterns must be kept outside the buildings used for sleeping purposes, in charge of one person, who must regularly clean, replenish and distribute them. Painters' supplies and inflammable liquids of all kinds must not be stored in buildings occupied by wards of the state or employes. When oil or other inflammable substance is applied to floors it must be applied only by persons skilled in its application, and all articles used in applying such inflammable material must be carefully destroyed after use. All attics and basements must be constantly kept free from rubbish or articles not necessary to the proper conduct of the institution, and must be regularly swept, cleaned and all broken or needless articles promptly removed.

§ 2. The moneys necessary to carry out the provisions of this act shall be supplied from the moneys annually appropriated for the maintenance of the above described institutions.

CHAPTER 628, LAWS OF 1895

AN ACT for the transfer of the grounds, buildings and equipment of the Kings county lunatic asylums, with their inmates, to the state, and for the establishment in lieu thereof of the Long Island State Hospital.

* * * * *

§ 2. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the preceding section of this act, the supervisor-at-large, as representing the board of supervisors of Kings county, is hereby authorized, when directed by said board, to execute a quit-claim deed to the state of New York, in consideration of the sum of one dollar, of the property now owned by said county and known as the county farm at Kings Park, being the property now used and occupied for the insane, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the equipment, fixtures and furniture and other

The Insanity Law

personal property of the asylums for the insane situated on said premises. The said deed shall be approved by the attorney-general as to its form and legal effect, and shall provide that the property therein conveyed shall be used solely for the purpose of a state hospital for the insane. The comptroller of the state is hereby authorized and directed to accept on behalf of the state a deed containing the foregoing provisions.

§ 3. Such county buildings, situated in the twenty-ninth ward in the city of Brooklyn, formerly Flatbush, and other real estate which may be occupied by or used for the insane on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, together with their equipment and fixtures, shall be leased at a nominal consideration to the state, for a period of five years, with the privilege of extending the same from year to year, not exceeding five years additional, such buildings and appurtenances to be used solely for the accommodation and maintenance of the insane and for the purposes of a state hospital; and all furniture, stock and personal property whatsoever on hand for the use of the officers or inmates thereof at the time of the passage of this act shall be transferred to and become the property of the state, in accordance with the provision of section ten of this act. Said buildings and their appurtenances shall thereafter be under the control of the managers of the state hospital established herein. Said lease shall be executed in behalf of the county of Kings by the supervisor-at-large of Kings county, upon the approval by the board of supervisors of such lease and transfer, which lease and transfer are hereby legalized and shall vest the title thereof in the state of New York.

CHAPTER 2, LAWS OF 1896

AN ACT for the conversion of the New York city asylums for the insane into a state hospital, and to establish the Manhattan State hospital.

Section 1. The institutions heretofore established and now known as the New York city asylums for the insane, located on Ward's Island, in the city of New York, and at Central Islip, Suffolk county, New York, are hereby transferred to the custody and control of the Manhattan State Hospital, which is hereby established and incorporated; and the insane persons who are inmates of the institution so transferred, and those received thereafter, shall be provided for in accordance with the provisions of chapter one hundred and twenty-six, of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety, of chapter two hundred and fourteen of the laws

The Insanity Law

of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, of chapter three hundred and fifty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-four and of chapter six hundred and ninety-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

§ 9. Such buildings and grounds on Hart's Island and on Blackwell's Island as may be occupied and used by the insane at the date of the passage of this act, together with their furniture, fixtures and stock, shall at the expiration of thirty days thereafter, be under the control of the managers of the state hospital hereby established, until such time as sufficient accommodations for the inmates thereof shall have been provided by the state elsewhere; provided, however, that the control and use of said buildings and grounds by the state shall not exceed a period of five years.

CHAPTER 32, LAWS OF 1899

AN ACT requiring preference to be given in the purchase of supplies for state institutions to products raised within this state.

Section 1. The officers, boards, commissioners and departments whose duty it is to purchase supplies for the maintenance of inmates of state institutions, shall, in purchasing such supplies, give preference to products raised within the state, price and quality being equal.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 520, LAWS OF 1899

AN ACT in relation to the management of the Dannemora Hospital for Insane Convicts and the care and custody of the inmates thereof.

Section 1. Establishment and purposes of the Dannemora hospital.—The grounds and property located at Dannemora, in the county of Clinton and the buildings erected thereon, when completed, shall be designated as the Dannemora hospital for insane convicts. Such hospital, when ready for occupancy, shall be used for the purpose of confining and caring for such male prisoners as are declared insane while confined in a state prison or reformatory, or while serving a sentence of more than one year in a penitentiary.

§ 2. Medical superintendent.—When the Dannemora hospital for insane convicts has sufficiently progressed to warrant it, the

The Insanity Law

superintendent of state prisons shall appoint a medical superintendent therefor, who shall be a well educated physician of at least five years' actual experience as a state prison physician or in a hospital for the care and treatment of the insane. A vacancy in the office of such superintendent shall be filled in like manner. The superintendent of state prisons shall make by-laws and rules and regulations for the government of the hospital and the management of its affairs.

§ 3. Medical superintendent as treasurer of the hospital.—The medical superintendent shall be the treasurer of the hospital, and before entering upon his duties, shall file with the state comptroller his undertaking to the people with sureties, to be approved by the superintendent of state prisons, to the effect that he will faithfully perform his trust as such treasurer. He shall have the custody of the moneys, securities and obligations belonging to the hospital, and shall open with some bank, in the vicinity of the hospital, to be selected with the approval of the comptroller, an account in his name as such medical superintendent, and immediately deposit in such bank all moneys received by him as such medical superintendent and treasurer, and shall draw therefrom only the use of the hospital and in the manner provided by the by-laws and upon the order of the steward, specifying the object of each payment. He shall keep a full and accurate account of the receipts and payments, as directed by the by-laws, and of such other matters as the superintendent of state prisons may prescribe, and balance all his accounts, annually, on the thirtieth day of September, and within ten days thereafter deliver to the superintendent of state prisons, a statement thereof and an abstract of such receipts and payments for the past year. His books and vouchers shall at all times be open to the inspection of the superintendent of state prisons, who may at any time require of him a statement of his accounts and of the funds and property in his custody.

§ 4. Salaries of resident officers.—The superintendent of state prisons shall, from time to time, determine the annual salaries and allowances of the resident officers, provided they do not in the aggregate exceed twelve thousand dollars; and the same shall be paid quarterly, on the last days of March, June, September and December, by the treasurer of the state, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of any moneys in the treasury appropriated for that purpose, to the medical superintendent, on his presenting a bill of particulars thereof signed by the steward, and properly certified by such medical superintendent.

§ 5. Powers and duties of medical superintendent and assistants.—The medical superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the hospital and shall:

The Insanity Law

1. Have the general superintendence of the building and grounds, together with their furniture, fixtures and stock, and the direction and control of all persons therein, subject to the rules and regulations adopted by the superintendent of state prisons, with power to assign their respective duties.

2. Appoint such number of assistant physicians, not to exceed one for each two hundred inmates or fraction thereof, as the necessities of the institution may require, and a steward, all of whom and the medical superintendent, shall reside in the hospital, and shall be known as the resident officers thereof.

3. Appoint such and so many attendants and other subordinate employes as he may think proper and necessary for the economical and efficient administration of the affairs of the hospital, and prescribe their several duties and places, and fix, with the approval of the superintendent of state prisons, their compensation, and discharge any of them at his sole discretion; but in every case of discharge, so occurring, he shall, forthwith, enter the same with the reasons therefor, under an appropriate heading, in one of the record books of the hospital.

4. Give, from time to time, such orders and instructions as he may deem best calculated to insure good conduct, fidelity and economy in every department of labor and expense.

5. Maintain salutary discipline among all who are employed by the institution, and enforce strict compliance with all instructions and orders given by him, and uniform obedience to all the rules and regulations of the hospital.

6. Cause full and fair accounts and records of all his doings, and of the entire business and operations of the institution to be kept regularly, from day to day, in books provided for that purpose, in the manner and extent prescribed in the by-laws.

7. See that all accounts and records are fully made up to the last day of September in each year, and present the principal facts and results, with his report thereon, to the superintendent of state prisons, within forty days thereafter. The resident officers, before entering upon their duties as such, shall severally take and file in the office of the secretary of state, the constitutional oath of office. The first assistant physician shall perform the duties and be subject to the responsibilities of the superintendent in his sickness or absence. The steward may personally purchase any supplies for the use of such hospital, but only in the name of the medical superintendent, and in each instance by his direction and not otherwise.

§ 6. Monthly estimates.—The medical superintendent shall cause an estimate to be made monthly, in accordance with forms to be approved by the state comptroller, of all moneys necessary

The Insanity Law

for the support and maintenance of the hospital, which may be required to supplement the deficiencies in the earnings thereof. Such estimate shall be submitted to and examined by the superintendent of state prisons, who, if he is satisfied that it is correct, and that the articles named therein are actually needed for the support and maintenance of the hospital, shall certify to the same, and on production of such estimate so certified, to the comptroller, he shall draw his warrant on the state treasurer for the amount thereof, and the state treasurer shall pay such amount to the medical superintendent of the hospital, out of any money in the treasury appropriated for the support of such hospital.

§ 7. Power of removal.—The superintendent of state prisons may remove the medical superintendent, for cause shown, after an opportunity to such superintendent to be heard thereon, and such officer shall not be reappointed to the office of medical superintendent, or to any other position in said hospital.

§ 8. Transfer of insane convicts from Matteawan state hospital to the Dannemora hospital.—When the Dannemora hospital for insane convicts is ready for occupancy, the superintendent of the Matteawan state hospital for insane criminals shall cause to be transported to the Dannemora hospital and delivered to the medical superintendent thereof, all male prisoners, convicted of felony, who are confined in such hospital upon a commitment thereto from a state prison, reformatory or penitentiary and who have not less than six months to serve of the term for which they were sentenced. The original certificates of conviction and copies of the medical certificates of insanity of the prisoners transferred shall be forwarded to the medical superintendent of Dannemora hospital, when such transfer is made. The names of the prisoners so transferred, with such information as the superintendent of state prisons may require, shall be forwarded to the office of such superintendent.

§ 9. Transfer of prisoners in state prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries to Dannemora hospital.—Whenever the physician of either of the state prisons, reformatories or penitentiaries shall certify to the warden or superintendent thereof, that a male prisoner confined therein and sentenced thereto for a felony, is, in his opinion, insane, such warden or superintendent shall cause such prisoner to be transferred to the Dannemora hospital for insane convicts and delivered to the medical superintendent thereof. Such superintendent shall receive the prisoner into such hospital, and retain him there until legally discharged. The warden or superintendent, before transferring such insane prisoner, shall see that he is in a state of bodily cleanliness, and is pro-

The Insanity Law

vided with a new suit of clothing similar to that furnished to convicts on their discharge from prison. At the time of such transfer, there shall be transmitted to the medical superintendent of such hospital the original certificate of conviction and the certificate of insanity executed by the physician, which shall be filed in the office of such medical superintendent who shall file a notice of such transfer in the office of the superintendent of state prisons.

§ 10. Retention of insane convicts after the expiration of their terms.—When the term of a convict confined in Dannemora hospital for insane convicts has expired, and, in the opinion of the medical superintendent, such convict continues insane, the medical superintendent shall apply to a judge of a court of record to cause an examination to be made of such person, by two legally qualified examiners in lunacy, other than a physician connected with such hospital, qualified to act as medical examiners in lunacy. Such examiners shall be designated by the judge to whom the application is made. Such examiners, if satisfied, after a personal examination, that such convict is insane, shall make a certificate to such effect in the form and manner prescribed by the insanity law for the commitment of insane persons to state hospitals. Such superintendent shall apply to a judge of a court of record for an order authorizing him to retain such convict at the Dannemora hospital, accompanying such application with such certificate in lunacy. Such judge, if satisfied that such convict continues insane, shall issue such order of retention, and such superintendent shall thereupon retain the convict at Dannemora hospital until discharged as provided by law. The certificate in lunacy and order of retention shall be kept by the medical superintendent in his office, and a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the state commission in lunacy. The costs necessarily incurred in determining the question of insanity, including the fees of the medical examiner, shall be a charge upon the amount appropriated for the support and maintenance of the Dannemora hospital, and be paid in the same manner as are other expenses of such hospital.

§ 11. Discharge of insane convicts after expiration of terms.—The medical superintendent of the Dannemora hospital may discharge and deliver any patient whose sentence has expired, and who is still insane, but who, in the opinion of the superintendent, is reasonably safe to be at large, to his relatives or friends who are able and willing to comfortably maintain him, without further public charge; and such patient may, in the discretion of the medical superintendent, be provided with the whole or a portion of such allowances as are hereinafter granted

The Insanity Law

to recovered convicts. Whenever any convict, who, by reason of his insanity, shall have been retained beyond the date of the expiration of his sentence, shall recover, he may be discharged by the medical superintendent, and such convict shall be entitled to ten dollars in money, suitable clothing and a railroad ticket to the county of his conviction or to such other place as he may designate at no greater distance. Any convict in the Dannemora hospital, whose term of imprisonment has expired by commutation or otherwise, and who is not recovered may, upon an order of the commission in lunacy, be transferred to any institution for the insane.

§ 12. Convicts on recovery to be transferred to prison.—Whenever any convict, who shall have been confined in such hospital as an insane person, shall have recovered before the expiration of his sentence, and the medical superintendent thereof shall so certify in writing to the warden or superintendent of the institution, from which such convict was received, or to which the superintendent of state prisons may direct that he be transferred, such convict shall forthwith be transferred to the institution from which he came, by the medical superintendent of the hospital, or, if received from one of the state prisons, to such state prison as the superintendent of state prisons may direct; and the warden or superintendent of such institution shall receive such convict into such institution, and shall, in all respects, treat him as when originally sentenced to imprisonment.

§ 13. Certificate of conviction to be delivered to medical superintendent and copy filed.—Whenever a convict is transferred to the Dannemora hospital, the warden or superintendent in charge of the prison, penitentiary, or reformatory from which such convict is transferred, shall cause a copy of the original certificate of conviction of such convict to be filed in the office of such warden or superintendent, and shall deliver the original certificate to the medical superintendent of such hospital; and whenever any such convict shall be transferred to any penal institution from such hospital, as hereinbefore provided, the medical superintendent shall deliver to the warden, or superintendent in charge of such institution, such original certificate, which shall be filed in the clerk's office of the same.

§ 14. Communications with patients.—No person not authorized by law or by written permission from the superintendent of state prisons shall visit the Dannemora hospital, or communicate with any patient therein, without the consent of the medical superintendent; nor without such consent shall any person bring into or convey out of the Dannemora hospital any letter or writing to or from any patient; nor shall any letter or writing be

The Insanity Law

delivered to a patient, or if written by a patient, be sent from the Dannemora hospital until the same shall have been examined and read by the medical superintendent or some other officer of the hospital duly authorized by the medical superintendent. But communications addressed by such patient to the county judge or district attorney of the county from which he was sentenced, shall be forwarded, after examination by such medical superintendent, to their destination.

§ 15. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 322, LAWS OF 1901

Section 1. The sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of buildings, repairs and improvements at the state hospitals for the insane, to be expended under the provisions of chapter five hundred and forty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, chapter nine hundred and forty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, chapter four hundred and sixty of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and chapter six hundred and thirty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. The sum hereby appropriated shall be available on the passage of this act as the work progresses.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 644, LAWS OF 1901

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of government.

Section 1. The several amounts named in this act are hereby appropriated and authorized to be paid from the several funds indicated, to the respective public officers, and for the several purposes specified, for the fiscal year beginning on the first day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and one, namely:

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

For the state care of the insane, to be expended under the provisions of chapter five hundred and forty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, chapter nine hundred and forty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, chapter four hun-

The Insanity Law

dred and sixty of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and chapter six hundred and thirty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

For the state commissioners in lunacy, for salaries, traveling and incidental expenses, pursuant to chapter five hundred and forty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, twenty-one thousand one hundred dollars.

For the salary of the secretary of the commission, four thousand dollars.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, experts and other employes, sixteen thousand dollars.

For other clerical services, two thousand dollars.

For the deportation of alien and non-resident lunatics to other countries and states, and for the transfer of patients from one hospital to relieve overcrowding, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation and expenses of special agents, ten thousand dollars.

For printing, stationery, postage and other necessary office expenses, five thousand dollars.

For salaries of officers of state hospitals, the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

For salaries and wages of all other employes of state hospitals, the sum of eleven hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the support and maintenance of the state hospitals other than salaries and wages of officers and employes, the sum of two million dollars.

For the maintenance of a pathological institute under the direction of the State Commission in Lunacy, fifteen thousand dollars; and the commission shall provide accommodations in the city of New York for a hospital to receive a limited number of alleged insane and insane persons where skilled observation is necessary in making required pathological and psychopathic research and examination. Admission to the hospital hereby created shall be regulated by the commission, who shall appoint a superintendent having the qualifications of superintendents of state hospitals provided for in sections thirty-four and thirty-five of this act. He shall perform such duties for the care and treatment of admitted patients, and shall have such privileges, as may be prescribed by the commission. A laboratory shall be established as a part of said hospital, the director of which shall perform such duties relating to pathological research for all of the state hospitals for the insane, and with such privileges in the hospital hereby established, as may be prescribed by the commission. The director shall receive an annual salary to be fixed by the commission subject to the approval of the governor.

The Insanity Law

All moneys hereby appropriated not necessarily expended during the fiscal year for the purposes specified, shall be available for buildings, repairs and improvements.

CHAPTER 645, LAWS OF 1901

For the support and maintenance of the state hospitals, other than salaries and wages of officers and employes, pursuant to the provisions of the insanity law and the amendments thereto, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid from the moneys received for board and care of private patients, sale of farm products and other miscellaneous receipts of said hospitals.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL

For the employment of clergymen at the Willard State Hospital, the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to be paid under the direction of the board of trustees from the appropriation for the state care of the insane.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 399, LAWS OF 1898

(Signed by the Governor April 22, 1898.)

AN ACT to amend the code of criminal procedure, relative to proceedings respecting the support of poor persons.

Section 1. Sections nine hundred and fourteen, nine hundred and fifteen, nine hundred and sixteen, nine hundred and seventeen, nine hundred and eighteen and nine hundred and twenty of the code of criminal procedure, are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 914. Who may be compelled to support poor relatives.—The father, mother and children, if of sufficient ability, of a poor person who is insane, blind, old, lame, impotent or decrepit, so as to be unable by work to maintain himself, must, at their own charge, relieve and maintain him in a manner to be approved by the overseers of the poor of the town where he is, or in the city of New York, by the commissioners of public charities. If such poor person be insane, he shall be maintained in the manner prescribed by

The Insanity Law

the insanity law. The father, mother, husband, wife or children of a poor insane person legally committed to and confined in an institution supported in whole or in part by the state, shall be liable, if of sufficient ability, for the support and maintenance of such insane person from the time of his reception in such institution.

§ 915. Order to compel a person to support a poor relative, et cetera.—If a relative of a poor person fail to relieve and maintain him, as provided in the last section, the overseers of the poor of the town where he is, or in the city of New York, the commissioners of public charities may apply to any court of record or to a judge thereof where the relative dwells, for an order to compel such relief, upon at least ten days' written notice, served personally, or by leaving it at the last place of residence of the person to whom it is directed, in case of his absence, with a person of suitable age and discretion. If such poor person be insane and legally committed to and confined in an institution supported in whole or in part by the state, and his relatives refuse or neglect to pay for his support and maintenance therein, application may be made by the treasurer of such institution in the manner provided in this section for an order directing the relatives liable therefor to make such payment.

§ 916. Court to hear the case and make order of support.—At the time appointed in the notice, the court or a judge thereof must proceed summarily to hear the allegations and proofs of the parties, and must order such of the relatives of the poor person mentioned in section nine hundred and fourteen, as were served with the notice and are of sufficient ability, to relieve and maintain him, specifying in the order the sum to be paid weekly for his support, and requiring it to be paid by the father, or if there be none, or if he be not of sufficient ability, then by the children, or if there be none, or if they be not of sufficient ability, then by the mother. If the application be made to secure an order compelling relatives to pay for the maintenance of insane poor persons committed to and confined in an institution supported in whole or in part by the state such order shall specify the sum to be paid for his maintenance by his relatives liable therefor, from the time of his reception in such institution to the time of making such order, and also the sum to be paid weekly for his future maintenance in such institution. The relatives served with such notice shall be deemed to be of sufficient ability, unless the contrary shall affirmatively appear to the satisfaction of the court or a judge thereof.

§ 917. Support; when to be apportioned among different relatives.—If it appear that any such relative is unable to wholly maintain the poor person or to pay for his maintenance if con-

The Insanity Law

financed in a state institution for the insane, but is able to contribute toward his support, the court or a judge thereof may direct two or more relatives, of different degrees, to maintain him or to pay for his maintenance in such an institution if insane, prescribing the proportion which each must contribute for that purpose; and if it appear that the relatives are not of sufficient ability wholly to maintain him, or to pay for his maintenance in such an institution, if insane, but are able to contribute something, the court or a judge thereof must direct the sum, in proportion to their ability, which they shall pay weekly for that purpose. If it appears that the relatives who are liable for the maintenance of an insane poor person confined in a state institution for the insane are not able to pay the whole amount due for such maintenance from the time of such poor person's admission to such institution, the court or a judge thereof must direct the sum to be paid for such maintenance in proportion to the ability of the relatives liable therefor.

§ 918. Order to prescribe time during which support is to continue, or may be indefinite; when and how order may be varied.—The order may specify the time during which the relatives must maintain the poor person, or during which any of the sums directed by the court or a judge thereof are to be paid, or it may be indefinite or until the further order of the court or a judge thereof. If the order be for payment of a weekly sum for the maintenance of an insane poor person in a state institution, the order shall specify that such sum shall be paid as long as such insane poor person is maintained in such institution. The court or judge thereof may from time to time vary the order, as the circumstances may require, on the application either of any relative affected by it, or of an officer on whose application the order was made, upon ten days' written notice.

§ 920. Action on the order on failure to comply therewith.—If a relative, required by an order of the court or a judge thereof, to relieve or maintain a poor person, neglect to do so in the manner approved by the officers mentioned in section nine hundred and fourteen, and neglect to pay to them weekly the sum prescribed by the court or a judge thereof, the officers may maintain an action against the relative, and recover therein the sum prescribed by the court or a judge thereof for every week the order has been disobeyed, to the time of recovery, with costs, for the use of the poor. If the order directs a relative to pay for the maintenance of an insane poor person in a state institution, and such relative refuses or neglects to pay the amount specified therein, an action may be brought by the treasurer of such institution in its corporate name to recover the amount due to such institution by virtue of such order.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Insanity Law

CHAPTER 824, LAWS OF 1895

AN ACT to amend title six of chapter seventeen of the code of civil procedure, in relation to the appointment of a committee of the person and property of a lunatic, idiot or habitual drunkard.

Section 1. The several sections of title six of chapter seventeen of the code of civil procedure hereinafter designated, are severally amended and new sections are enacted, which amended and new sections shall read as follows:

§ 2323. Application for committee, by whom made.—An application for the appointment of such a committee must be made by petition, which may be presented by any person. Except as provided in the next section, where the application is made to the supreme court, the petition must be presented at a special term held within the judicial district, or to a justice of said court within such judicial district at chambers, where the person alleged to be incompetent resides; or if he is not a resident of the state, or the place of his residence cannot be ascertained, where some of his property is situated, or the state institution is situated of which he is an inmate.

§ 2323 (a). Application when incompetent person is in a state institution; petition, by whom made; contents and proceedings upon presentation thereof.—Where an incompetent person has been committed to a state institution in any manner provided by law, and is an inmate thereof, the petition may be presented on behalf of the state by a state officer having special jurisdiction over the institution where the incompetent person is confined or the superintendent or acting superintendent of said institution; the petition must be in writing and verified by the affidavit of the petitioner or his attorney, to the effect that the matters therein stated are true to the best of his information or belief; it must show that the person for whose person or property, or both, a committee is asked has been legally committed to a state institution over which the petitioner has special jurisdiction, or of which he is superintendent or acting superintendent, and is at the time an inmate thereof; it must also state the institution in which he is an inmate, the date of his admission, his last known place of residence, the name and residence of the husband or wife, if any, of such person, and if there be none, the name and residence of the next of kin of such person living in this state so far as known to the petitioner; the nature and extent and income of his property, so far as the same is known to the petitioner, or can with reasonable diligence be ascertained by him. The petition may be presented to the supreme court at any special term

The Insanity Law

thereof, held either in the judicial district in which such incompetent person last resided, or in the district in which the state institution in which he is committed is situated, or to a justice of the supreme court at chambers within such judicial district. Notice of the presentation of such petition shall be personally given to such person, and also to the husband or wife, if any, or if none to the next of kin named in the petition, and to the officer in charge of the institution in which such person is an inmate. Upon the presentation of such petition, and proof of the service of such notice, the court or justice may, if satisfied of the truth of the facts required to be stated in such petition, immediately appoint a committee of the person or property, or both, of such incompetent person or may require any further proof which it or he may deem necessary before making such appointment. (Thus amended by chapter 149, Laws of 1897.)

Official Orders and Regulations of the State Commission in Lunacy

(Form 27.)

In the Matter of the service of Legal Process upon Insane Patients and the Execution of Instruments by them.

ORDERED:

1. (a) That the superintendent or officer in charge of each institution for the care and treatment of the insane be directed not to permit the service of any legal process, other than citations for probate of wills, letters of administration, or on final accountings in Surrogate's courts, or such as may be instituted for the appointment of committees, upon any insane patient except upon the order of a judge of a court of record, which shows that the judge had notice of the fact that the person sought to be served was at the date of the order an inmate of such institution.

That at the time the service of any process is made the following proceedings must be had:

The nature of the process, the date of the same, name of the court out of which it is issued, and the date of its service must be entered in the history of the patient in the case-book.

That a certified copy of the order upon which the service is made and of the process to be served must be filed with the papers relating to the patient.

A copy of the process, together with an explanatory letter, must be forwarded at once to the committee of the person and property of the patient, if there be one, or, if there be no committee, then to the nearest known relative or next friend of such patient.

(b) That no insane person be permitted to sign any bill, check, draft or other evidence of indebtedness or to execute any contract, deed, mortgage or other legal conveyance, except upon the order of a judge of a court of record, which shows that the judge had notice of the fact that the person whose signature is sought to be obtained was at the date of the order an inmate of the institution for the care and treatment of the insane.

That at the time of the execution of the order the following proceedings must be had:

Official Orders and Regulations of the Commission

The medical superintendent, one of his assistants or the officer in charge must be present at the time of the execution of the order, and must see that its terms are strictly complied with.

The substance of the order and the proceedings had thereunder must be entered in the history of the patient in the case-book.

A certified copy of the order must be filed with the papers relating to the patient, and a copy of the same, together with a notice of the proceedings had thereunder, must be forwarded at once to the committee of the person and property of the patient, if there be one, or, if there be no committee, then to the nearest known relative or next friend of the patient.

The original orders are required by statute to be filed with the clerk of the court.

2. That the medical superintendent or officer in charge be directed to keep a copy of these orders posted conspicuously in the general reception room and office of each institution for the care and treatment of the insane.

By the commission, February 4, 1897.

T. E. McGARR, *Secretary*

(Form 30.)

Proceedings necessary for the Transfer of a patient from one Institution to another.

ORDERED:

1. No inmate shall be transferred from one institution for the care and treatment of the insane to another except upon the following terms and conditions:

(a) An application in writing setting forth the reasons for such transfer shall be made to the commission by the medical superintendent or officer in charge of the institution from which the transfer is sought to be made.

(b) An order of transfer in writing, attested by its secretary, must be obtained from the commission.

(c) The order of transfer must be filed in the institution from which the transfer is made, and a certified copy of the same, together with a certified copy of the medical certificate of lunacy, must be filed in the institution to which the transfer is made.

(d) The medical superintendent of the institution to which the transfer is made shall, within ten days after the receipt of the

Official Orders and Regulations of the Commission

patient,, notify the commission of the fact and the date thereof, but a copy of the medical certificate of lunacy need not accompany the notice.

2. This order shall not apply to either of the following cases:

(a) Inmates of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, or patients committed upon "criminal orders."

(b) Patients ordered transferred by the commission upon its own motion.

3. This order shall take effect July 21, 1890.

By the commission, July 2, 1890.

T. E. McGARR, *Secretary*

(Form 40.)

In the Matter of the Correspondence of Inmates of Institutions for the Care and Treatment of the Insane.

ORDERED:

1. That each insane patient be permitted to write to some relative or friend once in two weeks, and oftener if necessary, in the discretion of the medical superintendent. In the case of patients unable, for any cause, to write, the medical superintendent must direct some proper person to write for such patients at suitable intervals, if they so desire. All letters must be forwarded at once, unless they are obscene, profane, illegible or too incoherent to be understood, and the postage must be furnished by the institution, if relatives or friends are unable to provide the same.

2. All letters detained because of obscenity, profanity or for other reasons, must be forwarded at once to the office of the state commission in lunacy, and reasons for the detention must be briefly stated in each case by indorsement upon the envelope.

3. All letters addressed to the governor, attorney-general, judges of courts of record, district attorneys or the state commissioners in lunacy, must be forwarded at once, without examination.

By the commission, November 18, 1890.

T. E. McGARR, *Secretary*

Note.—The above was modified by a subsequent order of the commission, dated March 17, 1894, as follows:

1. Whenever an inmate of a state hospital or of an asylum has a guardian or committee of his or her person and estate, lawfully appointed, mail matter addressed to or by such inmate should be

Official Orders and Regulations of the Commission

disposed of according to the written directions of such guardian or committee; and only in special or extraordinary cases need such mail matter be forwarded to the office of the commission.

2. Whenever a lawfully adjudged and committed lunatic, who is an inmate of a hospital or asylum, has no guardian or committee, lawfully appointed, mail matter addressed to such inmate and delivered, in pursuance of the forgoing direction of the post-office department, to the keeper or superintendent of the hospital or asylum, may, in the discretion of such keeper or superintendent, be delivered to such inmate unopened, if, in his judgment, it is safe to do so; or, if he has a well-grounded reason to believe that to deliver such mail matter to such patient would be unsafe or unwise and prejudicial to the interests of such patient or of the institution, such keeper or superintendent may withhold such mail matter for examination and detention or destruction, if deemed advisable, always having due regard to the prevailing rule as to the inviolability of mail matter and seeking to maintain it whenever it is practicable or proper to do so.

3. The "proper discretion" which hospital or asylum authorities may, in the opinion of the post-office department, rightfully exercise as to preventing the transmission of mail matter addressed by an inmate to parties outside, should be exercised in good faith and with fair judgment, erring, if at all, on the side of a liberal view of each particular case. The commission thinks that comparatively few letters of patients ought to be suppressed, and those only where the objection to transmission is clear and conclusive.

4. The direction in the original order (Form 40) as to forwarding, unopened, all documents or papers addressed to the officials named therein must be strictly and promptly complied with in all cases.

5. Letters addressed by inmates of hospitals or asylums to parties outside, as to the propriety of forwarding which there is reasonable doubt, should be sent to the office of the commission by the next mail, and not be kept until a number of such letters has accumulated.

(Form 41.)

In the Matter of the Parole and Escape of Inmates of Institutions for the Care and Treatment of the Insane.

It having been made to appear that

(a) A custom has long prevailed without authority of law, although sanctioned by long usage, in various institutions of the state for the care and treatment of the insane, of permitting pa-

Official Orders and Regulations of the Commission

tients to temporarily leave the institutions to visit friends, or to go out "on trial," for a time not fixed and entered on the books of the institutions extending over indefinite periods, sometimes even more than a year; and

It having been made to appear that

(b) Due diligence has not always been exercised to discover the whereabouts of insane patients who have escaped, and to promptly secure their return; long intervals often elapsing between the date of escape and return; and

(c) Patients suffering from insanity being liable to recover at any time, and deprivation of liberty being justifiable only so long as insanity exists, and where long intervals are permitted to elapse between the date of parole or escape and the date of return of patients to an institution, the possibility may arise of their being re-confined when not insane, by reason of recovery during such interval; it is hereby

ORDERED:

1. That no insane patient, while in the custody of an institution be permitted to go upon parole who, in the judgment of the medical superintendent, is homicidal, suicidal, destructive or dangerous either to himself or others.

2. That no parole be granted for a greater period than thirty days, exclusive of the date thereof, and that the following entries relating to said parole be made in the patient's history in the "case-book": Date of parole, place or places where patient may go, and, if paroled to the care of a person, the name and residence of such person, and the date when such parole is to end.

3. That upon the escape of a patient, prompt and vigorous measures be taken to secure his return; relatives or other persons responsible for the commitment of such person must immediately be notified in writing and where possible by telegraph, and the date of, the escape and proceedings taken in relation thereto must be entered in the "case-book" at once.

4. A patient who has been paroled or who has escaped, if not returned to the institution on the thirtieth day, exclusive of the date of parole or escape, must be discharged from the books upon that day, and thereafter a notice of such discharge by parole or escape must be forwarded to the commission, but not otherwise, and such patient must not be re-admitted except upon a new medical certificate of lunacy, the cost of which and of the return of the patient (except in the case of private institutions by special agreement) must be borne by the institution.

5. But nothing in this order contained shall be construed to justify the relaxation of diligence at the expiration of thirty days from the date of escape to secure the apprehension of an escaped

Official Orders and Regulations of the Commission

patient, nor, in the case of a patient confined in a state hospital, shall this order be held to justify charging the highest rate by reason of a return upon a new medical certificate made necessary by absence for a greater period than thirty days upon a parole or escape, and the time of such absence shall be estimated as a part of the time during which the highest rate can be charged if the escape or parole occurred during such time.

6. Nothing in this order contained shall be construed to permit a patient held on a "criminal order" to be paroled, or discharged in case of escape.

By the commission, November 18, 1890.

T. E. McGARR, *Secretary*

(Form 42.)

In the Matter of the Reports to the Office of the Commission of the "number for the year" and the "consecutive number" of insane patients.

In order to guard as closely as possible against error in the returns to the office of the State Commission in Lunacy of the number and the disposition of insane patients, it is hereby

ORDERED:

That all patients who have been discharged and subsequently re-admitted must be regarded as new cases, and, as such, given a new consecutive number and a new number for the year, and must be in each instance reported to the commission. But this order shall not apply to a case where a patient is ordered to be re-examined by reason of a defective medical certificate of lunacy and is not removed from the institution.

By the commission, November 18, 1890.

T. E. McGARR, *Secretary*

(Form 77.)

In the Matter of the Employment of Physicians in Licensed Institutions for the Care, Custody or Treatment of the Insane, and the Admission of Voluntary Patients in those Institutions . Permitted to Receive Them, as well as Committed Patients.

ORDERED:

1. That no license will hereafter be granted to operate and maintain an institution for the care, custody or treatment of the

Official Orders and Regulations of the Commission

insane, unless such institution shall be constantly in charge of a well-educated resident physician (to be designated "Physician in charge,") who shall possess the following qualifications:

He must be a graduate of a legally incorporated medical college and must have had at least five years' actual service as a physician in an institution for the care and treatment of the insane. In existing institutions this order will in all future appointments be held to apply.

2. That hereafter the approval of the commission in writing will be required upon the appointment of all assistant physicians in licensed institutions for the care, custody or treatment of the insane. In existing institutions this order will in all future appointments be held to apply.

3. Voluntary patients may now be received by all private institutions at will, consequent upon the rescinding of all rules relative thereto, by the commission, and by letter of instruction and notification to physicians-in-charge of such institutions, in the year 1898.

* * *

By the commission, November 18, 1898.

T. E. McGARR, *Secretary*

(Form 82.)

In the Matter of the Admission of Patients to Institutions for the Care, Custody or Treatment of the Insane.

ORDERED:

1. That all persons committed to any institution for the care, custody or treatment of the insane must, at the time of admission, be informed by the receiving medical officer of the character of the institution and the cause of detention.

2. This order shall take effect December 1, 1891.

By the commission, November 18, 1891.

T. E. McGARR, *Secretary*

(Form 102.)

At a meeting of the commission held September 20, 1899:

In accordance with the provisions of section 10 of chapter 545 of the Laws of 1896, the following division of the state into hospital districts was made and ordered to take effect January 1, 1900:

Utica State Hospital District—Counties of Fulton, Hamilton,

Official Orders and Regulations of the Commission

5. Any violation of the requirements of this order shall be promptly reported by the medical superintendent of the hospital receiving the patient to the state commission in lunacy.

6. This order shall take effect January 1, 1897.

By the commission, December 1, 1896.

T. E. McGARR, *Secretary*

(Form 158.)

In the Matter of the Transfer of Insane Patients from their Homes or from Poorhouses to State Hospitals by Trained Attendants of the Latter Institutions, under the Provisions of Section 6 of Chapter 126 of the Laws of 1890.

Section 6 of chapter 126 of the Laws of 1890, providing among other things that the president of the state commission in lunacy may require state hospitals to send trained attendants of said hospitals to bring insane patients from their homes or from poorhouses to said hospitals, and it appearing that the public interests will be best subserved by bringing such patients to state hospitals in such manner, by reason of the greater economy, better care, and more humane treatment of the patients, it is therefore

ORDERED:

1. The authorities of each state hospital are hereby directed to send such number of trained attendants as may be necessary to transfer patients supported at public expense from their homes or from poorhouses as the case may be, to said state hospitals.

2. All transfers of insane patients as provided by this order must be made in conformity with the rules prescribed in the order of the commission, dated December 1, 1892, and known as Form 112.

3. Patients supported at public expense shall be transported only by such public officers as are herein named, but relatives or friends may transfer or accompany such patients at their own expense.

4. This order shall be in effect on and after October 1, 1893.

By the president of the commission, September 1, 1893.

T. E. McGARR, *Secretary*.

Official Orders and Regulations of the Commission

RATION ALLOWANCES FOR STATE HOSPITALS AGREED TO AT MEETING OF COMMISSION IN LUNACY HELD JANUARY 23, 1900.

ALL COMMISSIONERS PRESENT

Fresh and Salt Meats, Fish and Oysters.—Ten and two-tenths ounces per diem; no allowance for workers.

Beef.—Fores shall not be less than 22 per cent. of all the beef estimated for, excluding farm product.

Chicken.—Four (4) ounces allowed for each bimonthly period, based upon patient population.

Oysters and Clams.—Two (2) rations for each person per month. Six oysters to the ration.

Farinaceous Foods.—Includes wheat flour, etc., etc., oatmeal, hominy, rice, dried beans and peas. Twelve and three-fourths ounces per diem; no allowance for workers.

Butter.—One and one-half ounces per diem.

Cheese.—Four-tenths ounces per diem.

Eggs.—One-half an egg per diem maximum, this to be reduced according to season and price.

Sugar.—Two-tenths ounce per diem.

Coffee.—One-half ounce per diem.

Tea.—One-eighth ounce per diem. Estimates in excess of this must be compensated for by value in coffee.

Potatoes.—Twelve ounces per diem.

(Form 393.)

SCHEDULE OF STATE HOSPITAL OFFICERS' SALARIES

WHEREAS, Chapter 545 of the Laws of 1896, provides, among other things, that "salaries and wages shall be uniform for similar grades of officers and employes in all the state hospitals, and which shall be classified and determined by the State Commission in Lunacy, subject to the approval in writing of the Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State;" and

WHEREAS, The Commission has adopted a schedule of uniform salaries which, upon submission to the state officers aforesaid, was approved by His Excellency Theodore Roosevelt, Governor; the Honorable William J. Morgan, Comptroller; and the Honorable John T. McDonough, Secretary of State; now, therefore, it is hereby

ORDERED:

That in the State hospitals there shall be in effect on and after June 1, 1900, the following schedule of officers' salaries:

GENERAL RULES

1. Maintenance of officers' families.—On and after January 1, 1896, medical superintendents, first assistant physicians, stewards and resident stewards in State hospitals only, may be allowed maintenance for their families; but this shall not be construed as applying to assistant physicians below the rank of first assistant physicians who were at the time of the adoption of this schedule receiving maintenance for their families.

2. Matrons.—In future appointments in State hospitals, matrons shall be graduates of a State or general hospital training school.

The foregoing rules were adopted at a conference of superintendents of state hospitals with the commission, held pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of chapter 214 of the Laws of 1893.

3. Definition of "family."—The term "family" shall be construed to include only a wife and minor children.

4. Increase of salaries.—Increase of salaries of resident officers in all cases shall begin on the first day of the calendar month next ensuing after the expiration of one year from the date of appointment to such office in a state hospital.

5. Number of resident officers.—The number of resident officers of a hospital below the grade of medical superintendent may be increased subject to the approval of the commission, unless otherwise provided by statute.

6. Promotions.—Promotions of assistant physicians to the grade of second assistant physician, also promotions of junior physicians to the grade of assistant physician may be made upon the ground of fitness and merit, irrespective of length of service.

7. Resident officers.—Resident officers of state hospitals shall be classified as follows: Medical superintendents, first assistant physicians, second assistant physicians, assistant physicians, junior physicians, woman physicians, resident stewards, stewards and matrons.

SCHEDULE OF SALARIES

8. Medical staff.—The medical staff below the grade of medical superintendent in each state hospital shall be classified as follows: First assistant physician, second assistant physician, assistant physicians, junior physicians, the woman physician. Physicians other than the woman physician shall enter the service as junior physicians.

Official Orders and Regulations of the Commission

SALARIES

Medical superintendents.—Medical superintendents shall receive from \$3,500 to \$4,500 per annum, with an increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$100 at the end of each year of continuous service.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS

1. First Assistant Physicians.—First assistant physicians shall receive from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per annum with an increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$100 at the end of each year of continuous service.

2. Second assistant physicians shall receive from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per annum, with an increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$100 at the end of each year of continuous service.

3. Assistant Physicians.—Assistant physicians shall receive from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per annum, with an increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$100 at the end of each year of continuous service.

4. Junior Physicians.—Junior physicians shall receive from \$900 to \$1,200 per annum, with an increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$100 at the end of each year of continuous service.

5. Woman Physicians.—Woman physicians shall receive from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per annum, with an increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$100 at the end of each year of continuous service.

STEWARDS

1. Resident stewards.—Resident stewards in hospitals having a purchasing steward shall receive \$1,200 per annum.

2. Stewards.—Stewards in institutions not within the jurisdiction of the board of managers of the Manhattan and Long Island State hospitals shall receive from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per annum, with an increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$100 at the end of each year of continuous service.

3 Matrons.—Matrons shall receive from \$40 to \$50 per month, with an increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$2 per month at the end of each year of continuous service.

Matrons who are graduates of a training school, whether of a state hospital or a general hospital, shall receive \$10 per month additional.

NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS

1. Purchasing steward.—One purchasing steward for the state hospitals within the jurisdiction of the board of managers of the Manhattan and Long Island State hospitals shall receive \$5,000 per annum in lieu of maintenance.

2. Treasurer.—Treasurers in hospitals having a population of more than 2,500 shall receive \$2,500 per annum in lieu of all maintenance and disbursements for clerk hire.

Treasurers in hospitals having a population of less than 2,500 shall receive \$1,500 per annum in lieu of all services for clerk hire or office rent, other than that furnished at the hospital.

This schedule shall not be construed so to permit an officer to claim or receive extra compensation for time served wherein an increased salary is provided beyond the rates fixed by the schedule adopted July 31, 1897, which is hereby revoked.

By the commission.

[L. S.]

T. E. McGARR, *Secretary*

Approved, at the capitol, in the city of Albany, this 6th day of June, one thousand nine hundred by Theodore Roosevelt, Governor; John T. McDonough, Secretary of State; William J. Morgan, Comptroller.

By resolution of the commission dated August 19, 1899, approved by the Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State, the provision of the schedules for an annual increase in officers' salaries was suspended for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900, but restored October 1, 1900.

(Form 394.)

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYES' WAGES

GENERAL RULES

The following rules, affecting, directly or indirectly, the wages of employes, adopted at a conference of superintendents of state hospitals, with the commission, pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of chapter 214 of the Laws of 1893, are inserted for the information and guidance of officers and employes. Superintendents are empowered, however, to modify them at such times as in their judgment the welfare of the hospital would be jeopardized by their strict interpretation.

Official Orders and Regulations of the Commission

I

VACATIONS AND ABSENCE FROM DUTY

Employees of state hospitals, for convenience in the application of rules relative to vacations and absence from duty, shall be divided into four classes, as follows:

1. Employees engaged in the immediate care of patients, whose service is substantially continuous.

2. Other employees, not directly engaged in the care of patients, but whose duties cover all the days of the week; also employees engaged in clerical services requiring close attention and intense application.

3. Employees who are regularly in the service of the hospital, who live in the institution, but are not on duty evenings or Sundays.

SCHEDULE OF WAGES

4. Skilled artisans and those whose hours of labor are well defined who are paid on account of their skill the commercial rate of wages, and who are not engaged evenings or Sundays.

The first class shall be entitled to an annual vacation of fourteen days; to each fourteenth day after the morning's work is performed, or its equivalent, and to each third Sunday, with full pay during such absence; except night nurses and attendants who shall not be entitled to the fourteenth day.

The second class shall be granted fourteen days annual vacation, and each alternate Sunday after morning's work, with full pay during such absence.

The third class shall be entitled to one week's annual vacation, with full pay during such absence.

The fourth class shall not be entitled to a vacation. If the employees of this class are called upon to perform duties during unusual hours or upon Sunday, they may be allowed the equivalent of such time from their regular hours.

Employees who are off duty as the result of sickness shall not be entitled to compensation for the time thus lost.

2. Commutation for board and lodging.—No employe shall be allowed to board or lodge away from the hospital, except by special permission of the superintendent in each case, subject to the approval of the commission.

When employees are allowed to board and lodge away from the hospital, a uniform rate of ten dollars per month shall be allowed in addition to the regular monthly wages, and this amount shall be apportioned at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per

Official Orders and Regulations of the Commission

month for each meal, and two dollars and fifty cents per month for lodging.

3. Laundry allowance.—Employees residing within the hospital shall be entitled to the number of pieces provided in the laundry schedule adopted at a conference of superintendents with the commission October 24, 1895. Employees lodging away from the hospital shall not be entitled to the use of the laundry.

4. Supplies for members of employees' families.—No employee shall be entitled to the use for members of his family of any portion of the supplies or products of the hospital, without payment therefor at a rate to be determined by the superintendent, subject to the approval of the commission.

5. Graduates of training schools.—No graduate of a training school and no employee who has taken a full two years' course in a state hospital training school shall be entitled to the increased compensation herein provided for chief supervisors and nurses until after passing an examination to be held and conducted by a board of state hospital examiners appointed at a conference of superintendents with the commission.

6. Probationary service.—The probationary term of service of attendants or other employees who may be employed for a probationary term shall be understood as applying only to those newly appointed, and the term of service shall not exceed a period of two months. The compensation for probationary service shall be at the minimum rate established for that grade of service, and this probationary period shall not extend beyond the full calendar month next following the date of employment, in order that the date of permanent employment shall begin on the first day of the month.

7. Date of employment.—In applying the rule relative to the increase of wages by reason of length of service, the date of employment shall be construed as beginning on the first day of the calendar month following the date of actual employment, unless such employment shall have actually begun on the first day of the month. This rule is not to be construed as depriving an employee of compensation for the days of actual service rendered prior to the first day of such month.

VIII**TRANSFERS, RE-EMPLOYMENT AND DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEES**

Transfers of employees from one state hospital to another shall be made only upon the written consent of the superintendents of the hospitals from and to which such transfer is proposed to be made, and in such case the service shall be regarded as continuous.

Official Orders and Regulations of the Commission

Employees leaving the service and subsequently obtaining employment therein shall be regarded and classified as new employees. No employee who has been discharged from a state hospital shall be employed in another hospital without the approval, in writing, of the superintendent of the hospital from which such employee was discharged.

IX**INCREASE OF WAGES**

In the classification and assignment of existing employees in conformity with this schedule the rate of wages, in any grade in which an increase of wages is provided, shall be determined, in each case by the length of service in that particular grade; the commencement of such service to date from the first of the month next ensuing after appointment or promotion to such grade.

10. Number of employees.—The number of employees in each grade shall be determined by the superintendent, subject to the approval of the commission.

SCHEDULE OF WAGES**1. ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT**

The administration department shall be classified as follows:

Medical internes, apothecaries, man stenographer, woman stenographer, watchmen, policemen, barbers, coachmen, drivers, pages and messenger boys.

Wages per month.—Medical internes, \$50; apothecaries, \$40 to \$50; man stenographer, \$50 to \$60; woman stenographer, \$40 to \$50; watchmen, \$35; policemen, \$35; barbers, \$30 to \$40; coachman, \$40 to \$45; drivers, \$25; pages and messenger boys, \$14 to \$18.

Increase of wages from minimum to maximum so far as applicable to the foregoing list, shall be made at the rate of two dollars per month at the end of each year of continuous service.

Where necessary, attendants may be detailed to perform the duties of porters, office attendants, ushers, door attendants and such other duties as are not specified.

Barbers, where deemed advisable, may be paid by piece work at a rate to be agreed upon, subject to the approval of the commission.

Where necessary, attendants may be detailed to assist in barbers' work.

Pages or messenger boys may be employed when necessary, the increase of wages from the minimum to the maximum to be at the rate of one dollar per month for each six months of continuous service.

Official Orders and Regulations of the Commission

2. FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The financial department shall include the steward's and treasurer's departments, and the records of both departments shall be kept at the hospital.

Wages per month.—Bookkeeper, \$70 to \$80; accountant, \$60 to \$70; voucher and treasurer's clerk, \$40 to \$50; storekeeper, \$40 to \$50; man stenographer, \$50 to \$60; woman stenographer, \$40 to \$50.

The increase of wages from the minimum to the maximum in each case shall be at the rate of two dollars per month at the end of each year of continuous service.

Additional services in the storekeeper's department, when necessary, may be provided from the grade of attendants.

Where a telegraph office is maintained in an institution an extra compensation of ten dollars per month shall be allowed to the person performing the service of operator.

3. SUPERVISORS

There shall be two grades of supervisors, as follows: 1. Chief supervisors; 2. Supervisors.

Wages per month.—Chief supervisors, men, \$40 to \$50; women, \$35 to \$45.

Chief supervisors shall be graduates of training schools. Increase of pay from minimum to maximum shall be at the rate of one dollar per month at the end of each six months of continuous service in that grade.

Wages per month.—Supervisors, men, \$35 to \$45; women, \$30 to \$40.

Increase of pay from minimum to maximum shall be at the rate of one dollar per month at the end of each six months of continuous service in that grade.

4. NURSES AND ATTENDANTS

Nurses and attendants shall be graded as follows: Charge nurses, nurses, charge attendants, attendants, special attendants, dining-room attendants, ward helpers.

All grades of attendants, except special attendants and dining-room attendants, shall be divided into two classes, namely, graduates and non-graduates.

All graduates of training schools, certified as such by the board of examiners to be hereafter appointed, shall be designated as "nurses," whether men or women, and all other employes engaged in the care of patients shall be designated as "attendants."

Official Orders and Regulations of the Commission

Women nurses or attendants who are employed on the wards of men patients, and whose duties are similar to those of men attendants or nurses, shall receive the same compensation as men nurses or attendants of similar grade.

The designation "special attendant" shall apply only to attendants who are competent to perform skilled labor and who are actually engaged therein.

The designation "charge attendant" shall apply only to attendants who are actually in charge of wards.

Wages of nurses and attendants per month.—Charge nurses, men, \$28 to \$33; women, \$23 to \$28. Nurses, men, \$25 to \$30; women, \$20 to \$25. Charge attendants, men, \$25 to \$30; women, \$20 to \$25. Attendants, men, \$20 to \$24; women, \$14 to \$18. Special attendants, men, \$30 to \$35; women, \$25 to \$30. Dining-room attendants, women, \$14 to \$18. Ward helpers, women, \$12.

The increase of wages from the minimum to the maximum, in all cases, shall be at the rate of one dollar per month at the end of each year of continuous service, except that ordinary attendants shall receive an increase at the end of each six months of continuous service.

An attendant or nurse performing night service for a period of one month succeeding the first day of the month shall be entitled to one dollar per month in addition to the wages due them.

5. DOMESTIC SERVICE

Wages per month.—Housekeepers, \$25 to \$30; waitresses and chambermaids, \$13 to \$17.

Increase of wages from minimum to maximum shall be at the rate of one dollar per month at the end of each year of continuous service.

6. KITCHEN SERVICE

The service shall be divided into five grades, as follows: Chefs, head cooks, cooks, assistant cooks, kitchen helpers.

The chef must possess the qualifications which are generally understood to apply to that term, and shall have, under direction of the superintendent, a general supervision of all kitchens and kitchen employes, and, in addition to his other duties, shall instruct the other cooks and members of the training school in the art of cooking.

The designation "head cook" shall apply to employes in charge of the main kitchens.

The designation "cook" shall apply to employes in charge of the smaller kitchens.

Official Orders and Regulations of the Commission

Wages per month.—Chefs, men, \$75. Head cooks, men, \$40; women, \$40. Cooks, men, \$25; women, \$25. Assistant cooks, women, \$20. Kitchen helpers, men, \$20 to \$24; women, \$14 to \$18.

The wages of kitchen helpers shall be increased from minimum to maximum at the rate of one dollar per month at the end of each six months of continuous service.

7. BAKERY SERVICE

Wages per month.—Bakers, \$50; assistant bakers, \$35; bakers' helpers, \$20 to \$25.

Increase of wages of bakers' helpers from minimum to maximum shall be at the rate of one dollar per month at the end of each year of continuous service.

One assistant baker shall be allowed to each baker.

8. MEAT CUTTERS

Wages per month.—Meat cutters, \$40.

9. LAUNDRY SERVICE

The laundry service shall be classified as follows: Laundry overseer, launderers, head laundress, laundresses.

Wages per month.—Laundry overseer, \$50; launderers, \$25; head laundress, \$25; laundresses, \$15.

10. ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

The engineer's department shall be classified as follows: Steam and water plant, electrical department, plumbing and steam fitting.

The chief engineer shall have general supervision and direction, under the superintendent, of all employes and of all machinery and equipment of the engineer's department.

Wages per month.—Chief engineer, \$100. Engineer's assistants, first grade, \$60; second grade, \$50; third grade, \$40. Electrical engineer, \$75. Electrical engineer's assistants, first grade, \$60; second grade, \$50; third grade, \$40. Linemen, \$35. Plumbers and steamfitters, \$60. Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers, \$21 to \$30.

Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers shall receive an increase from the minimum to the maximum at the rate of three dollars per month at the end of each year of continuous service.

Firemen.—Eight-hour shifts, \$30; twelve-hour shifts, \$40.

Official Orders and Regulations of the Commission

11. BUILDING DEPARTMENT

The building department shall be classified as follows: Head carpenter, carpenters, masons, painter, tinsmith, blacksmith.

Where deemed advisable, instead of heads of the several divisions, there may be a master mechanic, who shall have general supervision over the entire building department.

Wages per month.—Master mechanic, \$100; head carpenter, \$60; carpenters, \$50; painter, \$50; blacksmiths, \$50.

Masons, tinsmiths and other mechanics not classified in this department, may be employed, when necessary by the day, at a rate of compensation to be determined, subject to the approval of the commission. Where deemed advisable special attendants may be assigned to skilled labor in the building department.

12. INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

The industrial department may include, where necessary, a shop foreman, tailor and a shoemaker.

Wages per month.—Shop foreman, \$45; tailor, \$40 to \$45; shoemaker, \$40 to \$45.

Increase of wages of tailor and shoemaker from minimum to maximum shall be at the rate of one dollar per month at the end of each year of continuous service.

The following occupations may be provided for by detailing attendants, or special attendants, for the particular service to be performed: Bath-master, bath-mistress, broom-maker, brush-maker, clothing clerk, dress-makers, glazier, mattress-maker, photographer, seamstresses, soap-maker, stocking knitter, tailoresses, upholsterer.

Bath-masters and bath-mistresses shall be employed only where associate bath-houses are in operation.

13. PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING DEPARTMENT

There shall be one printing and bookbinding department which shall be located at the Utica State Hospital where all the printing, binding and other work which may properly be assigned to it shall be done for all the State hospitals. The employes of this department shall be classified as follows:

Wages per month.—Foreman, \$60, printer, \$50; bookbinder, \$50.

An employe, who in addition to his other duties performs the duty of proof-reader in the printing and bookbinding department, shall receive an additional compensation of \$25 per month.

The bookkeeper who keeps the accounts of the printing and bookbinding department shall receive an additional compensation of \$20 per month.

Official Orders and Regulations of the Commission**14. FARM AND GROUNDS DEPARTMENT**

The farm and grounds department may include a head farmer, a dairyman, farmers, herdsman, gardeners, florists, teamsters and laborers.

Wages per month.—Head farmer, \$45 to \$50; dairyman, \$35 to \$40; farmers, \$25 to \$30; herdsman, \$25 to \$30; gardeners, \$35 to \$40; florists, \$40 to \$45; teamsters, \$20; laborers, \$20.

Increase of wages from minimum to maximum in the farm and grounds department, where provided for, shall be at the rate of one dollar per month at the end of each year of continuous service.

15. RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

Wages per month.—Engineer, \$45; fireman (1), \$18; fireman (1), \$13.50; conductor (1), \$18; conductor (1), \$13.50; trackman, \$30.

This shall apply only to the Willard State Hospital where a steam railroad is operated as a branch of an established railway system.

This rate of wages, except for trackman, is fixed at one-half of the amount received by these employes, the other half being paid by the railway company operating the road, pursuant to contract.

16. RELIGIOUS SERVICES

The sum of ten dollars shall be allowed for each religious service held at the hospital. The total sum, however, to be expended in any one year for such purposes shall not exceed \$600 for each hospital, except in hospitals where the administration departments are so widely separated as to render additional services necessary.

The foregoing schedule is made sufficiently comprehensive to meet existing and widely differing conditions in the state hospitals. Many positions are provided which, obviously, it will not be necessary to fill in some hospitals, and, therefore, it is not contemplated that each hospital shall necessarily fill all of the positions provided. Grades of employment other than those specified in the schedule shall not be established in any hospital, except under peculiarly urgent conditions, and the special approval of the commission in each instance.

By the Commission.

[L. S.]

T. E. MCGARR, *Secretary*

Approved, at the capitol, in the city of Albany, this 9th day of December, 1896, by Levi P. Morton, Governor; James A. Roberts, Comptroller; John Palmer, Secretary of State.

INDEX

- Administration** department, total expenditures for and cost per capita, 91.
- Admissions** to state hospitals, number of, 103-5
- Agents**, appointment by Commission to secure reimbursements, 52-53.
- Ages**, of patients, state hospitals, table, 125-27; Matteawan state hospital, tables, 159-60.
- Appropriations**, amount asked, 8; amount allowed for construction and repairs, 1900, 9.
- Attendants**, necessity of in state hospitals, 24-25; ratio of to patients, 24.
- Atwater, W. O.** Summary of dietary studies, 68-84.
- Bakery** service, total expenditures for and cost per capita, 91.
- Bi-monthly** conferences, 54-64.
- Binghamton State Hospital**, admissions, number of, 104; annual report, 523-95; capacity, 104; county and classification of patients, 134-35, 140-41; deaths, percentage of, 87; directory, 174-75; discharged patients, number of, 104; employees, summary, 86; expenditures for construction and repairs, 10; food, cost of, 89; fuel and light, cost of, 86; general statement, 106-7; insane, number of, 104; medical service, summary, 85;
recoveries; number of, 104; percentage, 87.
See also State hospitals.
- Bloomingtondale Asylum**, general statistics, 100-2; location and capacity, 98.
- Books** and stationery, total expenditures for and cost per capita, 93.
- Breezehurst Terrace**, location and capacity, 98; general statistics, 100-2; directory and general statement, 187-88.
- Brigham Hall hospital**, location and capacity, 98; general statistics, 100-2; directory and general statement, 186.
- Buffalo State Hospital**, admissions, number of, 104; annual report, 459-522; capacity, 104; county and classification of patients, 134-35, 140-41; deaths, percentage of, 87; directory, 174; discharged patients, number of, 104; employees, summary, 86; expenditures for construction and repairs, 10; food, cost of, 89; fuel and light, cost, 86; general statement, 106-7; insane, number of, 104; medical service, summary, 85;
recoveries; number of, 104; percentage, 87.
See also State hospitals.
- Buildings**, expenditures for, 9-11, 91.
- Care** of insane other than poor and indigent, liability for, 52-53.
- Central Islip**, construction of buildings at, 11-12; sewage disposal at, 12, 18-21.
- Civil** condition of patients, state hospitals, table, 121; Matteawan state hospital, table, 156.
- Cloth**, quality and price, report of committee on, 58.
- Clothing** for insane, total expenditures for and cost per capita, 93.
- Commission** in lunacy, correspondence with director of Pathological Institute, 39-40, 46-49; decrease in office expenses, 5; disposition of claims not previously authorized, 13; power to revoke license of private institutions, 97.
- Conferences**, bi-monthly, 54-64.
- Construction** and extraordinary repairs, 9-15.
- Counties**, residence by and classification of patients, state hospitals, tables, 134-45; Matteawan state hospital, tables, 165-68.

Index to Twelfth Annual Report

- Dannemora State Hospital**, directory, 183.
- Deaths**, number and percentage in licensed private asylums, 99; number of in state hospitals, 103-5; percentage of, in state hospitals, 87;
 causes of; in state hospitals, table, 117-19; in Matteawan state hospital, table, 155.
- Dent, E. C.** on senility and insanity of old age, 33.
- Dewing, O. M.** on senility and insanity of old age, 35-36.
- Dietaries** for hospitals for the insane, 65-84; development of the inquiry, 71-79; hospital standard, 81-82; improvement of, 82-83; need of investigation of food in public institutions, 83-84; object, methods and results of inquiry, 68-71; standard dietary, 80-81; waste of food, 79-80.
- Directory** of state hospitals and private institutions, 169-92.
- Dr. Combes' sanitarium**, location and capacity, 98; general statistics, 100-2; directory and general statement, 192.
- Dr. Kellogg's House**, location and capacity, 98; directory and general statement, 192.
- Dr. MacDonald's House**, location and capacity, 98; general statistics, 100-2; directory and general statement, 189.
- Dr. Wells' Sanitarium** for mental diseases, location and capacity, 98; general statistics, 100-2; directory and general statement, 188.
- Domestic service**, total expenditure for and cost per capita, 91.
- Education** of patients, degree of, state hospitals, table, 122; Matteawan state hospital, table, 157.
- Elliott, R. M.** on senility and insanity of old age, 32.
- Employees**, economy in increased number of, 25; statistical summary of in state hospitals, 86; wages of, total expenditures for and cost per capita, 91.
- Engineers' department**, total expenditure for and cost per capita, 91.
- Falkirk**, location and capacity, 98; general statistics, 100-2; directory and general statement, 191.
- Farm and grounds**, total expenditures for and cost per capita, 91, 93.
- Financial department**, total expenditure for and cost per capita, 91.
- Flatbush department**, *see* Long Island State Hospital.
- Food supplies**, cost of, 66, 88-90; decrease in cost, 66; improvement in preparation of, 6; removal of certain articles of from contract list, 56.
- Fuel and light**, total expenditures for and cost per capita, 86, 93.
- Furniture and bedding**, total expenditures for and cost per capita, 93.
- Future construction and repairs**, 14-15.
- Glenmary**, location and capacity, 98; general statistics, 100-2; directory and general statement, 190-91.
- Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital**, admissions, number of, 105; annual report, 987-1040; capacity, 14, 105; county and classification of patients, 136-37, 144-45; deaths, percentage, 87; directory, 182; discharged patients, number of, 105; employees, summary, 86; expenditures for construction and repairs, 11; food, cost, 90; fuel and light, cost, 86; general statement, 108-9; insane, number of, 105; medical service, summary, 85;
 recoveries; number of, 105; percentage, 87.
 See also State hospitals.
- Greenmont-on-the-Hudson**, location and capacity, 98; general statistics, 100-2; directory and general statement, 188-89.
- Hudson River State Hospital**, admissions, number of, 103; annual report, 333-95; capacity, 103; county and classification of patients, 134-35, 138-39; deaths, percentage of, 87; directory, 171-73; discharged patients, number of, 103; employees, summary of, 86; expenditures for construction and

Index to Twelfth Annual Report

repairs, 9, 13; food, cost of, 88; fuel and light, cost, 86; general statement, 106-7; insane, number of, 103; medical service, summary, 85;

recoveries; number of, 103; percentage of, 87.
See also State hospitals.

Hurd, A. W. on senility and insanity of old age, 30-31.

Incandescent electric lamps. report of committee on, 63-64.

Industrial department, total expenditure for and cost per capita, 91.

Insane, average annual increase, 5; cost per capita, 91, 95; daily average number, 91; discharged from state hospitals, number of, 103-5; other than poor and indigent, liability for care of, 52-53.

number of; in Matteawan state hospital, 146; in private institutions, 169; in state hospitals, 5, 103-5, 169.

Insanity, causes of, state hospitals, table, 110-11; Matteawan state hospital, table, 149;

duration of, previous to admission; state hospitals, tables, 115-16, 123-24, 128; Matteawan state hospital, tables, 154, 158, 161;

forms of; state hospitals, table, 112; Matteawan state hospital, table, 150;

hereditary tendency to; state hospitals, table, 120; Matteawan state hospital, table, 156.

Insanity law, 1000-1150. *See also* *Index to Insanity law.*

Interpines, location and capacity, 98; general statistics, 100-2; directory and general statement, 190.

Joint contract system, report of committee on, 54-57.

Kings Park department, *see* Long Island State Hospital.

Kitchen service, total expenditure for and cost per capita, 91.

Lamps, report of committee on, 63-64.

Laundry service, total expenditure for and cost per capita, 91.

Leather, uniform grade, report of committee on, 58-60.

Liability for the care and support of insane other than the poor and indigent, 52-53.

Licensed private asylums, deaths, number and percentage, 99; directory, 169; insane, number of, 169; medical service, summary, 99; number and percentage, 99.

Long Island Home, location and capacity, 98; general statistics, 100-2; directory and general statement, 186.

Long Island State Hospital, admissions, number of, 105; annual report, 721-99; capacity, 105; county and classification of patients, 136-37, 142-43; deaths, percentage of, 87; directory, 176-78; discharged patients, number of, 105; employees, summary, 86; expenditures for construction and repairs, 10; food, cost of, 89-90; fuel and light, cost, 86; general statement, 108-9; insane, number of, 105; medical service, summary, 85; reorganization of, 22-23;

recoveries; number of, 105; percentage, 87.

See also State hospitals.

Mabon, William, on senility and insanity of old age, 33-34.

Macdonald, A. E. on senility and insanity of old age, 34-35.

McGarr, address, 169.

Maintenance of insane, 5-8; cost per capita, 5, 91-94, 95; decrease in cost, 5.

Manhattan State Hospital, admissions, number of, 105; annual report, 801-986; capacity, 105; county and classification of patients, 136-37, 144-45; deaths, percentage of, 87; directory, 179-82; discharged patients, number of, 105; employees, summary, 86; expenditures for construction and repairs at Ward's Island, 11; food, cost of, 90; fuel and light, cost of, 86; general statement, 108-9; insane, number of, 105; medical service, summary, 85; reorganization of, 22-23;

recoveries; number of, 105; percentage, 87.

See also State hospitals.

Index to Twelfth Annual Report

- Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip**, expenditures for construction and repairs, 10; directory, 181-82; annual report, 949-86. *See also* Manhattan State Hospital.
- Manhattan State Hospital, East**, directory, 179-80; annual report, 801-905. *See also* Manhattan State Hospital.
- Manhattan State Hospital, West**, directory, 180; annual report, 907-48. *See also* Manhattan State Hospital.
- Marshall Infirmary**, location and capacity, 98; general statistics, 100-2; directory and general statement, 185-86.
- Matteawan State Hospital**, ages of patients, 159-60; causes of insanity, table, 149; civil condition of patients, table, 156; counties and classification of patients, table, 165-68; deaths, causes of, table, 155; directory, 182-83; duration of insanity previous to admission, tables, 154, 158, 161; education of patients, degree of, table, 157; forms of insanity, table, 150; general statement, 147-48; hereditary tendency of patients to insanity, table, 156; movement of population, 146; nativity of patients, 164; occupation of patients admitted, table, 162-63; residence in hospital, period of, of patients under treatment, 161; results of treatment, table, 151-53.
- Meat cutters**, total expenditures for and cost per capita, 91.
- Medical service**, cost per capita, 25; in state hospitals, summary, 85; in licensed private asylums, summary, 90.
- Medical supplies**, total expenditures for and cost per capita, 93.
- Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital**, admissions, number of, 103; annual report, 397-458; capacity, 103; county and classification of patients, 134-35, 140-41; deaths, percentage of, 87; directory, 173; discharged patients, number of, 103; employees, summary of, 86; expenditures for construction and repairs, 10, 13; food, cost, 88; fuel and light, cost, 86; general statement, 106-7; insane, number of, 103; medical service, summary, 85; recoveries; number of, 103; percentage of, 87. *See also* State hospitals.
- Nativity of patients**, admitted to state hospitals, table, 131-33; Matteawan state hospital, table, 164.
- Occupation of patients**, admitted to state hospitals, 129-30; to Matteawan state hospital, 162-63.
- Officers' salaries**, total expenditures for and cost per capita, 91.
- Osborn, W. C.** address, 169.
- Paper napkins**, report on economy of, 62-63.
- Parkhurst, W. L.** address, 169.
- Pathological Institute**, 37-49; directory, 183-84.
- Physicians**, in private institutions, requirements, 97.
- Pines, The**, location and capacity, 98; general statistics, 100-2; directory and general statement, 189-90.
- Private institutions**, 96-98; law concerning, 96; number of, 96.
- Private patients**, admission to state hospitals, 169; rates for in state hospitals, 169.
- Providence Retreat**, location and capacity, 98; general statistics, 100-2; directory and general statement, 185.
- Provisions and stores**, total expenditures for and cost per capita, 91.
- Psychopathic Institute**, need of, 50-51.
- Purchasing steward**, for Manhattan and Long Island hospitals, duties of, 22-23.
- Railway department**, total expenditure for and cost per capita, 91.
- Ration allowances for state hospitals**, 6-7.
- Recoveries**, percentage of in state hospitals, 87; number and percentage in licensed private asylums, 99; number of, in state hospitals, 103-5.
- Reimbursing patients**, receipts from, 52-53.
- Reorganization of Manhattan and Long Island state hospitals**, 22-23.

Index to Twelfth Annual Report

- Repairs, extraordinary, expenditures for and future needs, 9-15; ordinary, total expenditures for and cost per capita, 92-93.
- Residence in asylum, period of, of patients under treatment, state hospitals, table, 128; Matteawan state hospital table, 161.
- River Crest, location and capacity, 98; general statistics, 100-2; directory and general statement, 191.
- Rochester State Hospital, admissions, number of, 104; annual report, 669-719; capacity, 14, 104; county and classification of patients, 136-37, 142-43; deaths, percentage of, 87; directory, 176; discharged patients, number of, 104; employees, summary, 86; food, cost of, 89; fuel and light, cost of, 86; general statement, 108-9; insane, number of, 104; medical service, summary, 85; recoveries; number of, 104; percentage, 87.
See also State hospitals.
- St. Lawrence State Hospital, admissions, number of, 104; annual report, 597-668; capacity, 104; county and classification of patients, 136-37, 142-43; deaths, percentage, 87; directory, 175-76; discharged patients, number of, 104; employees, summary of, 86; expenditures for construction and repairs, 10; food, cost of, 89; fuel and light, cost of, 86; general statement, 108-9; insane, number of, 104; medical service, summary, 85; water supply, 16-17; recoveries; number of, 104; percentage, 87.
See also State hospitals.
- Saint Vincent's Retreat, location and capacity, 98; general statistics, 100-2; directory and general statement, 187.
- Salaries, decrease in expenditures for, 5; of officers, total expenditures for and cost per capita, 91; seemingly large expenditures for, 24-25.
- Sanford Hall, location and capacity, 98; general statistics, 100-2; directory and general statement, 186-87.
- Senility and insanity of old age, patients should not be committed to state hospitals, 26-36.
- Sewage disposal and water supply, 16-21.
- Shoes, uniform grade of leather for, report of committee on, 58-60.
- Society of the New York hospital, directory and general statement, 185.
- Specifications for supplies for state hospitals, 60-62.
- State charities aid association, annual report, 1041-66.
- State commission in lunacy, *see* Commission in lunacy.
- State hospital system, general operations, 5-8; general review, 85-95.
- State hospitals, ages of patients, table, 125-27; annual reports of, 193-1040; causes of insanity, table, 110-11; civil condition of patients, table, 619; cost per capita of maintenance, 91-94; counties and classification of patients, table, 134-45; deaths, causes of, table, 117-19; dietaries for, 65-84; directory, 169-84; duration of insanity previous to admission to, table, 115-16, 123-24, 128; education of patients, degree of, table, 122; form of insanity in patients, table, 112; general statement, 106-9; hereditary tendency of patients to insanity, table, 120; insane in, number of, 103-5, 169; nativity of patients, table, 131-33; occupation of patients admitted, table, 129-30; ration allowances for, 6-7; treatment, results of, table showing, 113-14; water supplies, 16-17.
- Statistical review of state hospitals, 103-45.
- Superintendents, powers and duties, 26-27.
- Supplies for state hospitals, specifications for, 60-62.
- Talcott, S. H. on senility and insanity of old age, 31-32.
- Trained attendants, *see* Attendants.
- Transportation of patients, total expenditures for and cost per capita, 94.
- Treatment, results of, at state hospitals, table showing, 113-14; at Matteawan state hospital, table, 151-53.

Index to Twelfth Annual Report

- Utica State Hospital**, admissions, number of, 103; annual report, 195-251; capacity, 103; county and classification of patients, 134-35, 138-39; deaths, percentage of, 87; directory, 170; discharged patients, number of, 103; employees, summary, 86; expenditures for construction and repairs, 9; food, cost of, 88; fuel and light, cost, 86; general statement, 106-7; insane, number of, 103; medical service, summary, 85;
recoveries; number of, 103; percentage, 87.
See also State hospitals.
- Van Gieson**, Ira, letter from, regarding the Pathological Institute, 40-46.
- Vernon House**, location and capacity, 98; general statistics, 100-2; directory and general statement, 190.
- Voluntary patients**, admittance to private institutions, 97.
- Wages**, at state hospitals, 24-25; decrease in expenditures for, 5; of employees, total expenditures for and cost per capita, 91.
- Wagner**, C. G. on senility and insanity of old age, 29-30.
- Waldemere**, location and capacity, 98; general statistics, 100-2; directory and general statement, 188.
- Ward service**, total expenditures for and cost per capita, 91.
- Water supply and sewage disposal**, 16-21.
- Willard State Hospital**, admissions, number of, 103; annual report, 253-332; capacity, 103; county and classification of patients, 134-35, 138-39; deaths, percentage of, 87; directory, 170-71; discharged patients, number of, 103; employees, summary, 86; expenditures for construction and repairs, 9; food, cost of, 88; fuel and light, cost, 86; general statement, 106-7; insane, number of, 103; medical service, summary, 85;
recoveries; number of, 103; percentage, 87.
See also State hospitals.

INDEX TO INSANITY LAW

- Absence** from duty, employees state hospital, schedule, 1143.
- Accounts** for state hospitals, furnished treasurer by steward, §43, 1086.
- Action** against commissioners or officers of state hospitals, § 46, 1087.
- Actions** at law, for support, how brought, 1086.
- Administration** department, state hospitals, classification, 1145.
- Admissions**, numbering of, 1134.
- Admission** of insane patients from Craig Colony, § 113, 1107.
- Admission** of insane, reports of (law), 1074.
- Advertisements**, determined by comptroller, 1090.
- Agents**, for collecting, appointed by commission, § 65, 1095.
- Alien** insane, legislation for, 1071.
- Allens**, to be transferred, § 76, 1101.
- Aliens**, deportation, appropriation, 1901, 1123.
- Almshouses**, power of commission to visit, § 72, 1099.
- Annual** report of commission (law), 1072.
- Annual** report of state hospitals (law), 1072.
- Annual** report of superintendents, § 35, 9, p. 1081.
- Annual** report of treasurer, § 40, 7, p. 1084.
- Appeal** from order of commitment, § 63, 1094.
- Application** for order of commitment, § 62, 1092.
- Appropriation** bill, 1901, 1122.
- Arrest** of apparently insane, § 68, 2, p. 1098.
- Assistant** physicians, appointment of, and duties (law), 1080.
- Assistant** physicians, family privileges, § 38, 1083.
- Assistant** physicians, salaries of, 1141.
- Assistant** physicians for private asylums, rules, 1135.
- Attendants** of patients en route, rules, 1137.
- Attendants** in state hospitals, *see* Employees.
- Attendants** in state hospitals, classification, wages, 1146-47.
- Attendants** to transfer patients to state hospitals, § 67, 2, p. 1097.
- Attorneys** for state hospitals, law creating, 1075.
- Attorneys** for state hospitals, managers cannot act, § 44, 1086-87.
- Attorney-general**, to act for commission, § 72, 1099.
- Bakery** service in state hospitals, classification, wages, 1148.
- Requests** to insane (law), 1078.
- Bids**, *see* Proposals.
- Bi-monthly** estimates, statutory provision, 1083.
- Bi-monthly** meetings of superintendents, 1082.
- Binghamton** State Hospital district, 1136.
- Blackwell's** Island, law of lease, § 9, 1116.
- Blank** forms, uniform for all state hospitals, 1072.
- Board**, commutation for, to officers and employees, 1143.
- Board** of managers, *see* Managers.
- Bonds** for private patients, § 69, 1098.
- Brooklyn** Department, law of transfer, § 3, 1115.
- Buffalo** State Hospital district, 1136.
- Building** department in state hospitals, classification, wages, 1140.
- Buildings** for insane, per capita cost (law), 1075.
- By-laws** for state hospitals (law), 1078.

Index to Insanity Law

- Capacity** of state hospitals, determined by Commission, 1072.
- Case-books**, entries in, state hospitals, § 70, 1098.
- Case-books**, in state hospitals, § 35, 10, p. 1081.
- Central Islip**, transferred to state, 1115.
- Certificates of lunacy**, § 60, 61, p. 1091-92.
- Clergymen** for Willard State Hospital, appropriation, 1901, 1124.
- Clothing** for indigent insane, costs of § 64, 1094-95.
- Clothing** for insane, before admission to state hospitals, § 67, 1096.
- Clothing** for new patients, requirements, 1137.
- Clothing** to be furnished discharged patients, § 75, 1101.
- Commission**, appointed for special cases, 1110.
- Commissioners** in lunacy, salaries, etc., 1070.
- Commissioners** in lunacy, clerical force, 1070.
- Commissioner** in lunacy, *see* State Commission.
- Committee**, application for, § 2323, 1127.
- Committee**, duty of, to care for insane, § 68, 1097.
- Committee** of person and property, laws, in re, 1127.
- Commitment**, appeal from order of, § 63, 1094.
- Commitment**, costs of, § 64, 1094.
- Commitment** of insane to state hospitals, papers to accompany, § 62, 4, p. 1093.
- Commitment** to state hospitals, requirements, precedent, 1136-38.
- Commitment** of insane, order for, § 60, 1091.
- Commutation** to officers and employees, state hospitals, 1143.
- Comptroller** to deposit in New York for Manhattan and Long Island State Hospitals, 1084.
- Condemnation** of lands for state hospitals (law), 1078.
- Conferences** of superintendents with Commission, § 37, 1082.
- Constitution**, provisions of, for insane, 1112.
- Contingent fund**, only for emergency, 1083.
- Contingent fund** for state hospitals, § 39, 1083.
- Contracts**, executory to extent of available funds, 1090.
- Contracts** for joint purchases, 1087.
- Contracts** for state hospitals, statutory conditions, 1090.
- Contracts** for state hospitals, can be made jointly, § 44, 1087.
- Contracts**, to be awarded lowest bidder, 1087.
- Convicts**, when insane, committed to state hospital, 1110.
- Correspondence** of the insane, laws, in re, 1072.
- Correspondence** of insane in state hospitals, rules, 1131.
- Cost** of buildings, limit of (law), 1075.
- Costs** of commitment of insane, § 64, 1094.
- Cost** of support of insane, established by Commission, 1095.
- Cost** of support, relatives liable, 1124-25.
- Criminals**, apparently insane, commission for, 1110.
- Criminals**, when insane, power of Governor, 1110.
- Criminal insane**, discharge, when recovered, § 74, 4, p. 1101.
- Criminal insane**, maintenance to be paid by county, 1095.
- Criminal insane**, not to discharge, § 74, 1100.
- Criminal insane**, to be transferred to Matteawan, § 101, 1106.
- Dangerous insane**, duties of officers, in re, § 68, 1097.
- Dead**, removal of, from Ward's Island, § 51, 1089.
- Death** of insane. reports of, law, 1074.
- Definitions**, 1070.
- Depository** of state hospitals, § 40, 4, p. 1084.
- Deposit**, to accompany proposals, 1090.
- Deportation** of aliens, 1901, 1123.
- Dietaries**, for state hospitals, 1139.
- Discharge** insane, Commission may, § 74, 4, p. 1100.

Index to Insanity Law

- Discharged employees in state hospitals, rules, 1145.
- Discharge of insane, reports of, law, 1074.
- Discharge of insane from state hospitals, regulations, § 74, 1100.
- Discharged patients, clothing and money to be furnished, § 75, 1101.
- Disorderly persons, to be apprehended, § 68, 3, p. 1098.
- District attorney, duties, in re fire protection, § 2, 1113.
- Districts for state hospitals, 1135-36.
- Dock, for Manhattan state hospital, § 51, 1089.
- Domestic service, state hospitals, classification, wages, 1147.
- Drunkard, habitual, committee for, 1127.
- Employees'** families, supplies for members, 1144.
- Employees in state hospitals, increase of wages, schedule, 1145.
- Employees in state hospitals, number of, class, etc., schedule, 1145.
- Employees in state hospitals, transfer of, and discharge, 1144.
- Employees of state hospitals, vacations, schedule, 1143.
- Employees of state hospitals, to live outside, 1083.
- Employees' wages, schedule of 1142.
- Engineer's department, state hospitals, classifications, wages, 1148.
- Epileptics, disposition of, when discharged, § 74, 4, p. 1100.
- Epileptics, to be committed if insane, § 60, 1091.
- Escape of patients, rules of Commission, 1132.
- Estate of patients, liable for their support, § 65, 1095.
- Estimates for state hospitals. *See also* Monthly estimates.
- Estimates to be made bi-monthly, 1083.
- Estimates to legislature, by Commission (law), 1074.
- Examiners in lunacy, specially appointed, 1111.
- Expenditure for state hospitals, statement of, § 41, 1085.
- Experts, to be employed by state architect, 1090.
- Family**, definition of, 1140.
- Farm and ground's department, classification, wages, 1150.
- Female patients, to be accompanied by female attendants, § 67, 2, p. 1097.
- Financial condition of insane persons, § 62, 3, p. 1093.
- Financial agents, for state hospitals, § 65, 1095.
- Financial department, state hospitals, classification of, 1146.
- Fire laws, chapter 381, laws 1895, 1112-13.
- Fire laws, chapter 535, laws 1895, 1113-14.
- First assistant physician, powers of (law), § 35, 1079.
- Flatbush, institution leased to State, § 3, 1115.
- Food supplies, officers and employees, § 38, 1082-83.
- Forms for state hospitals (law), 1072.
- Gifts**, officers of state hospitals not to receive, 1087.
- Gowanda state hospital district, 1136.
- Governor, power of, in court cases, 1110.
- Habeas** corpus, proceedings, § 73, 1100.
- Harmless insane, proceedings to discharge, § 74, 2, p. 1100.
- Hearing, on behalf of alleged insane, § 62, 1092.
- Homeopathic patients, to homeopathic state hospitals, § 67, 2, p. 1097.
- Homeopathic state hospital officers (law), § 34, 1, p. 1079.
- Hudson river state hospital district, 1136.
- Idiots**, disposition of, when discharged, § 74, 4, p. 1100.
- Idiots, not to be committed to state hospitals, § 60, 1091.
- Indians, poor and indigent insane, § 77, 1101.
- Indigent insane, to be granted relief, § 67, 1096.

Index to Insanity Law

- Industrial department in state hospitals, classification, wages, 1149.
- Insane, admission, etc., to be reported, 1074.
- Insane, cared for by relatives or committee, § 62, 2, p. 1092-93.
- Insane, cause of detention given to, upon admission, 1135.
- Insane, commitment of, § 60, 1091.
- Insane, commitment to jail prohibited, 1137.
- Insane (constitutional provision), 1112.
- Insane, correspondence of (laws), 1072.
- Insane, discharge of, § 74, 1100.
- Insane in state hospitals, not to sign legal papers, 1129.
- Insane, investigation into care of, § 72, 1099.
- Insane, inquiry into care of, § 66, 2, p. 1096.
- Insane, not indigent, to be provided for, § 68, 1097.
- Insane, not to be confined except in state hospitals, § 68, 1098.
- Insane, not to be confined in jails, etc., § 68, 1098.
- Insane, liability for support of, § 65, 66, p. 1095-96.
- Insane, prospective wants of (law), 1074.
- Insane, private, admitted to state hospitals, § 69, 1098.
- Insane, to be transferred by trained attendants, § 67, 2, p. 1097.
- Insane, transfer of, rules governing, 1136.
- Insane poor, duties of local officers, § 67, 1096.
- Insane, record of, in office of Commission, 1073-74.
- Insane, to be sent to state hospital in district, § 67, 2, p. 1097.
- Insanity, costs of determining, § 64, 1094.
- Insanity law, 1069-1128.
- Insanity, proceeding to determine, § 62, 1092.
- Insanity, to determine question, § 68, 3, p. 1098.
- Investigation into care and treatment of insane, § 72, 1099.
- Insurance for state hospitals, statutory provision, 1075.
- Iron stairways, for fire protection, § 1, 1112.
- Joint purchases for state hospitals, § 44, 1087.
- Joint purchases, made by superintendents, 1087.
- Judge, may order discharge, § 74, 3, p. 1100.
- Judge, to serve notice on insane, § 62, 1, p. 1092.
- Kings** County lunatic asylums, transfer of, 1114.
- Kings Park, law of transfer, § 2, 1114.
- Kitchen service in state hospitals, classification, wages, 1147-48.
- Lands**, acquired by condemnation (law), 1078.
- Laundry allowances to employees of state hospitals, 1144.
- Laundry service in state hospitals, classification, wages, 1148.
- Laws, chapter 399, 1898, 1124-26.
- Laws, chapter 644, 1901, 1122-24.
- Laws, chapter 32, 1899, 1116.
- Laws repealed, list of, 1108-9.
- Legal papers, service on patients, 1129.
- Letters of patients in state hospitals, rules, 1131.
- Liability for support of indigent insane, § 65, 1095.
- Liability for support of independent insane, § 66, 1095-96.
- Liability for support of patients, actions at law for, 1124-26.
- Liability of estate for support of patients, § 65, 1095.
- Liability of state for contracts, 1090.
- Liability for support of patients, state preferred, 1096.
- Libraries for state hospitals, § 39, 1083.
- Licenses for private asylums, § 47, 1087-88.
- Long Island State Hospital, act for transfer to, 1114.
- Long Island State Hospital district, 1136.
- Long Island State Hospital, superintendents for, § 36, 1082.
- Lunacy examiners, record of (law), 1073.

Index to Insanity Law

- Mail matter of insane, disposed of, rules, 1131.**
- Maintenance, *see* Support of patients.**
- Managers of state hospitals, appointment of (law), 1077.**
- Managers of state hospitals, annual report (law), 1078.**
- Managers of state hospitals, general powers (law), 1077-79.**
- Managers of state hospitals, no interest in purchases, § 44, 1086.**
- Managers state hospitals, receive no compensation (law), 1078.**
- Managers state hospitals, record of (law), 1078.**
- Managers of state hospitals, removal of (law), 1077.**
- Managers state hospitals, to visit and inspect (law), 1078.**
- Managers of state hospitals, terms of office (law), 1077.**
- Managers of state hospitals, to meet Commission (law), 1072.**
- Managers, superintendent to represent, 1087.**
- Management of institutions, Commission to investigate, § 72, 1099.**
- Manhattan State Hospital, comptroller to deposit funds for, 1084.**
- Manhattan State Hospital district, 1136.**
- Manhattan State Hospital, organic law, 1115.**
- Manhattan State Hospital, superintendents for, § 36, 1082.**
- Manufacturing department, *see* Industrial department.**
- Manufactures in state hospitals, § 44, 1087.**
- Matrons in state hospitals, requirements for, § 2, 1140.**
- Matrons in state hospitals, salaries of, 1141.**
- Mattewan State Hospital, transfer from state hospitals to, § 101, 1106.**
- Medical examiners in lunacy, qualifications, § 61, 1091.**
- Medical examiners in lunacy, record of (law), 1073.**
- Medical staff, classification of, schedule, 1141.**
- Medical service for private asylums, 1134.**
- Medical superintendent, *see* Superintendent.**
- Medical superintendents, salaries of, 1141.**
- Meat cutters in state hospitals, classification, wages, 1148.**
- Meetings of superintendents, § 37, 1082.**
- Middletown state hospital district, 1136.**
- Minutes of managers, to be sent to Commission (law), 1078.**
- Monthly statement of expenditures, § 41, 1085.**
- Moneys for state hospitals, custody of, § 40, 1084.**
- Municipalities, no power to change plans (law), 1075.**
- Money to be furnished discharged patients, § 75, 1101.**
- Moneys for state hospitals, action to recover, § 42, 1086.**
- New York City asylums, conversion of, chapter 2, 1896, 1115.**
- Non-resident insane, appropriation, 1901, 1123.**
- Non-resident insane, legislation for, 1071.**
- Non-resident patients, transfer of, § 76, 1101.**
- Nurses, classification, wages, schedule, 1146-47.**
- Official oath of officers of state hospitals, § 45, 1087.**
- Officers of state hospitals, appointment of (law), 1079.**
- Officers of state hospitals, food supplies, § 38, 1082-83.**
- Officers of state hospitals, no interest in purchases, § 44, 1086.**
- Officers in state hospitals, not to receive gifts, 1087.**
- Officers of state hospitals, food supplies for, 1082-83.**
- Officers. *See also* Resident officers.**
- Officers of state hospitals, to live outside, 1083.**
- Officers of state hospitals, uniform salaries, 1139.**
- Officers families, maintenance of, 1140.**
- Officers, promotion of, rules, 1140.**
- Officers, non-resident, classification, 1142.**

Index to Insanity Law

- Officers of state hospitals, official oath of, § 45, 1087.
- Officers of the poor, local, duties of, § 67, 1096.
- Order for commitment of insane, § 60, 1091.
- Overcrowding of state hospitals, to be relieved, § 71, 1099.
- Overseers of poor, duties of, § 67, 1096.
- Paroles for insane, superintendent, may grant, § 74, 3, p. 1100.
- Parole of patients, rules in re, 1132.
- Pathological institute, appropriation, 1901, 1123.
- Pathological institute, director of (law), 1075.
- Patients, *see* Insane.
- Patients, when admitted, informed it is state hospital, 1135.
- Pay-rolls of state hospitals, kept by steward, § 43, 1086.
- Per capita, cost of accommodations (law), 1075.
- Petition for commitment of insane, § 60, 1091.
- Petition for commitment of insane, how made, § 62, 1092.
- Physicians for private asylums, 1134.
- Plans to be prepared by state architect, 1090.
- Plans and specifications, to be approved by Commission (law), 1075.
- Policemen at state hospitals, appointment of, § 35, 4, p. 1080.
- Poor officers, local, duties in re, the insane, § 67, 1096.
- Presents, officers of state hospitals not to receive, 1087.
- Printing department in state hospitals, classification, wages, 1149.
- Private institutions for insane, § 47, 1087.
- Private patients, admitted to state hospitals, § 69, 1098.
- Private patients in state hospitals, revenue from, § 40, 3, p. 1084.
- Private patients, limit of cost, etc., 1098.
- Private institutions, physicians for, 1134.
- Probationary service, attendants of state hospitals, 1144.
- Promotion of officers, schedule, 1140.
- Proposals for buildings, advertisements for, 1090.
- Proposals for buildings, lowest to be accepted, 1087.
- Proposals for buildings, to have deposits, 1090.
- Purchases for state hospitals, how made, § 44, 1088.
- Purchases for state hospitals, preference to state products, 1116.
- Purchases for state hospitals, to be from manufacturers, 1087.
- Purchases for state hospitals, to be made by steward, § 43, 1086.
- Railway department in state hospitals, classification, wages, 1150.
- Ration table, state hospitals, 1139.
- Record of insane (law), 1073.
- Record of condition of insane, § 70, 1098.
- Records, to be kept by superintendent, § 35, 8, p. 1081.
- Recommendations of State Commission, § 48, 1088.
- Recovered insane, discharge of, § 74, 1, p. 1100.
- Reimbursing patients, agents to collect, § 65, 1095.
- Reimbursing patients, admitted to state hospitals, § 69, 1098.
- Reimbursement, for support of insane, § 65, 1095.
- Relatives, duty of, to care for insane, § 68, 1097.
- Relatives of insane, liable for support, § 66, 1095-96.
- Relatives liable for support, § 914, 1124.
- Reports to State Commission, of insane (law), 1074.
- Reports to Commission, numbering of, 1134.
- Religious services in state hospitals, schedule, 1150.
- Resident officers. *See also* Officers.
- Resident officers, appointment of, § 35, 2, p. 1080.
- Resident officers, classification of, 1140.
- Resident officers, number of, 1140.
- Restraint of patients en route prohibited, 1137.

Index to Insanity Law

- Rochester state hospital district, 1136.
- Rules for state hospitals (law), 1078.
- Salaries, increase of, when to begin, 1140.
- Salaries of officers, established by Commission, § 38, 1082.
- Salaries, to be uniform, 1139.
- Salary schedule of state hospital officers, 1140.
- Schedule of salaries and wages, 1139-44.
- Service of legal process on patients, 1129.
- Special agents, appropriation, 1901, 1123.
- State Charities Aid Association, report (law), 1072.
- State Charities Aid Association, to nominate visitors, § 49, 1088.
- State architect, to employ experts, 1090.
- State architects, to prepare all plans, 1090.
- State a preferred creditor, 1096.
- State hospitals, annual report (law), 1072.
- State hospital districts defined (law), 1073.
- State hospitals, establishment of (law), 1074.
- State hospital districts (law), 1073.
- State hospitals, appropriation, 1901, 1122.
- State hospital districts, 1135.
- State hospitals, estimates for supplies, § 39, 1083.
- State hospitals, for insane criminals, 1101-7.
- State hospitals, forms for (law), 1072.
- State hospital supplies, purchase of, from manufacturers, § 44, 1087.
- State hospital managers, terms of office (law), 1077.
- State hospitals, provisions against fire, 1112-14.
- State hospitals, to furnish information (law), 1074.
- State hospitals, visitors to, § 49, 1088.
- State hospitals, when overcrowded, § 71, 1099.
- State Commission in Lunacy, appropriation, 1901, 1122.
- State Commission in Lunacy, annual report, 1072.
- State Commission in Lunacy (constitution), 1112.
- State Commission in Lunacy, delegating powers (law), 1071.
- State Commission in Lunacy, general powers (law), 1071.
- State Commission in Lunacy, laws in re, 1069-75.
- State Commission in Lunacy, official visits (law), 1071.
- State Commission in Lunacy, official seal (law), 1071.
- State Commission in Lunacy, may discharge insane, § 74, 4, p. 1100.
- State Commission in Lunacy, power to discharge, § 62, 5, p. 1094.
- State Commission in Lunacy, recommendations of, § 48, 1088.
- State Commission in Lunacy, *see* Commission.
- State Commission in Lunacy, to approve plans (law), 1075.
- State Commission in Lunacy, to furnish blanks, § 60, 1091.
- State Commission in Lunacy, to appoint agents, § 65, 1095.
- State Commission in Lunacy, to investigate, § 72, 1099.
- State Commission in Lunacy, to relieve crowding, § 71, 1099.
- State Commission in Lunacy, to provide accommodations (law), 1074.
- State Commission in Lunacy, regulations and forms of (law), 1072.
- State Commission in Lunacy, to revise estimates, § 39, 1083.
- Stewards, salaries of, 1141.
- Stewards of state hospitals, powers and duties of, § 43, 1086.
- Stewards of state hospitals. *See also* Officers.
- St. Lawrence state hospital district, 1136.
- Steamboats, for Manhattan state hospital, 1089.
- Streets through state hospital lands (law), 1078.
- Superintendents of state hospitals, appointment of (law), 1079.

Index to Insanity Law

- Superintendents of state hospitals, powers and duties (law), 1079.
- Superintendents of state hospitals, to maintain case-book, § 70, 1098.
- Superintendents of state hospitals, to file commitment in office of State Commission in Lunacy, § 62, 4, p. 1093.
- Superintendent, representing board of managers, 1087.
- Superintendents of state hospitals, to meet bi-monthly, 1083.
- Superintendent to examine new cases, § 33, 1, p. 1080.
- Superintendent to report to the State Commission, § 33, 3, p. 1080.
- Superintendents, food supplies for, § 38, 1082-83.
- Superintendents, meetings of, § 37, 1082.
- Superintendent, as applicant for committee, 1127.
- Superintendents, official oath, § 45, 1087.
- Superintendents of poor, duties of, § 67, 1096.
- Supplies for state hospitals, can be purchased jointly, § 44, 1087.
- Supplies for state hospitals, estimates for, § 39, 1083.
- Supplies for officers and employees, § 38, 1082-83.
- Supplies for state hospitals, how purchased, § 44, 1086.
- Supplies for state hospitals, to be bought from manufacturers, 1087.
- Supplies for state hospitals, state products preferred, 1116.
- Supervisors in state hospitals, classification and wages, 1146.
- Support of patients in state hospitals, action to recover, § 42, 1086.
- Support of patients, apportioned, relatives, § 917, 1125.
- Support of patients, estate liable for, § 65, 1095.
- Support of patients, rate to be established, 1095.
- Support of patients, the relatives liable, § 914, 1124.
- Support of patients, actions at law for, 1086.
- Support of insane, state a preferred creditor, 1096.
- Support of patients, from private sources, § 69, 1098.
- Supreme court, to approve orders, § 72, 1099.
- Temporary provision for insane, § 71, 1099.
- Training schools, to be maintained, § 35, 7, p. 1081.
- Training school graduates, designation, wages, 1146.
- Training school graduates, increased compensation, 1144.
- Transfer of insane, appropriation for, 1901, 1123.
- Transfer of insane, reports of (law), 1074.
- Transfer of insane from state hospital to state hospital, order, 1130.
- Transfer of insane, rules governing, 1136-38.
- Transfer of insane, to state hospitals, § 62, 3, p. 1093.
- Transfer of insane to state hospitals, costs of, § 65, § 71, 1095, 1099.
- Transfer of insane to state hospitals, provision for, § 67, 1096-97.
- Transfer of insane to state hospitals, by trained attendants, § 67, 2, p. 1097.
- Transfer of insane when state hospital is overcrowded, § 71, 1099.
- Transfer from state hospitals to Matteawan state hospital, § 101, 1106.
- Transfer of non-resident patients, § 76, 1101.
- Transfer to Matteawan, liability of county, 1106.
- Treasurers, salaries, 1142.
- Treasurer of state hospitals, appointment (law), 1079.
- Treasurer of state hospitals, duties (law), 1079.
- Treasurer of state hospitals, official oath, § 45, 1087.
- Treasurer of state hospitals, powers and duties of, § 40, 1084.
- Treasurer of state hospitals, monthly statement, § 41, 1085.
- Treasurer of state hospitals, to bring action to recover money, § 42, 1086.
- Treasurer of state hospitals, to bring action for support, § 915, 1125.

Index to Insanity Law

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| <p>Treasurer of Manhattan State Hospital, 1081.</p> <p>Utica state hospital district, 1135.</p> <p>Vacations for employees, schedule, 1143.</p> <p>Visitors to state hospitals, to be appointed, § 49, 1088.</p> <p>Visits to state hospitals, by managers (law), 1078.</p> <p>Visits of managers, record of (law), 1078.</p> <p>Vouchers for state hospitals, § 40, 5, § 41, p. 1084, 1085.</p> <p>Vouchers for state hospitals, filed with comptroller, § 41, 1085.</p> <p>Vouchers for state hospitals, how made up, § 44, 1086.</p> <p>Wages, increase of, in state hospitals, schedule, 1145.</p> | <p>Wages of employees in state hospitals, § 38, 1082.</p> <p>Wages of employees, schedule of, 1142.</p> <p>Wages, to be made uniform, 1139.</p> <p>Ward service, state hospitals, classification, 1147.</p> <p>Ward's Island, law transferring to state, 1115.</p> <p>Willard State Hospital. clergymen, 1901, 1124.</p> <p>Willard State Hospital district, 1136.</p> <p>Women assistant physicians, appointment of, § 35, 2, p. 1080.</p> <p>Women physicians, salaries of, 1141.</p> <p>Women patients, to have women attendants, 1137.</p> <p>Writ of habeas corpus, proceedings, § 73, 1100.</p> |
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